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ISSUE BETWEEN GEN. FENG AND NANKING

Feng Reported to Have Blown Up Tunnel and Bridges on the Pehan Railway and Digging In

Open hostilities between Nanking and Feng Yu-hsiang now appear inevitable.

According to Japanese reports Gen. Feng has already blown up a tunnel and some bridges south and north of Honan on the Peking-Hankow railway and is digging in.

The same reports say that General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered 25 divisions of troops to the north of Hupeh.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang early in the week telegraphed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, denying that he is adopting an unfriendly attitude towards Gen. Chiang and the National Government. The rumours which have been disseminated by counter-revolutionaries and "traitors," says Gen. Feng, are groundless and must not be taken seriously. Steps must be taken by the National Government, therefore, to suppress them.

Gen. Chiang replied saying that it is Gen. Feng's absence from Nanking which is causing the spread of the rumours. Accordingly he (Gen. Feng) is invited to come to Nanking as soon as he recovers from his illness.

Bridge Destroyed by Kuominchun

Peking, May 10.

It is reported from very reliable sources that an iron railway-bridge on the Peking-Hankow Railway, namely, No. 1041, which is just north of Kwangshui, in Hupeh, near the Hupeh-Honan border, was blown up on May 7 by the 29th Division of the Kuominchun. However, it is explained that this was done through "a misunderstanding" of orders from General Feng Yu-hsiang. The bridge is now being repaired.—Reuter.

Ominous Reports of Gen. Feng

Hankow, May 11.

Following the developments in Kuangtung, General Feng Yu-hsiang's attitude has been becoming more uncompromising and it is now stated that he is hastening the mobilization of troops at Lanfeng, on the Lunghai Railway. In addition to this, it is reported, a further strong detachment of Kuominchun troops is being sent down the Peking-Hankow Railway. Troops from here are making counter moves and yesterday General Ku Tso-ting's Division was sent up the line.

The military authorities here held a conference yesterday, their object, it is stated, being to discuss defence measures in North Hupeh should the necessity arise.—Reuter.

Down Express Fails to Arrive

Hankow, May 12.

The down train from Peking to Hankow, due to arrive here yesterday, has failed to appear to-day. The up train has gone up to Kuangsui only, a point between Hupeh and Honan. A Division of the army has been sent to the Hsiaokan district to-day.

May 13.

The train from Peking has still failed to arrive. Tickets are sold to Kuangsui only. Beginning from to-morrow all mails for destinations above Kuangsui will be sent by boat instead of train.—Kuo Wen.

Peking, May 12.

In a notice to the public the postal authorities state that on account of inconveniences now incurred along the Peking-Hankow railway the parcel post service is to be suspended till further notice.—Kuo Wen.

Peking-Hankow Traffic Stops

Hankow, May 13.

Yesterday witnessed further troop movements up the Peking-Hankow Railway from here—apparently as a counter-move against General Feng Yu-hsiang, who is reported to have sent troops down the line—and passenger traffic has now been completely suspended. It is generally believed that the situation is bound to come to a head within a few days.

General Ho Ying-ching, Chief-of-Staff of the National Government, arrived here on Saturday aboard the gunboat Weishen. It is stated that he will make an indefinite stay here.

The Chinese papers continue to report successes for the Hunan Anti-Kuangsi Expedition. It is stated that this expeditionary force has captured Chuanchow, a strategic point in North Kuangsi, and that it is advancing further into that province.—Reuter.

Ordered to Disband

Peking, May 14.

According to information from reliable Chinese sources, President Chiang Kai-shek has ordered General Feng Yu-hsiang' troops to carry out, without delay, disbandment and reorganization of their troops on the basis of the decision reached at the disbandment conference recently held in Nanking.

In the event of this order being ignored, President Chiang, it is reported, is determined to take certain drastic steps on the ground that leaders of General Feng's troops disobey the order of the Central Government.

It is also reported that the mission of General Ho Ying-ching, who is now on a visit to Hankow, has a close connection with the policy to be adopted by the Central Government towards General Feng Yu-hsiang.

A leader of General Feng's faction, in an interview, says that "the total strength of General Feng's troops is approximately 200,000 strong, of whom 120,000 men are now concentrated in Kaifeng and vicinity and are ready to take the offensive at any time, even if they were attacked from any of the three directions, east, south or north; about 30,000 are posted so as to be ready for any move from the southern part of Honan and Shansi, and about 10,000 have been sent to suppress bandits in Shensi and Kansu."—Toho.

A Clash Reported

Nanking, May 15.

Since this morning rumours have been current here that a clash between the troops of General Chiang Kai-shek and General Feng Yu-hsiang had occurred in the vicinity of Wushengkuan, near the border of Hupeh and Honan Provinces.

An official of General Headquarters here, in an interivew with Toho's representative, said that a brief message similar to the above rumour had been received yesterday afternoon by the Headquarters, but it was not yet known whether the report were true, since no further information had so far been received by the Headquarters.

Observers believe that the troops of General Chiang and General Feng, about two divisions strong, respectively, have been pitted against each other in the reported district, but that it would be premature to look upon this as the preliminary to general fighting.—Toho

Bridges Blown Up

Peking, May 16.

The railway near Wushengkuan was destroyed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the 29th Division of General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, which are hastily strengthening their lines of defence. They have also blown up a by-road at Wushengkuan. General Feng has appointed General Sun Liang-cheng as Commander of the Defence at Kaifeng and Lanchow.

The troops under Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, which have destroyed a tunnel on the Peking-Hankow line near Wushengkuan, have further destroyed the iron-bridge over the Changho near the border of Honan and Chihli as well as three small iron bridges in the neighbourhood, thereby making traffic impossible on the whole of the Peking-Hankow Railway line.

The 26th Brigade, belonging to the 5th Route Army Corps under Tang Seng-chi, up to yesterday had completed the transportation of some 3,000 troops, 300 horses, and 10 mountain-guns to the district of Tsuchow situated near the border of Hupeh and Honan.

Chiang Decides to Act

An armoured train, in which a part of the Hupeh troops had gone to reconnoitre General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops stationed in Wushengkuan, was fired at by the latter yesterday and was forced to come to a standstill.

General Feng's troops have thus made clear their hostile attitude toward the Central forces.

In consequence, Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek has finally made up his mind to subjugate these reactionaries and has appointed General Liu Chih as Commander-in-Chief of the Hupeh troops, at the same time ordering him to concentrate 25 divisions on the line along the Peking-Hankow Railway, ranging from Hsiaokan to Kuangsui.

Residents in these districts seeing that hostilities between the two armies are unavoidable, are reported to have begun to [illegible] refuge elsewhere. As [illegible] hostilities are likely [illegible] opinions are divided, but it is generally observed that they may possibly break out after the state burial of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. —Toho.

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KUANGSI AGAIN MOVING TO ATTACK

Canton Generally Expected to Fall: Somersets Ready to Go to Protect Shameen: Hunanese Force Invading Kuangsi

Kuangsi forces, after being reported in retreat, are advancing again. Expectation in the south is that Canton will fall to them.

A detachment of 150 officers and men of the Somerset Light Infantry are standing by at Hongkong to go to Shameen if needed.

The Nationalist expedition from Hunan is said to be making rapid advance into Kuangsi.

Canton Bombs Naval Mutineers

Canton, May 9.

Sharp fighting broke out here at 10 o'clock this morning in the vicinity of the so-called Macao Forts, below Canton. Some vessels belonging to the Chinese Navy which were believed to have taken sides with Kuangsi were bombed by aeroplanes and fired on with machine-guns from the shore by Cantonese forces. The fight lasted for half-an-hour and it is stated that heavy casualties were inflicted on the Chinese gun-boats. It is reported that one aeroplane crashed.

Later the Chinese naval vessels steamed up river and dropped anchor off Shameen among the foreign gunboats, where they surrendered and were disarmed by Cantonese forces.

Several stray shots fell on Shameen during the fighting.

Martial Law is being strictly enforced throughout Canton and the streets are lined with soldiers. Business is at a standstill and thousands of Chinese are leaving for Hongkong.

Japanese Vessel Hit

The Lushan Maru, which happened to be at anchor near by, was hit on her stern by one of the bombs dropped. In consequence, the steamer, which had been scheduled to sail for Hongkong at noon to-day, advanced the time of her departure and hastily left there with several hundred Chinese refugees on board. It is estimated that about 50 bombs were dropped in all. Though no serious damage has been done to Shameen, all communications between Canton and Hongkong have been cut off.—Toho.

The Bombardment of the Ships

Canton, May 9.

Reuter's correspondent reports:—

It was almost ten o'clock this morning when reports of firing were first heard from the direction of the so-called Macao ports, a mile and a half below Canton on the island of Honam.

A few moments later, following a quick succession of shots and the loud reports of heavy guns, aeroplanes came into view and circled over Pakhoktong, where the Standard Oil Company's installations are situated. The planes dropped about ten bombs on some Chinese gunboats lying off Pakhoktong, near the Macao Forts.

Meanwhile Cantonese forces on both sides of the river kept up a rapid fire with machine-guns and rifles against the Chinese fleet. After half an hour the firing quietened down and at about eleven o'clock I saw the gunboats, headed by a small and ancient craft with a single funnel, steam up the river from Pakhoktong and drop anchor between Fongtsuen and Shameen, where the foreign gunboats are berthed.

During the fight several bombs dropped by the planes exploded dangerously near to the Chinese gunboats, but I do not think there were any hits although I am sure there must have been some men hurt by the rifle fire from the shore.

During the firing a few stray bullets fell on Shameen, some of which landed near Christ Church, on the extreme west end of the island; One hit the pavement just outside the office of a large American firm.

Some say that a Kuangsi aeroplane which entered the fray this morning was hit by the Cantonese forces and forced to come down. I am unable to confirm this report.

In the city a long row of troops lined the Bund, lying down prepared for a possible attack by the Navy against the city.

The main gate of the bridge, between Canton and the French concession has been closed and a few men have been posted to guard it, while a British sailor is standing guard on the British bridge to Shameen. Shameen is quiet.

The Fleet in Refuge

A conference with several Chinese leaders took place this afternoon on Shameen to discuss the situation brought about by the Chinese rebel fleet having taken refuge close to Shameen, with the result that the Cantonese air-squadron could not attack the fleet without endangering foreign river-craft and, possibly, Shameen itself.

The rumour that the British authorities have given the Chinese gunboats an ultimatum to leave the berths they have taken up off Shameen by five o'clock this afternoon cannot be true as the gunboats were still there to-night. All is peaceful at the moment.

Evidently there is no real danger to Shameen or to foreigners as, otherwise, we should all have been notified to be prepared, and the women and children would have been taken to Hongkong for safety.

It seems that there is some apprehension in the City among the natives. An enormous number of Chinese left for Hongkong to-day and all Hongkong-bound steamers are literally packed with Chinese passengers.

Three vessels are said to have arrived from Shanghai with Nationalist troops, one of which was lying off Honam, opposite Shameen, the whole day with troops aboard.

It is reported that the two Chinese gunboats from Shanghai which escorted the transports to Canton are lying near the Macao Forts and preventing the escape of the rebel warships.

Prospects of Saving Canton

Large quantities of silver and bullion were brought to the foreign banks on Shameen yesterday evening and to-day. Many people think that the Kuangsi troops will arrive here to-morrow from the West River and that Canton will fall into their hands, but with Canton's aeroplanes and the fresh arrival of troops from North China I think that Canton still has a good chance to keep the city safe from the invaders and ultimately to win the War. At the same time, there is no telling what will be the outcome of the present struggle, knowing, as we do, the fickleness of Chinese generals. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the Cantonese forces will capitulate to-morrow, so the War may even end without more bloodshed.—Reuter.

Strengthening Hold on Yangtze

Hankow, May 9.

A general shuffling of troops is going on at the present time in this area.

The forces commanded by the former Wuhan Generals Li Ming-chui and Yang Ten-hun, who turned over to Nanking during the recent trouble, have been ordered to proceed to Shanghai, ostensibly en route to Canton to assist the Kuangtung forces against the Kuangsi armies. The positions they are evacuating along the Peking-Hankow Line are being taken over by General Chiang Ting-wen's troops.

In addition, the troops commanded by the Nationalist General, Hsia Tao-yin are proceeding to Siangyangfu and Fancheng, on the Han River, to take over these cities from General Li Chi-tsai, whose forces have been ordered to proceed to Huangchow, fifty [illegible] below Hankow.

These moves are interpreted as indicating a desire on the part of the General Staff to replace doubtful troops occupying strategic positions by ones who are absolutely trustworthy and who can be relied on in case of necessity.—Reuter.

Foreign Ships Stand by

Hongkong, May 10.

The following warships are at Canton: H.M.S. Moth, H.M.S. Cicala, the U.S.S. Guam, the U.S.S. Talsa, the Vigilante (French) and two Japanese destroyers.—Reuter.

Hongkong, May 10.

Canton despatches received here to-day report that an iron bridge on the Canton-Kowloon Railway line has been destroyed by the troops, belonging to the Kuangtung faction but whose attitude had been regarded as uncertain.—Toho.

Hongkong, May 10.

The first shipment of Central Government forces under the command of Gen. Chiang Ting-wen reached Canton to-day from Hankow by ship. The main forces ordered by the National Government to reinforce Kuangtung against Kuangsi are expected to arrive at Canton before May 12. Canton is more optimistic.—Kuo Wen.

Offensive from Hunan

Changsha, May 10.

A simultaneous offensive is to be launched against the Kuangsi forces by the Hunan and Kuangtung Provincial Forces, according to an understanding reached between General Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, and Mr. Chow Hung, personal representative of General Chen Ming-shu, Chairman of the Kuangtung Provincial Government. It is believed that with the Hunan forces marching into northern Kuangsi, the rebel troops will be compelled to withdraw from Kuangtung so as to protect their rear.

According to a telegram from Field Headquarters at Hengchow, General Wu Shang is advancing from Taohsien, in northern Kuangsi, against Wenhsun, while the forces under General Chow Lan, who is in command of the right wing, are concentrated at Sinning preparatory to marching towards Meichikow.—Kuo Min.

A Big Bridge Blown Up

Hongkong, May 10.

In order to check the advance of the Kuangsi troops south-east of Canton in their advance on Canton, the Cantonese forces have blown up one of the biggest bridges across the Canton-Kowloon Railway, namely, the one over the Shektan river.

This bridge consists of three 100-foot spans and two 60-foot spans. All three of the centre buttresses carrying the bridge across the river have been blown up with dynamite and the damage done is so considerable that it will take at least two months to repair it.—Reuter.

Canton, May 10.

Another conference between Chinese and foreign officials was held at the United States Consulate to-day, the object being to obtain a guarantee from Vice-Admiral Hsu Chung-hao, who defected from the Cantonese naval forces yesterday, that, while his fleet is lying between the foreign warships off Shameen, he would not open action against Canton. Vice-Admiral Hsu spent the night aboard the U.S.S. Tulsa.

During the forenoon the buzz of an aeroplane from the Kuangtung Aviation Department denoted that a watch was being kept over the disaffected fleet.

The threatened bombing of the rebel fleet this afternoon caused great excitement in Shameen, where all business was suspended at 2.30. The bombing, however, did not eventuate. Later the rebel fleet hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

A stream of silver and bullion is pouring into Shameen banks from the city.

A few British marines have been landed at Shameen.—Reuter.

Fourfold Advance from Hunan

Changsha, May 11.

Four columns of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces, respectively under Generals Chow Lan, Liu Chien-shu, Wu Shang and Fan Shih-sen, are simultaneously advancing southward on Kuangsi, in an enveloping movement upon the Kuangsi forces now in Kuangtung.

General Chow Lan in the extreme right has already occupied Meikanlow and is heading for Tamiaokow, while General Liu Chien-shu is leading his men towards Chuanchow, an important city in northern Kuangsi, the fall of which is momentarily expected. Gen. Fan Shih-sen on the extreme left is heading southwestward from Lung-fukwan with Pinglo as his objective.

It is learned that the Kuangsi troops in the northern part of the province have withdrawn towards Linchow.

Nationalists Take Chuanchow

Chuanchow, a strategic city in northern Kuangsi, fell to the Hunan Expeditionary Forces under General Liu Chien-sui yesterday evening according to a communication from General Ho Chien's Headquarters at Hengchow. General Liu is now leading his troops past Huangshaho towards Kueilin in Kuangsi.

In an encounter between General Fan Shih-sen's units and the Kuangsi rebels under Liu Huan-yen on the 9th near Lungfukwan, the Hunan forces drove the rebels to Pehkaoshan after a sharp engagement. Lungfukuan was occupied by the Government forces yesterday.—Kuo Min.

Contradictory News

Nanking, May 12.

An official despatch from the Canton military headquarters reports that the invading Kuangsi forces in the West River region have begun to retreat to Wuchow, since the evening of the 9th instant as the result of the refusal of a number of the Kuangsi generals to take part in the invasion of Kuangtung. General Wu Ting-yang, a divisional commander, is reported to have assumed the chairmanship of the Kuangsi Provincial Government and declared himself opposed to General Huang Sha-hung.

Another report from Canton attributes the retreat of the Kuangsi forces to the fear of attack from northern Kuangsi by the Hunan Expeditionary Forces, who are now advancing rapidly southwards towards Pinglo.

General Chiang Kuang-ting, Field-Commander of the Advance Force of the Kuangtung Expeditionary Forces, has transferred two battalions from Samshui to the East River region so as to strengthen the rear of the Kuangtung forces.—Kuo Min.

Hongkong, May 13.

It is learned from reliable sources that the Kuangsi armies are resuming their attack and nearing Samshui, which lies close to the confluence of the North and West rivers, roughly 25 miles west of Canton. It is expected that the attacking forces will make an early entry into the Kuangtung capital, Canton.

H. M. S. Tarantula witnessed an engagement on Friday near Samshui between a section of the rebel Kuangtung fleet and Cantonese land forces. It is believed that this part of the rebel fleet also surrendered to Canton. (The disaffected Cantonese fleet lying off Shameen, it may be recalled, surrendered on May 10.)

H. M. S. Moorhen, which proceeded from Samshui to Wuchow, near the Kuangtung-Kuangsi border, yesterday, reports that she was continually fired on from the shore.

In view of the tense situation a detachment of 150 officers and men of the Somerset Light Infantry are standing by in Hongkong in readiness to proceed to Shameen.—Reuter.

No U. S. Marines Landed

Manila, May 13.

Naval authorities here have no confirmation of the reports circulated in the United States, that United States Marines have been landed in Shameen and they believe that the reports are not correct, at least in their inference of a landing in force.

It is possible, the naval authorities say, that a few marines may have been landed as a routine matter, just as has been done by the British naval forces off Canton, but no significance should be attached to the matter.—United Press.

The Advance from Hunan

Changsha, May 13.

A telegram from the Field-Headquarters of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces at Hengchow states that with the rapid progress of the expedition into Kuangsi, the Field-Headquarters will be immediately moved further southwards to Yungchow so as to facilitate the direction of operations. General Ho Chien, Commander of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces and concurrently Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, has ordered the units under Generals Chow Lan, Liu Chien-sui and Wu Shang to advance simultaneously and converge at Kueilin following the fall of Pinglo which is momentarily expected. At present the frontal line of attack is along the Chuanchow-Shantsao-Huangtienpu zone, Chuanchow having fallen to General Liu Chien-sui on the night of the 10th.

The second air force squadron sent by the Central Government to assist in the campaign has arrived at Hengchow and is leaving southwards for reconnoitring and bombing services.—Kuo Min.

Pinglo Cut Off

Changsha, May 13.

Pinglo, an important city in northern Kuangsi, is momentarily expectedly to fall into the hands of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces under General Wu Shang and the Cantonese division under General Fan Shih-sen, who have succeeded in cutting off all means of communication with the outside world, according to a telegraphic report received from the Field-Headquarters at Yungchow. General Ho Chien, Commander of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces, reported his arrival there to-day to direct operations in person.

Following his capture of Chuanchow on the night of the 10th, General Liu Chien-sui in command of the third column, led his forces southwards in pursuit of the rebels, taking Hsingan on the way. The Kuangsi insurgents have retreated to Tachunkiang, near Kueilin.—Kuo Min

Gunboats Going South

Nanking, May 14.

A telegram message from Yunnan says that General Lung Yun, Commander of the 10th Route Army of the Expeditionary Forces against the Kuangsi rebels, has completed the mobilization of his troops and is now advancing towards Kuangsi to join the expedition. It is stated that the Yunnan forces are about 20,000 strong.

It is stated that Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek has telegraphed to General Chang Tseng, garrison commander for Southern Fukien and concurrently member of the Fukien Government Committee, to advance into northeastern Kuangtung to assist in the campaign against the rebellious Kuangsi forces. General Chang's division is now reported to be at Tapu on the Fukien-Kuangtung border.

It is learned from authoritative sources that the Nanking Government has decided to despatch the following five Chinese gunboats to Canton to assist Kuangtung in the war against Kuangsi: Haichu, Haiyung, Yungchi, Yungchien and Yinjui. They will, the report continues, be concentrated at Amoy first before going on to Canton.—Kuo Wen.

Communists With Kuangsi

Hongkong, May 14.

A Canton despatch reports that the Kuangsi army which has advanced as far as Samshui seems to be waiting for the advance of the main force which is taking a round about way north towards Szewui, and is not continuing the advance from Samshui towards Canton.

It is also reported that the communist army which took part in the Kuangsi forces have suddenly attacked the Canton army at Shuichow, placing the latter army in a further disadvantageous position.—Toho.

Telegraphs to Canton Cut

Hongkong, May 14.

General Chen Chi-tang, Special Representative of the Central Disbandment Committee for Kuangtung, who has been in charge of military operations against the Kuangsi rebels returned to Canton yesterday.

Censorship of the press was suddenly lifted last night, the censors failing to appear for duty at the usual time.

Telegraphic communication between Hongkong and Canton has been interrupted since yesterday afternoon and it is generally believed that reinforcements are being rushed to the front to meet the advancing rebel troops. Rumours of a Communist uprising are current, but so far no untoward event has been reported.

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General Hsu Chung-chi who, since his retirement as Commander-in-Chief of the Kuangtung Army in 1925, has been living quietly in Shanghai, having also taken a trip round the world in the meantime, has arrived at Hongkong from Shanghai. Reports of his intending to proceed to Canton cannot be confirmed.—Ta Chung.

Hunan Expedition at Kueilin

Changsha, May 15.

An urgent telegram from the Field-Headquarters at Yungchow states that the vanguards of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces arrived in the vicinity of Kueilin yesterday. The Kuangsi rebel troops in the city are reported to have withdrawn southwards in anticipation of a siege of the city. Two columns of the Government forces under General Liu Chien-sui and General Chow Lan are simultaneously advancing on Kueilin, the former having already driven the enemy from Tayungkiang, while the latter has reached Yakaitang, to the east of Kueilin. The joint offensive on Pinglo by Generals Wu Shang and Fan Shih-sen is still in progress, the city now being completely surrounded by Government forces.

General Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces, is proceeding from Yungchow to Chuanchow, in northern Kuangsi, where his Field-Headquarters will shortly be removed.—Kuo Min.

Reinforcements from Hupeh

Hankow, May 15.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, two divisions of the Hupeh Provincial Forces under the command respectively of Generals Li Ming-sui and Yang Teng-hui are making preparations to leave for the Kuangsi border to participate in the campaign against Kuangsi.

The 8th Division under General Chu Shao-liang is also being mobilized for the Kuangsi front, leaving their garrison posts to General Hsia Tao-yin, Commander of the 13th Division, who is at present stationed in Kingmen, central Hupeh.—Kuo Min.

Two Warships Reach the South

Hongkong, May 16.

Two warships, Hai Yung and Ying Jui, of the Peiyang Fleet of the Nationalist Navy, arrived here from the north, yesterday evening.

Although the commanders of the two warships flatly deny that they have come south with any special mission, they are apparently fully loaded with ammunition and ready for action at a moment's notice, and it is generally thought here that they are standing by for any emergency which might happen in Canton.—Toko.

Hunan Force Captures Kueilin

Nanking, May 16.

General Chiang Kai-shek received a telegram this afternoon from General Ho Chien, commanding the Hunan Anti-Kuangsi Expedition, stating that troops under General Liu Chien-hsu yesterday morning captured Kueilin, in North Kuangsi, and troops under General Fan Shih-sen have captured Pinglo, on the North River, about 65 miles south-east of Kueilin.—Reuter.

It is reported in the Russian papers that Urga is undergoing a reign of terror. In April Mongolians revolted against the Soviet Government and troops were despatched from Verkhne Udinsk. In the battle which followed there were 500 casualties on both sides.

Sir Neill Malcolm, chairman of the Council of the Royal Institute, and Mr. J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, secretary, have gone to Nanking to present to the Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a complete set of the publications of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.

The Ministry of Waterways learns from the Chinese press, has decreed that disbanded soldiers returning to their native towns shall pay to the China Merchants S.N. Co., and other shipping companies half-fares, instead of one quarter as they have been doing in the past.

WHAT WAR MEANS TO SOUTH CHINA

Canton's Efforts to Keep Peace: Depreciated Money

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

The following was posted before the break came but is none the less of interest.

Canton, May 1.

Sentimental reasons have been advanced by those who hold the reins of authority in Canton for keeping out of the war arena, but when all is said and done it is the knowledge that an open break with Kuangsi will be ruinous to business and will render the provincial government poverty-stricken that has made the southern leaders disinclined to challenge Kuangsi to an inter-provincial duel. In both states it has been the same: the merchants have been using every effort to dissuade their political heads from waging war, and the political leaders have been studying the treasury balance sheets, and worrying about where the money is going to come from if they must perforce throw their troops into the battle line.

Kung Kit-yuen, bearer of the answer which the Kuangsi military chieftains have prepared in reply to the demand that they now lay their cards on the table, came into town this morning, and it is understood that the written communication treats largely of the material losses which must necessarily follow in the wake of a military campaign. Without Kuangtung rice even the civilian population in General Huang Shao-hung's district will be in a sorry plight.

And Canton will suffer if the flow of Kuangsi products is cut off.

The Bandits' Chance

Perhaps of the two Kuangsi would suffer the greatest additional loss, but since the day on which Marshal Li Chi-sen was held a prisoner this province has undergone hardships from which the sister province has been spared.

With the withdrawal of troops from the outlying counties, particularly the border districts, the bandit hoards began to pour into Kuangtung from the surrounding provinces, and so much land has been lost temporarily to the administration as seriously to affect Kuangtung's public revenues. Business has come almost to a standstill, owing very largely to the depreciation of Central banknotes. Hongkong notes must be used by those who bring in foreign goods, and a merchant has to go far afield to find them these days. Money shops are disinclined to sell Hongkong bills even if they have a supply on hand. Silver subsidiary coins are in demand, but they too have gone into hiding, and the only monetary medium left to the average business man is the Central Banknote, which has shrunken a great deal since rumours of war were first heard.

A Citizen's Hardships

If the merchant has been hard hit, the average man in the community, who lives from hand to mouth even in the most prosperous of times, has been dealt an even more staggering blow. He probably is paid his wages in Central banknotes; yet when he goes out to buy provisions he learns, to his dismay, that the shopkeeper will not give him back change. Either he must spend a whole dollar bill, or else must pay for his food with silver or copper coins. The question that confronts the average man, therefore, is, Where are coins to be had? He is learning through sad experience that they are obtainable only at the Government's depository. Crowds flock about the doors of the Central Bank the whole day long, blocking the sidewalks and overflowing into the street. Guards at the doors prod those who grow too impatient with their rifle butts, and beat them across the shoulders with bamboo canes. It is a mean mob to handle, and the patience of the guards is sorely tried. Still there is no way out; a man must eat, and so Mr. Average Citizen gets into line an hour or so before the bank opens its doors in the morning, is jostled about, and has his toes stepped on many times for the next few hours when his turn comes and he is able to exchange his Central banknotes for silver.

20 Cents Regain Favour

A few weeks back, no one seemed to want these twenty-cent pieces bearing the effigy of Sun Yat-sen, but the government saw its chance, and when the value of the paper notes began to fall it opened up box after box of the bright metal pieces and dumped them into the tills of the money dealers. Nowadays everyone is glad to get the newly-minted coins, which for some weeks were most plentiful. Daily, however, they are growing scarcer and scarcer for the enterprising bank people and money changers have been hoarding up supplies of eighteenth year coins, and the public is generally told, "Very sorry, but all we can give you is Central banknotes."

CHINA QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

The Mui-Tsai in Hongkong: Difficulty of Suppression

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Apr. 25.

The following questions and answers are from Parliamentary reports this week:—

Mr. Day asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any action is being taken by his Department to abolish the system of child adoption known as *mui-tsai* in Hongkong; and can he give particulars.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore.—I have to refer the hon. Member to my right hon. friend's reply to questions on this subject on February 4 last, and to the reply which I am giving today to a question by the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Malone). I would, however, repeat that the system of child adoption, so far as it involved a restraint on personal freedom, has been made illegal since 1923. My right hon. friend is engaged, in concert with the Governor, in considering means to prevent evasions of the law.

Mr. Day.—Is it not a fact that the statement was made in this House in 1923 that *mui-tsai* was to be abolished altogether; and is it not also a fact that at the present time there are more than there were in 1923?

Mr. Ormsby-Gore.—With regard to the first part of the question, legislation was passed abolishing *mui-tsai*, but, of course, it is a very difficult thing, where you have a large number of non-British subjects coming temporarily into Hongkong from Canton and neighbouring provinces, to say whether or not they have got *mui-tsai* with them. It is estimated that, since the ordinance was passed, 200,000 Chinese subjects have come into Hongkong with a proportion of *mui-tsai*.

Colonel Wedgwood.—Is it not a fact that the right hon. gentleman communicated with the Governor of Hongkong to find out why the law was not being enforced, and is the House not entitled to know the reasons which were given by the Governor why this law was not enforced?

Mr. Ormsby-Gore.—As far as it is practicable to enforce the law, steps are being taken to do so. It is proposed, as soon as the correspondence is complete, to lay papers, and I will give a further answer on that point.

Colonel Wedgwood.—Can we be assured that papers will be laid?

Mr. Ormsby-Gore.—Yes. As soon as the correspondence is complete and we see what we can do, papers will be laid.

Mr. Day.—In view of the fact that this is very serious, can the right hon. gentleman say when he expects to be able to lay papers, or when the correspondence will be completed?

Mr. Ormsby-Gore.—I cannot say off-hand. I think probably it means collecting a certain amount of further data as to the actual facts, apart from discussion of methods of law and order.

MR. Y. L. TONG'S RESIGNATION REJECTED

Nanking, May 14.

At a meeting of the Administrative Yuan this morning the resignation of Mr. Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, was rejected.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EVACUATE SHANTUNG

All Troops Gone from Tsinan: Kiaochow Clearance Ends

Tsinan, May 9.

Two brigades of the 16th Division under the command of General Fan Hsi-tse have entered Tsinan and other two brigades have taken up garrison duties in the region along the Shantung Railway. The Japanese troops here having decided to withdraw as from the day after tomorrow, General Yasumitsu, Commander of the Japanese troops, today gave a farewell dinner party in honour of over eighty Chinese military and civil officials, including General Chen Tiao-yuan, and consular officials of all nationalities.—Toko.

The Commercial Area

Tsinan, May 10.

It is announced that evacuation of the Tsinan "Commercial Area" by the Japanese units will commence at 1 p.m. to-day. As in the case of the evacuation of the city of Tsinan, one battalion of the Military Police will first enter the "Commercial Area" to take over the various garrison posts from the Japanese sentinels who will complete their withdrawal to the Railway zone, east of the "Commercial Area" by 4 p.m.

The above procedure was decided upon at a joint meeting of the Chinese and Japanese authorities to-day. Following the meeting, Mr. Tsui Shih-chieh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung, and the Japanese Chief-of-Staff also agreed to the general principles governing the taking over of the Kiaotung Peninsula and the Government properties along the Kiao-Tsi Railway and in Tsingtao.

Ten trainloads of soldiers comprising two brigades of the 16th Division under General Fan Hsi-tse left by train to-day for garrison duties in the districts of Kiaochow, Kaomi, Changtien, Tsingchow, Faimtze and Pachiao.—Kuo Min.

Japanese Troops All Gone

Nanking, May 13.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, received a telegram today from General Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, stating that all Japanese troops in the vicinity of Tsinan would be completely withdrawn today while all those along the Shantung Railway will be withdrawn by the 15th.—Reuter.

Nanking, May 14.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, received news this morning from Mr. Tsui Shih-chieh, Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tsinan, of the complete withdrawal of the Japanese cavalry forces from the districts between Tsinan and Coutsun yesterday morning. Garrison duties have been taken over by Chinese troops. Peace and order were well maintained during the process of evacuation and the transfer was effected smoothly without any incident.

The evacuation of Japanese troops from Tsinan was completed yesterday, the 13th. Japanese troops stationed along the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway will depart on the 15th, according to an earlier telegram to Dr. C. T. Wang, sent by General Chen Tiao-yuan, Acting Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, from Tsinan.

General Chen reports that the Japanese troops at Tsinan began to leave the city on the 11th, three trainloads of troops having left for Tsingtao that day. Another three trainloads left on the 12th. General Yasumitsu, Commander of the Japanese division at Tsinan, left that city at 8.30 on Sunday morning. The remaining Japanese troops left yesterday in two trains. Those stationed along the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway will begin to withdraw on the 14th and will continue to do so on the 15th on which day the evacuation, it is expected, will be completed.—Kuo Min.

Chinese Take Over Kiaochow

Tsinan, May 14.

Kiaochow and the various districts west of the city was completely taken over by General Fan Hsi-chieh's forces yesterday. General Fan departed on an inspection tour of the entire Kiao-Tsi Railway this morning with a view to hastening the resumption of normal traffic on the railway. Upon his return he will take over Tsingtao when all Japanese troops will have evacuated Shantung according to agreement.

General Wu Shih-yu, Commander of the Military Police, will leave for Tsingtao to-morrow to take over the garrisoning of the special municipality as Gendarmerie Commander of Tsingtao. General Wu will be accompanied by Mr. Tsui Shih-chieh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung.

It is announced that General Chen Tiao-yuan, Acting Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, will formally assume office on the 17th instant.—Kuo Min.

Japanese Sail

Peking, May 15.

Messages from Tsingtao state that the first transport evacuating Japanese troops from Tsingtao sailed yesterday for Japan. The evacuation of the Japanese forces from Shantung will be completed by May 20.—Reuter.

THE SINO-JAPANESE DEADLOCK

The Hankow Coolie Case Still Unsolved

Hankow, May 15.

Though negotiations have been proceeding for some time, no settlement has been reached in connection with the case of the Chinese coolie who died following injuries sustained when he was knocked down by a Japanese naval motor-cyclist last December.

Mr. Chu Su-yuan, Secretary of the Foreign Ministry at Nanking, arrived here yesterday from the capital with the object, it is stated, of supervising the proceedings in connection with the affair and obtaining a quick settlement, if possible.—Reuter.

THE RETROCESSION OF WEIHAIWEI

A Note Coming from Nanking

Nanking, May 14.

It is stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will shortly open negotiations with the British Government for the retrocession of Weihaiwei, on the northeastern coast of Shantung, the return of which was promised by Great Britain at the Washington Conference in 1922.—Kuo Min.

WOMEN'S INHERITANCE RIGHTS

Equality with Men Approved by Nanking

Nanking, May 16.

The legal principle that all women, irrespective of whether they are married or unmarried, enjoy equal right of inheritance with men, was approved at yesterday's meeting of the Central Political Council. This principle was originally set forth at the Second National Kuomintang Congress, which subsequently proclaimed in a resolution that men and women should enjoy equal rights.—Kuo Min.

The Mayor of Wuhan has petitioned the Central Government to abolish the directorates of the Nos. 1 and 2 Special Administrative Areas (formerly the German and Russian Concessions, Hankow).

Brussels, May 15.—The Cabinet to-day approved the text of the Bill repealing the measure prohibiting the transit through Belgium of war material destined for China.—Reuter.

Nanking, May 15.—The Central Government has [illegible] with a number of [illegible]. These are to be planted at the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum here. The cuttings have already arrived at Shanghai on board the German [illegible] and will be transported to Nanking in the course of the next few days.—Reuter.

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END OF THE SHANTUNG REBELLION

American Consul at Chefoo Mediates: Fushanhsien Capitulates: Flight of Chu Yu-pu, the Bear of Chihli

Chefoo, May 10.

As the result of the good offices of the United States Consul and Dean of the Consular Body, Mr. Leroy Webber, in mediating between General Liu Chen-nien, who controls the Chefoo district, and General Chu Yu-pu, one-time Governor of Chihli, the representatives of both factions were brought together and an armistice arranged at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the south gate of Fushanhsien, after a siege lasting 15 days, was opened, the women and children there evacuated, the dead buried and the wounded removed.

The American Presbyterian Hospital here is filled with wounded soldiers. It is reliably stated that there were a thousand casualties on both sides during the recent fighting in the Fushan district.

An indirect result of the bringing together of the representatives of both factions was the capitulation of General Chu Yu-pu this morning. All the officers from Fushanhsien, with the exception of General Chu Yu-pu, will be transferred to General Liu Chen-nien's headquarters at Muping pending their safe transport, with General Chu, to Korea.

Chu's Troops Re-enlisted

General Chu Yu-pu's troops have received two-months' pay and have been re-enlisted in General Liu Chen-nien's army.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, representing the Chinese community, has expressed its sincere gratitude to Mr. Leroy Webber for his efforts, which have resulted in the successful termination of the siege and the establishment of peace.

Communications by motor-road have been cut off at Pendai (Tengchowfu), on the north coast of Shantung, about 45 miles north-west of Chefoo. This is reported to be due to the fact that the area from Hwanghsien westward is held by General Chen Chin-chi, an adherent of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who is believed to be against General Liu Chen-nien.

About 40 Russians who were employed by General Chu Yu-pu are being repatriated.

A Kuo Min message says that "the Bear of Chihli" (*i.e.*) Chu Yu-pu, fled before the final capitulation.

A Little Bickering in Shantung

May 16.

For the past few days some fighting has taken place at Huangsien, eighty miles west of Chefoo, where Chang Ching-kiu declared against General Yin Yin-chi. The latter has now been successful in disarming Chang Ching-kiu's forces and is in control of the situation. A telegram received by the United States Consul, Mr. Leroy Webber, reports all quiet.

Considerable anxiety was felt last week regarding differences which had arisen between General Liu Chen-nien and General Yin Yin-chi, but it is reported that these have been settled. The latter is proceeding to Tetchow while Liu Chen-nien will control this area as far as Lungkow.—Reuter.

SHANTUNG HARD HIT

When Chieftains Fall Out

The following letter written before the surrender of Fushanhsien gives a vivid picture of the miseries of ordinary men in civil war.

Chefoo, May 7.

Although in Chefoo itself the situation outwardly is quiet there is still considerable uneasiness regarding political developments which may take place in the near future.

General Liu Chen-nien was successful in ousting Chang Chung-chang from Shantung two weeks ago but has not yet been able to take the city of Fushanhsien, situated about five miles west from Chefoo, held by the remnants of Chang Chung-chang's army established themselves under the command of Chu Yu-pu. General Liu has obviously suffered some heavy casualties in his attack against Fushanhsien and has found himself in the same position as General Chang when the latter was attacking him at Muping. However, it is reported that the city of Fusanhsien is not well supplied with provisions and the water available is very scarce. Stories are current of terrible suffering on the part of the people inside the city, whose source of supplies had been commandeered by the military.

General Liu's Demand

General Liu Chen-nien is reported to have demanded $300,000 from the Chamber of Commerce which, coming on top of his previous levies and the extortions of Chang Chung-chang, is placing severe hardships on the merchants of this Port.

News from up-country is very disturbing and correspondents from Tengchowfu write that, beginning about 30 li south of Tengchow, from Ta Hsin Tien on the East to Hwang Chengchi on the West and extending south into Chih-hsi and Chaoyuen, large bands of Wu Chi Hwei, or Red Spears, are roaming the country, i.e. compelling the villagers to furnish recruits and supplies for their organization.

A good many refugees are again coming into Tengchowfu, fleeing this time from the Red Spears, whereas they fled by the thousands a few weeks ago from Chang Chung-chang's soldiers.

From Defenders to Tyrants

The Wu Chi Hwei may have been a laudable home defence guard when first organized but it has suffered through the reception into its ranks of the worst elements from the various localities where it has developed. Refugees coming in now say that its members are as bad as bandits or soldiers.

The purpose of the present movement appears to be the organization of the entire countryside in a revolt against the government authorities of Chefoo, or any other centre that presumes to send officials to administer the area in question.

The people as a whole are much opposed to the movement but are felt as unable to oppose these bands as they were the bands of soldiers that preyed on them.

The situation in Tengchowfu is quite but much uncertainty prevails. Only a few shops are open and they are not doing much business. The city authorities became alarmed at the threat of attack by the Red Spears and are now blocking up the water-gates of the city wall and have stationed guards at short intervals on top of the wall.

Huge Military Levies

A good deal of uneasiness is apparent because of the military demands for $200,000 (some say $160,000) in money and supplies from Tengchowfu. Coming on the top of past levies as it does, this amount is out of the question. It is also felt that if General Liu Chen-nien were quite sure of his position he would not this soon make urgent and immediate demands for such a large levy.

The relationship between the authorities here and at Hwangsien and Lungkow is not clearly understood. There seems to be no intercourse between here and the forces to the west.

How Chu Yu-Pu Surrendered

May 9.

As a result of Wednesday's conference, a 48-hour armistice to permit women and children to leave Fushan city and also to allow for removal of wounded and burial of dead, was agreed by both sides.

An indirect result was that representatives of Liu and Chu were brought together for the first time. Further Liu Chen-nien has offered generous terms, which are now a matter of consideration by ex-Tupan Chu Yu-pu.

We learn that Chu Yu-pu's representatives were lowered by ropes over the wall and the conference was held at the headquarters of Colonel Chao, near the North Gate. Chu was represented by Colonel Chang, commanding one of the regiments inside the besieged city, and by a personal friend, a member of the Chihli gentry. After agreeing to the armistice, the matter was submitted to Liu Chen-nien, whose headquarters at the time was near the South Gate. Liu's reply was received back at Colonel Chao's headquarters close on to 7 p.m. after which the Chefoo members returned to that city.

We learn that after agreeing to the Armistice, that one of Chu's personal friends offered himself to remain outside the wall under Liu's jurisdiction as a guarantee that there would be no violation of the Armistice.

Terms Agreed on

After the agreement regarding the Armistice had been concluded the representatives of Chu expressed a desire to see General Liu regarding military matters of mutual concern. These were discussed privately between the representatives of both sides. It is learned that Tupan Chu has expressed a willingness to surrender and named four terms, which we understand are closely akin to those that Liu informed the Fushan gentry he was prepared to accept, namely:

1. Assurance of safe conduct to officers and Russian members of he-sieged Forces.
2. Troops to lay down their arms.
3. Troops to be re-enlisted in General Liu's forces where they are to be treated on an equality basis with Liu's present forces and given a month's pay.
4. General Liu to assume financial responsibility for transporting of officers to their destination (presumably Korea).

The chief difficulty, we understand, is the question of disarming the men. It is reported that Chu is willing but there is reluctance on the part of some of the men and their leaders to surrender and give up their arms. Evidently Chu is to a certain extent unable to have his orders carried out. However, now that representatives of both sides have come together, it is hoped that the outstanding military question and terms of surrender will soon be arrived at.

Fushan has now been in a state of siege for fifteen days and considering the operations, the casualties and losses on both sides have been comparatively heavy.—Reuter.

CHINA'S REQUEST TO THE POWERS

Britain to Stand by 1926 Views on Extraterritoriality

London, May 13.

It is understood that the various Governments concerned are still consulting in regard to the reply to be sent to China on the question of extraterritoriality.

It is authoritatively stated in London that, until the answer is prepared, it can only be stated, in general terms, that certain recommendations were made by the Extraterritoriality Commission which met in Peking in 1926, and Britain's views were then made known.—Reuter.

U.S. Attitude

N.C.N.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 11.

The Secretary of State, Col. Stimson, warned newspaper correspondents to-day against unwarranted speculation with regard to the attitude of the United States on the request of China for early conversations looking to the abolition of extraterritoriality.

The Department is continuing its study of the Chinese note and has nothing more to say at this time, Colonel Stimson said.

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister, also refused to comment on unconfirmed reports regarding the American attitude.

The State Department indicated that any intimation that it has given a reply showing its attitude with regard to the Chinese note of April 27, or has gone on record regarding its attitude to this communication of the Chinese Government, is incorrect.

The Department also did not confirm various rumours about appointment of a New United States Minister to China to succeed Mr. J. Van A. MacMurray.—United Press.

NANKING, May 16.—The Polish representative has arrived in Nanking, but to date has yet been fixed for the opening of the negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty between China and Poland.—Reuter.

COL. MAX BAUER'S DEATH

Serious Blow to Plans for Reorganization of Army

Nanking, May 13.

The recent death of Colonel Max Bauer, German advisor to the National Government, is considered a serious blow to the progress of the plans made by General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National Government, to reorganize and thoroughly modernize the Chinese army.

Contrary to earlier reports, the German military expert was never connected with the "Model Division" here. Only recently a special battalion was organized, its personnel being carefully picked from the cadets of the "Model Division" and the soldiers of various army corps. This battalion consisted of six companies, namely cavalry, artillery, communication, and engineer companies and two infantry companies. Colonel Bauer was given full charge of the battalion, and the five German military experts under him acted in the capacity of advisors to the various companies.

These picked troops were given intensive training in the tactics and science of modern warfare, special emphasis being laid on the development of the efficiency and fighting strength of the smallest fighting unit. These soldiers have no holidays, have a daily curriculum from 5.30 o'clock in the morning to 9 in the evening, and are not allowed to receive callers.

Although General Chiang is busily occupied with his duties every day, he finds time to visit the battalion on the average of three times a week. Once in an address to the battalion, General Chiang declared that the battalion represented "a new life in the Chinese Revolutionary Army," and that he hoped in three years the battalion might be expanded into fifteen divisions, or about 225,000 men. A first class fighting unit would then be organized for national defence purposes.

Arms from Germany

Latest introductions in military equipments, like automatic rifles and others, are being studied, and it was the proposal of Colonel Bauer that a first-class arsenal should be established at Nanking. A small consignment of arms reached here recently from Germany. It is reported that several much larger consignments will shortly be shipped to China.

There is a growing interest in the development of military science in Europe and America. Formerly, nearly all of the military officers were graduates of military schools in Japan. It has been decided recently by the National Government to send 100 cadets abroad, and none of them are going to Japan. They will be sent to schools in America, Britain, France, and Germany. Each cadet will be given $10,000 and will stay abroad six years.

The recommendations made by Colonel Bauer since his arrival in China have never been made public, but he was probably responsible for the recent decision to use grass-coloured materials for army-uniforms, and the designer of a standard equipment for each solder. It is not yet known who will replace him.—Reuter.

YUNNAN AND BURMA

Committee to Examine Alleged Encroachments

Nanking, May 12.

A committee of investigation into the present state of border relations between Yunnan and Burma will shortly be organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The committee, it is learned, will be entrusted with the task of examining into the reported British invasion into Yunnan territory and to consider and study the evidence gathered by the Yunnan Provincial Authorities so that the matter may be brought to the attention of the British Government for settlement.—Kuo Min.

THE Waichiaopu has appointed a committee to discuss questions regarding the abolition of the various offices of Commissioners of Foreign Affairs.

EXPERT TO EXAMINE RAILWAYS

Mr. Mantell to Investigate Condition of All Lines

Nanking, May 11.

Mr. John J. Mantell, advisor on railway management to the Ministry of Railways, is leaving here shortly on a trip for the investigation of all the principal railways in the country.

Mr. Mantell, who recently arrived in the capital from America, had held a number of conferences with Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways. With Mr. James Lockhart, also an advisor to the railway administration department of the Ministry of Railways, and a number of technical experts, Mr. Mantell will first inspect the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The next line which they will inspect will probably be the Shanghai-Hanchow-Ningpo Railway.

After completing his inspection trip, Mr. Mantell will submit his findings to the Ministry of Railways and will recommend such improvements in the administration of the various lines throughout the country as he may believe necessary.—Reuter.

LUNGHAI RAILWAY PURCHASES

Money from Belgian Indemnity Fund for Re-establishing

Nanking, May 11.

It is officially announced at the Ministry of Railways to-day that an amount totalling $319,625, from the Belgian Boxer Indemnity Fund, has been spent by the Lunghai Railway for the purchase of cars, locomotives and other railway materials. The amount which had been allotted to the railway from the Belgian Boxer Indemnity Fund was £370,187, thus leaving a balance of approximately £20,862 which amount will probably be used for purchasing rails and other materials for the western section of the railway. The purchases made are as follows:—

First class and second class cars, dining cars and sleepers	£13,[illegible]
Freight cars	4,[illegible]
Railway bridges	11,820
Steel Sleepers	30,112
Railway bridges	28,200
Rails	104,523
Water Feeders	4,130
Telephones	700
Dining car and sleeper equipment	2,110
Pipes	650
Miscellaneous materials	12,300
Locomotives	73,000
Miscellaneous materials	15,700
Miscellaneous materials	14,100

—Reuter.

NORTHERN STUDENTS AND A RAILWAY

Line Torn Up as Sign of Disapproval of the Route

Mukden, May 6.

The Peking-Mukden Railway has lately built two short branch-lines in the vicinity of Mukden; one to Pei Ling, the Northern Imperial tombs, and one to Tung Ling, the Eastern Imperial tombs.

The intention of the Railway was naturally to facilitate communication with these beautiful and interesting spots for the public.

The line to Pei Ling was opened for traffic yesterday with elaborate ceremonies.

The opening of the Tung Ling line has met with unexpected delay on account of an incident the day before yesterday. The line passes through the grounds of the North-eastern University and, for some reason or other, the students of the university objected to its presence. They, therefore, proceeded to tear up the rails on a long stretch and the matter has now been left for negotiations between the railway authorities and the University.—Reuter.

NANKING, May 10.—At a meeting of the State Council here this morning Mr. Tao Lai-chien was appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Canton in succession to Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, who resigned recently.—Reuter.

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BRITISH CHAMBER AND DR. SZE

Chinese Minister to Great Britain Entertained

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Minister-designate to the Court of St. James, was the guest at luncheon of the Committees of the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association at a luncheon on May 15, presided over by Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, Chairman of the British Chamber. Two interesting speeches (issued by the Kuo Min Agency) were delivered by Mr. Calder-Marshall and Dr. Sze. We give the main points in each.

Mr. Calder-Marshall, after welcoming the distinguished guest, said that the policy of foreign residents in China was constructive, not obstructive.

"As friends whose goodwill has been proved on many occasions, we assume the prerogative of true friends, not sycophants, and criticize and protest where criticism and protest seem necessary. As traders we know that there must be stability and security, otherwise commerce and industry cannot prosper. We know that insecurity, instability, and impediments to trade such as likin and other taxes on goods in transit, not only restrict normal development but prevent the release of capital without which industry must languish and thus directly affect the welfare of the country, and having these things in mind we find ourselves at times compelled to criticize, not, however, in an unfriendly manner.

Facts of Extraterritoriality

"One of the questions which is now assuming prominence is the question of extraterritoriality. I am quite sure that not one foreigner in China would hesitate a moment to relinquish all special privileges were he assured of the same protection and security as Chinese nationals receive in Great Britain, but it has yet to be demonstrated that such security can be definitely guaranteed. You, Sir, from your long residence in England, know that Chinese nationals resident in England enjoy absolute security and protection, you know that our judiciary is independent of any political party and you know that our laws are justly administered without discrimination.

"As plain business men we are accustomed to deal with facts rather than theories. We know what the conditions are in China and what any precipitate readjustment of the present status would mean, and though as reasonable men, we are quite ready to investigate and modify where and when modifications are justified by facts, we know that any change can be made only by a process of very gradual evolution if chaos and huge financial losses to Chinese and foreign interests are to be avoided.

"Of one thing China may rest assured and that is the British sense of justice and fair play—coupled with a friendly desire to work for China's welfare."

The English-speaking Peoples

Dr. Sze, in reply, after thanking his hosts, said:—

"In a way, I think I might be pardoned for calling myself China's Minister to the English-speaking peoples for my diplomatic experience has largely been confined to Great Britain and the United States. In 1911 I was appointed Minister to the United States, but did not proceed to Washington due to the fact that I was appointed Minister of Communications when Mr. Tang Shao-yi was Premier. In June, 1914, the year of the outbreak of the World War, I was appointed Minister to Great Britain where I served until 1921 when I was transferred to Washington as Minister to the United States and have served at that post continuously since that time.

"My long experience in London and Washington and my close association with British and American officialdom have convinced me that it is possible for our peoples to live and work together in harmonious relationship when we thoroughly understand each other's point of view and approach our problems in genuine spirit of equality. Speaking particularly of Great Britain since I am soon to depart for my new post in London, I am sure that our two peoples can co-operate for our mutual benefit. The interests of Chinese and foreigners in general are so closely linked together and inter-dependent that neither can do anything to injure the interests of the other without also injuring the interests of many of their own people who are directly interested in trade and other relationships. It is also true that any measure which truly benefits one, cannot fail in the long run to equally benefit the other.

The Example of Turkey

"In this connection I have in mind the example of Turkey which has proved conclusively that foreigners can live and trade in a country where extraterritoriality and other so-called "unequal" treaty conditions once prevailed. It was my good fortune recently to have had the opportunity of visiting Turkey and there I found foreigners engaged in business, educational and other professions pursuing their normal activities, despite the fact that prior to the revision of the treaties they dreaded the day when they would be forced to live and conduct their affairs without the extra protection which they believed to be indispensible.

"However, I am not unmindful that immediately after the abolition of extraterritoriality, there must follow a period of adjustment to the new conditions. This period of transition is unavoidable and may, in some cases, cause many difficulties and some hardship on both sides. Wise statesmanship on both sides will work for a shortening of the period of transition and a minimizing of the hardships and difficulties.

Confucius' Golden Rule

In many ways the Chinese nation resembles the British nation, particularly in the desire of our two peoples for normal trade relationships. His Excellency the British Minister, if I remember correctly, soon after coming to China, assured us that all the British people desire is to live and trade in China under peaceful conditions. As I follow the public statements of the spokesmen of the National Government, the policy of our Government is to encourage foreign trade and foreign investment and in this connection they are prepared to afford the fullest security in their power to foreign lives and property. They are, however, equally desirous of, and insistent upon, the complete abolition of extraterritoriality at the earliest possible date. In other words, if I may be permitted to state the desire of the National Government and of the Chinese nation as well, it is that China wholeheartedly welcomes the foreign trader, but China wants them to come to trade in China as they would go and trade in other countries, that is, without having, or claiming any special privileges which they would not be equally willing to grant to Chinese traders in their countries. China wishes to follow the Confucian Golden Rule, that we do not wish others to ask of us what other nations do not accord to Chinese nationals residing in their country."

BOYCOTT ENDED IN THE PHILIPPINES

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, May 14.

The boycott of Japanese goods by Chinese merchants and consumers in the Philippines has ended, in the opinion of leading Chinese and Japanese business men to-day.

The Philippines Anti-Japanese Association was disbanded and declared dissolved following the resignation of its officers on account of differences of opinion in conducting the boycott campaign.—United Press.

THE Chekiang provincial authorities are said to be contemplating the construction of a railway between Hangchow and Kiangshan, a city on the Chientang River, near the Kiangsi border.

PETITIONS have been addressed to the Ministry of Railways by the Chinese Benevolent Society, asking for cars to be placed at the Society's disposal, free, for the transportation of 180,000 bags of flour to the Shensi famine districts, for distribution among the sufferers.

PLAN TO DISCIPLINE UNRULY STUDENTS

Authorities Considering Control of Organizations

Nanking, May 15.

That something must be done to bring the generally unruly and obstreperous student organizations under effective control by the Central Authorities is evidenced by the fact that the Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters, of which Mr. Tai Chi-tao is the Director, is now considering whether student organizations as such should be allowed to exist and, if so, as what sort of a public organization should they be classified so that regulations governing their functions and organization may be formulated for enforcement. The questions of the relationship between a student organization and the responsible educational authorities and that between the student body and the Party administration are likewise under careful consideration so that in the event of a student body going out of bounds and ignoring orders of the authorities in detriment to public welfare as well as the discipline of the students themselves, the proper authorities can employ appropriate and effective methods to bring the youths to their senses.—Ta Chung.

THE POISON GERM IN CHINA

Chinese Ratepayers Associations' Telegram to Dr. C. T. Wang

The Chinese Ratepayers Association sent a telegram on May 14 to Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the National Government. The petitioners say that they have taken note that foreign merchants are agitating against the proposal that extraterritoriality should be abolished. These foreigners base their objection on the ground that Chinese law is not yet strong enough to afford protection to the life and property of non-Chinese residents in this country and that, therefore, the time for abolition of this part of the unequal treaties has not yet come.

But, says the Association, if extraterritoriality is not abolished Chinese law never will be effective in the protection which it is meant to afford to all classes of people. This very principle of extraterritoriality is the poison germ in Chinese administration which renders it ineffective. For instance there is the public gaming house known as "the Wheel" which is permitted by Mexican law and cannot be suppressed because of this protection. Dog racing, which is also a form of gambling, is permitted by British and French law and flourishes under their jurisdiction. Opium and munitions of war are carried in British, Japanese and other ships and evade our regulations for their restriction. A ship carrying a foreign flag is more exempt from control than the residence of a diplomatic representative and can cover with its protection all kinds of evil actions.

Chinese laws have no power of search or examination in these cases. Even in the interior where our laws are current, all foreigners have a foreign flag and foreign registration which nullifies our administration. You, Sir (the Minister for Foreign Affairs) know that extraterritoriality is the poison germ in our system and since we have secured tariff autonomy ought to exert yourself to gain the abolition of this privilege to foreigners. This will give authority to our jurisprudence, strengthen our laws and facilitate the protection of foreign life and property.

It will stabilise our country and promote harmony with neighbouring states. All who have the peace of the world at heart should do their best to hasten this achievement. This Association is exceedingly grieved to find that the Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai which still enjoy the privilege of extraterritoriality are of a stubborn disposition and wilfully oppose this reasonable reform. We, therefore, send this telegram and beg that you, Sir, in the intervals of your triumphs in the field of foreign diplomacy and the congratulations of our government, will not slack on your endeavours until this root of bitterness has been removed from our midst.

CHINA'S AVIATION CONTRACT

Misunderstandings Cleared Up by High Officials

Nanking, May 9.

In an interview given this evening to Reuter's correspondent, a high official of the China National Aviation Corporation declared that it was highly unfortunate that misunderstanding had arisen in certain circles in connection with certain clauses of the newly signed contract between the Chinese corporation and the Aviation Exploration, Inc., of New York.

"Concerning the personnel of the corporation", the official stated, "it is stated in the contract under article 13 that qualified persons of Chinese nationality may also be employed by the corporation, including pilots. Furthermore, Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Chinese corporation, definitely stated to the representatives of the American firm that Chinese should be employed whenever possible. The report, therefore, that only Americans will be employed in the new enterprise is entirely ungrounded.

"Under Article 9 it is clearly stated in the contract that only those machines of the latest and best type will be used on the corporation's air-lines. Before they are shipped to China, descriptions of such machines must first be submitted to the China National Aviation Corporation authorities for approval. The fear that the American firm may send to China machines which are out of date or in poor condition is without any justification.

Special Training Schools

"The corporation may establish special schools for the training of aviation experts. It is the general opinion that there are not enough aviation experts in China. The need will be felt even to a greater extent with the expansion of aviation enterprises in the future.

"There is an opinion in certain circles that a contract with a foreign aviation firm may mean a serious encroachment on China's air defence. An investigation of conditions in other countries will show that this idea is entirely mistaken. The air-lines of the Lufthansa interests, of Germany, branch out from Berlin to points in many other countries in Europe, and the German firm is proposing now to start an Asia-European air-line. The air-plane enterprises in other countries, like Britain and France, are purely commercial in nature. The Aviation Exploration Inc., of New York, is a commercial concern, having no connection with any military organization nor with the American Government."—Reuter.

MEMBERS of the Postal Employees Union have issued a manifesto expressing their opposition to the contract entered into by Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, as president of the National Aviation Corporation, and the American corporation, Aviation Exploration, Inc., on the ground that the American firm is too much the gainer and that China's sovereign rights are lost.

NEW FRENCH NAVAL C.-I.-C. FOR FAR EAST

Paris, May 10.

The warship Waldeck Rousseau left Toulon this evening with Rear-Admiral Monget, the new Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in the Far East, on board.

Rear-Admiral Stotz, the present Commander-in-Chief, will hand over the command to Rear-Admiral Monget at Colombo.—Reuter.

NANKING INCIDENT CLAIMS

Shanghai, May 14.

The Sino-British Commission for the investigation of claims arising out of the Nanking Incident resumed its sessions to-day, after a suspension of some weeks due to the serious illness of Dr. C. Kuangsen Young, Chinese member of the commission.

The commission is now engaged in examining the claim of the International Export Co., Ltd., which is the biggest claim submitted for adjudication. It is understood that the chief accountant of the company, who arrived from London specially for the purpose, will be questioned at the session which will be held to-morrow.—Kuo Min.

CANTONESE AVIATOR FROM EUROPE

Capt. Chen Wen-lin Completes His Flight

Canton, May 12.

Captain Chen Wen-lin, who started his flight from Europe to China a few weeks ago, has arrived here from Indo-China, thus completing his transcontinental flight. A rousing reception was given to the enterprising airman this afternoon by the local Aviation Department.—Kuo Min.

Amoy, May 12.

Capt. Chen Wen-lin, a former student of the Anglo-Chinese College here, arrived in Amoy at 2.30 this afternoon aboard his plane Amoy.

The time taken for the flight from Canton to Amoy was four hours.

He first landed by mistake at the civil aerodrome, but later, discovering this, he immediately hopped over to the naval aerodrome.

Capt. Chen expects to leave in about three days to complete his flight to Nanking.

Capt. Chen, who is accompanied by Lieutenant Johansen, a Dane, as pilot, left Croydon in March on his flight to China. His machine is a two-engined Avro-Avian.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL SALARIES INVIOLATE

No Contributions for Charity to be Exacted

Nanking, May 9.

Following is a translation of mandates issued yesterday by the State Council:—

Solicitation of financial contributions from Government officials frequently leads to corruption and the Government prohibited such by mandate in May, 1926, instructing the various Government organs to observe the injunction accordingly. For the Government must lay particular emphasis on the honesty of its officials, embezzlement of public funds will render the offender liable to severe punishment. As a matter of fact, no public official may wilfully receive or demand any pecuniary subscription according to law. Their salaries are usually only sufficient for the support of their families.

For charitable causes both the Central and the local Governments will appropriately and separately contribute financial aid according to the nature of the need: for solicitations of financial contributions from officials would often interfere with the policy of honesty proclaimed by the Government.

In recent years, however, on the occasion of the promotion of public philanthropic enterprises, high government officials as well as their subordinate staff-members have been approached for contributions, sometimes as often as several times in a single month. When added together, the total sum amounts to a considerable figure.

With the increasing cost of living, many officials will ultimately fall into pecuniary difficulties and be compelled to borrow money if they fail to economize, while others will find it impossible to support themselves, thus forfeiting their integrity and falling victims to corrupt practices. This will be deplorable.

Therefore, the previous mandate is hereby repeated, and all officials are strictly warned not to make financial contributions under pain of salary reduction. Henceforth, any philanthropic organization soliciting contributions, if it is for a national cause, should refer to the Central Government which will in turn appropriate adequate sums for the purpose, and if for local purposes, should refer to the local authorities concerned.

Let this mandate be observed by all.—Kuo Min.

IN reply to a petition from the China Merchants S. N. Co., the Ministry of Communications says that orders have been issued to the Kiangsu, Anhui, Kiangsi and Hupeh Provincial Governments to suppress the pirates operating along the Yangtze and to accord special protection to the vessels of the company mentioned.

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LEADING ARTICLES

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THE ETHICS OF BETTING

(Contributed)

May 14.

Now that the races are over for another half year it might be profitable to speculate on the ethics of betting. It must be quite evident to anyone who gives a moment of thought to the subject that to adopt the extreme attitude and say "betting is wrong therefore it should be prohibited," or "betting is immoral therefore all respectable people should abstain from it," is simply to beg the question. It assumes the words "wrong" and "immoral" and these are the points at issue. It is also perfectly clear that many persons who are neither immoral nor inclined to wrongful acts are accustomed to bet and cannot be classifield as less respectable than those who abstain from the practice. If we ask ourselves what are the motives that lead one to bet we should have to distinguish between different forms of gaming. Dean Inge, in an essay on this subject, explains why he declines to play cards when money is staked on the game. He says "It gives me no pleasure to take my friend's money and much pain to lose my own," and, probably, everyone will agree that this is a very reasonable frame of mind. The desire to win, to get something for nothing, or a large return for a very small risk is certainly one of the strongest motives in the game of chance. But those who indulge their liking in this direction are not, necessarily, more covetous than those who, from caution, or moral motives, refrain from gaming. It is likely that the chief incentive to put a stake on a race or the throw of a card is the desire to get a thrill out of the amusement. Most of us can remember our first visit to a theatre. It was a world of fairyland. The clown was the funniest man in the world; Columbine the daintiest fairy that ever danced on tiptoe. But pantomime soon palled on our adult taste and then we were introduced to drama and again we were enthralled. We identified ourselves with the hero and when he sent the villain hurtling to his doom we felt our muscles tighten and tingled with the consciousness of victory as though the triumph were our own deed of derringo. As our pilgrimage proceeded heroics ceased to be interesting and only the works of the Masters, strikingly pourtrayed, could beget in us the illusion of reality. The tricks of the cruder shows were too transparent. The players were not heroes and desperadoes but fantastically dressed persons who stupidly entangled themselves in impossible situations. There was no thrill but only a sensation of weariness as we sat bored through the entertainment. But the sorrows of Lear, the remorse of Lady Macbeth, the cupidity of Shylock, these were realities for they are real. They are the unseen passions of the soul given corporeal form and made to strut before our eyes doing the deeds we are capable of but dare not essay.

There is a like progression in gaming. The quiet hand at bridge ceases to interest; it must have the meretricious stimulant of something real before it excites the listless player. The horse race, which at first was thrilling in itself with the gallant animals and their gay riders striving to reach the goal, becomes an uninteresting procession unless we have a wager on the result. It is something we can well afford to lose at first but as we become habituated the dose must be periodically increased and, unfortunately, the limit is easily overpassed. It is the old story of the man drifting lazily on Niagara above the falls. He may awake to his danger in time and extricate himself from the danger but, again unfortunately, he may not. Is the moral of the story that the man should remain on the bank and never trust himself to the alluring but dangerous river? One answer is that it depends on the man. He is certainly safe on dry land and it is equally certain that if he launches his skiff at all he is in prospective danger. It may never become actual, or even imminent, but there is no line on the shining water to delimitate the zone of safety from jeopardy and, like the gallant airmen in the war, he may boast that he cannot make more than one mistake. The first gamble is like launching the skiff; what the end shall be depends on the adventurer himself.

There is this to be said about gamesters: they, unless they are crooks, maintain a high standard of honour. Perhaps too high sometimes. Who said that "debts of honour must be paid, whate'er becomes of debts of trade?" The truth is that, for an honourable man, both debts must be paid but, in gaming, to take an unfair advantage is an unforgiveable sin. We heard of a lady who put a bet on a certain horse, in the races just run, and told her friend that she was praying for wet weather because her favourite had the best chance on a soft field. Was this quite fair? Should she not have told the person she made the bet with and given him a chance to pray on the other side? Perhaps the safest advice that can be given on this vexed question of to bet or not to bet is that which Punch gives to those about to marry "Don't."

THE DISSOLUTION

May 14.

As a message to the nation before the elections from the Conservative standpoint, and such it is undoubtedly meant to be as far as the detached position of the Throne will permit, the King's speech at the dissolution of Parliament is decidedly dull. That indeed is the common cause of complaint against the outgoing Administration. The trump cards of derating and local government are too dry and difficult to stir voters, although it is asserted that derating will be of invaluable assistance to industry. Labour's threat to go to the country with the question "Shall Britain be taxed to pay foreigners' debts?" does not seem likely to be fulfilled. Mr. Churchill has lost no time in "turning down" very flat Mr. Owen Young's calm suggestion to rob the British—but no other—Peter to pay the German Paul. If Mr. Young had accompanied his proposal with a statement that America would forego a corresponding amount of her claims on Great Britain, there would have been something in it. But this eminently just corollary does not seem to have occurred to him. Meanwhile it is satisfactory that the world is left in no doubt as to Great Britain's intentions. She is more heavily taxed and has made more sacrifices than any other country and it is monstrous to talk of her making further concessions. The Conservatives' best asset is that trade and industry have in recent months begun to make a real recovery: this and the virtue of letting well alone are arguments calculated to have a strong appeal in the absence of any spectacular issue, which does not appear. Mr. Lloyd George promises Utopia, but people are just a little doubtful of his promises. Labour's programme is not more exciting than the Conservatives' and contains nothing new; the forecast of special new taxation for social purposes is growing musty, and most people understand that what the country needs most is not more but less taxation. With a majority of 172 over all other creeds the Conservatives have a strong position unless a "landslide" sets in: whether it will, is still guesswork. Mr. Baldwin's personal popularity counts for a good deal, but some of his colleagues are by no means liked and reconstruction is being earnestly pressed upon the Prime Minister. Above all other elements of uncertainty, stands the enormous and wholly incalculble women's vote. Will they favour the Conservatives, whose creed is usually supposed to be woman's natural predisposition? Or will they side with Labour, which promises more houses and earlier pensions? The election is exciting for its utterly unknown possibilities, but for nothing else.

"COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES"

May 14.

It is something new for the "N.-C. Daily News" and "N.-C. Herald" in their nearly eighty years of existence to find themselves banned as "counter-revolutionaries." Yet if that is the epithet for those who read us, how much more must it apply to ourselves? During the weekend the Kuo Min news agency published the following:

> Nanking, May 11.—It is authoritatively stated that the Central Authorities in an order to the various Government organs in Shanghai and elsewhere forbids any person in Government service to read the "North-China Daily News." The order threatens to punish as Counter-Revolutionists all who fail to observe the instructions of the Government in this respect.

There is an obvious vagueness in this message which calls for explanation. The meeting at which it was decided on April 18 to refuse the post office to the "N.-C. Daily News" and the "Herald" was quite clearly stated to be one of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive. The ban itself, as we were informed by the courtesy of the local Postal Commissioners *after* it had been imposed, was ordered by the Minister of Communications. But who are the "Central Authorities" of the Kuo Min message? That they have power to carry out their resolutions is shown by the fact that yesterday morning we received a number of letters from local governments asking us to discontinue sending them the paper, and the sale of it was stopped at the North Station!

Now is not this all rather absurd? The paper is not hurt, because such arbitrary action always increases rather than diminishes circulation. But what of the dignity of the Chinese Government? Hitherto we have treated the ban with a certain reserve. As we said last week when it was first imposed, there is reason to believe—and subsequent information confirms this impression—that it was rushed through the Standing Committee at a time when all the principal members of the government were away from Nanking; opinions in the capital are undoubtedly divided on the subject; and there are enough examples of things done or left undone in defiance of the best section in the Government to incline even a counter-revolutionary to be tolerant. We take it that the same people who originally got the ban imposed have now succeeded in making use of the administrative machinery to prevent officials from reading the paper. In this the Chinese Government cannot afford to ignore the injury done to its prestige. For either the ban has been imposed and the paper excluded from government offices with its full approval, and then it stands accused of arbitrary and illiberal action with no real cause. Or these measures have been done without its full approval, and in that case it is not master in its own house and its assertions of ability to protect foreigners and see that justice is done them fall to the ground. Altogether too much is being done in the name of the National Government for its comfort abroad. The ban now imposed on us had its counterpart in one put upon the "N.-C. Star" a few months ago; besides this, representations have been made to Washington through the Chinese Legation suggesting the removal of Mr. Hallett Abend, correspondent of the "New York Times" and of Mr. Charles Dailey, correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune," on the ground of their allegedly unfriendly attitude to China; a third American journalist, as our readers are aware, to fall under Kuomintang displeasure is Mr. George Sokolsky, for whom deportation is recommended. Now if the Nationalist government had taken action against one paper or one journalist, people abroad might have thought that there was some ground for it. But with such a storm of indiscriminate attacks they will say: "All these writers and papers cannot be inspired by unfriendliness. There must be some truth in what they say, or Chinese officials would not be so sensitive about it all. Why are the Chinese trying to suppress criticism in this way?"

And as we pointed out last week would be the case, foreign opinion is becoming seriously stirred over the ban and contrasts, very unfavourably, the Chinese Government's arbitrary procedure against the "N.-C. Daily News" with their assertion that foreigners have nothing to fear in coming under their laws and jurisdiction. Persons who have no connection with the "North China," not even of British nationality but American, have written to, and called on us to press most strongly the important point of principle involved. What we have or have not written is not the real issue. What so much stirs people is that, without making a formal complaint to us directly, or through official channels, without giving us warning or an opportunity to say a word in our defence, the Government of China suddenly shuts its post office against us and endeavours to cripple our business. There is, we believe, no section in the Chinese Code which entitles the Government to do this, and although it may have the right as a sovereign Power to say what printed matter it allows to circulate in its dominions, it has no right in equity and justice to take such action without giving the alleged offender warning or informing him of his offence. It happens that among the laws and ordinances by which British subjects are ruled in China, special provision has been made by an Order in Council for precisely that misdemeanour with which we are taxed, so that the National Government had an easy way of taking action against us. And it might well have been supposed that, as an aggrieved party, Nanking would be scrupulously careful to act with due legality; indeed it had everything to gain by doing so and would have advertised itself to the world at large as anxious above all things to proceed with exact fairness. It has chosen the other way, the old way, against which extraterritoriality has continued to exist as the only sure protection for foreign residents in China. And onlookers ask themselves with grave misgiving, to what extensions the ban upon the "North China" may not spread for the detriment of all foreign business.

THE WAR DEBTS

May 15.

The debate on Mr. Churchill's last Budget, usually a dull wrangle bristling with technicalities, was unexpectedly relieved by Mr. Snowden's raid upon the war debt agreements with France and Italy and upon the "Balfour Note." Mr. Snowden vehemently attacked Mr. Churchill's letting off both these countries so easily and declared that many British subjects had been ruined by France's repudiation of her debts, although France was enjoying the greatest prosperity and had not a man among her people unemployed. Mr. Snowden went on to contrast the settlements made by America with France and Italy, asserting that she was getting fifty millions a year from France and Italy where we had got but twenty. These figures were subsequently called in question by the Government. But Mr. Snowden is hardly the man to go very wrong in a matter of figures, and it certainly does appear as if the United States had got better terms than Great Britain from Italy and France. Remained the Balfour Note; of which Mr. Snowden said that the Labour Party had always upheld the principle of wiping of all debts and reparations all round, but that, if this were impossible, he saw no reason for making uncalled for sacrifices in our claims on debtor nations "and the Labour Party would hold themselves free if circumstances arose to repudiate the conditions of that Note."

Sensation in Press and Parliament. A Cabinet meeting and a special memorandum drawn up. And on the morrow Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, speaking for the Government, called upon Mr. Snowden to withdraw and upon Mr. MacDonald to say that the Labour Party had no intention of repudiating a principle which "has been for seven years the foundation of the treatment of European debt problems by every Government that has held office here, has come to be generally recognized throughout Europe as a just and unchallengeable principle, and has been embodied in formal articles in both the agreements made for the settlements with Italy and with France." Mr. Snowden stuck to his guns. He had nothing to apologize for and nothing to withdraw. He quoted and emphasized those three words of his the day before: "If circumstances arose." He implied by that, that if an opportunity arose to reconsider the debt settlements, the Labour Party would certainly not consider themselves bound by the Balfour Note. Mr. Snowden protested against the theory that an agreement made by a Government temporarily in power bound its successors, no matter of what party, irrevocably.

Is it not the common practice, the almost everyday practice, at the Foreign Office to enter into communications with foreign Governments in regard to the revision of treaties, the amendment of treaties

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which have been found to be either a hardship or unworkable?

And turning upon what he described as "the generous, magnanimous, spectacular policy of renouncing all claim to reparations and putting upon ourselves a burden for the benefit of our Continental debtors," Mr. Snowden exlaimed:

"It is to that part of the Balfour Note that we are opposed, and to which we have always been opposed. The party opposite very often taunt this party with being the friends of every country but our own. At any rate, I am sufficient of an Englishman not to be content to see my country and my people bled white for the benefit of other countries who are far more prosperous than ourselves."

Mr. MacDonald followed on the general question of principle, making it clear that the Labour Party repudiated nothing, but that, if the opportunity came to reopen the question of war debts, he and his friends would certainly not consider themselves estopped, as the lawyers say, by the Balfour Note from embracing it. The debate "petered out" in the usual recriminations and cross-charges of mutual misrepresentation.

The discussion was, however, of special interest for the two extremely practical issues involved. On the one hand, there is the British tradition of continuity of foreign policy. It may be true, as Mr. Snowden says, that the Foreign Office is continually entering into negotiations with other countries for revision of treaties. But it is a well established fact that the broad lines of Great Britain's foreign policy are not affected, as is the case with some countries, by internal changes of administration; and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans did not exaggerate when he said that the Balfour Note had been the foundation "on which every forward step towards European reconstruction and peace had been taken for the past seven years." Against this, the solid and general conviction that Europe will not consent to go on making its present huge payments to America for the next two generations. As Ms. Snowden said:

"Do the Government think that the present conditions in regard to international debts and reparations are likely to be permanent? Is there any man who thinks that the debt agreements which have been made are going to remain in force without change, without modification, for the next 69 years? No."

There was probably not a man in the House who did not agree with him. Already Germany has protested that she cannot carry her present load of reparations and a committee of experts is considering how it may be lightened. Others will follow suit; and it needs but little provocation, a bad season or two of trade, a financial crisis, to provoke a discussion which might rapidly become general. In that case it seems to us perfectly legitimate for Great Britain to claim some new consideration. We have lately been reminded that British advances to the Allies amounted to £1,600,000,000, of which more than half was borrowed from America. Thus, although the Balfour Note may relieve us so far as our payments to the United States, there remains a debt of seven hundred odd millions due to us from European countries and for which we are making no claim upon them. Hence the enormous income and other taxes, and the general costliness of life in England. The mere thought of repudiation, of going back on a bargain once struck, is adhorrent to the British people, nor do we see that Mr. Snowden suggests it. But the inequity of the arrangements that he pillories appeals strongly to men of all parties and will become more apparent with every year that passes.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANTUNG

May 16.

After a year of occupation of the railway zone from Tsingtao to Tsinan, the Japanese troops are being rapidly withdrawn from the whole area and Tsinan is actually in the hands of the Chinese. This puts a period to an unfortunate incident which is associated indirectly with the Hankow and Nanking Incidents of the preceding year and which has been utilized to stir up increasing bitterness between the Chinese and Japanese. The whole question is now closed and it is to be presumed that the Chinese and Japanese will find a plane of agreement upon which they can live on terms of international amity.

From many standpoints, the most distressing phase of this question has been the economic boycott which was waged against Japan as a result of the presence of their troops in Shantung. Although Japan's total trade with China in 1928 showed an increase and although in the national economy of Japan, the boycott did not assume undue proportions, the fact cannot be denied that some of the smaller Japanese firms in Osaka, who specialize in goods manufactured for the China market, found themselves in difficulties. The suggestion has been made that Japan's trade figures were inflated, that much of the increase is represented by goods consigned to Shanghai godowns and kept there, but this argument is fatuous and represents a lack of understanding of business conditions, for a large quantity of the goods in question somehow found their way into the market, principally by paying various boycott fines which were collected by the Anti-Japanese Boycott Committees, set up in all parts of the country. It is undoubtedly true that many Chinese look upon boycott measures as acts of patriotism, but it is equally true that in each instance of a boycott, selfish interests somehow manage to gain control of the machinery of the boycott, which they use in their own interests. In this manner, the boycott becomes a national disgrace, which does incalculably more harm to China's prestige abroad than the release of patriotic fervour serves to strengthen national unity at home.

There has been considerable criticism of the request made by the Nanking Government that the Japanese evacuation should be postponed, which resulted in a delay of some weeks in removing the Japanese troops from Tsinan. The exact cause for this unprecedented action has never been made public, but the fact in itself has undoubtedly served to place China in a curious position vis-a-vis of the Powers, particularly Japan. For whereas, Sino-Japanese negotiations on more than one occasion broke down because the Chinese insisted that they could not negotiate until the Japanese troops were withdrawn, here, the Chinese actually requested the Japanese troops to remain. In the face of General Chang Chung-chang's adventure in Chefoo and the complicated political situation on the Shantung-Honan border, it was perhaps an act of political wisdom to prevent Shantung from becoming a political battleground until Nanking had fully gained control of the situation, so that Nanking's appointee could take office without interference. For nothing would have been more unfortunate than a mishap at the moment of the Japanese evacuation, which might have led to a further incident and possibly to further Sino-Japanese misunderstandings. It was undoubtedly this desire to avoid incidents which led Nanking to make the request and the Japanese to agree to it.

It is to be hoped that relations between China and Japan should now improve, should become so normal that the two great Asiatic states can trade with each other on fair terms. But it is essential that all anti-Japanese agitation should cease. It is to be noted that when General Chiang Kai-shek was in Hankow, he succeeded in suppressing the agitators, but in other parts of the country, they seem to continue their irritating propaganda in spite of the settlement of outstanding issues.

THE REBUILDING OF NANKING

May 17.

We bring to a close to-day the series of articles by our special correspondent on the rebuilding of Nanking as a modern capital, and we think our readers will agree that the story lacks neither surprise nor interest. It is, perhaps, advisable once more to emphasize that our correspondent's mission had nothing whatever to do with the postal ban which the Chinese Government, without giving us the slightest warning beforehand or notifying us of our alleged offence, has imposed upon the "North-China Daily News." The expedition was planned and our correspondent had received his instructions and left Shanghai before the ban was put on, and during his stay in Nanking he carefully avoided seeing any Chinese official who might be instrumental in taking it off. Similarly, the fact of our papers being still refused conveyance by the post office was not allowed to interfere with the publication of the articles. Because certain persons in a fit of ill temper are able to make use of the Government machinery to work off a private grudge against us is no reason why our readers should not know of the undoubtedly important schemes which that Government has in view and has actually begun to execute for the rebuilding of Nanking. The fact may be commended to those who have persuaded themselves that the "North-China Daily News" is inspired with blind hatred for everything Chinese. We are told that our chief accuser in the present rather childish quarrel boasts that he has never read the "North-China." That may or may not be true; we do not know. But if he had read it, he would have realized that it never hesitates to publish views and news however much they may differ from its own beliefs. Our columns are always open to Chinese politicians to state their case; nor do they have to pay us a monthly subsidy for the privilege of doing so. That is, perhaps, the root of the "North China's" offence, that it can no more be bought than it can be intimidated.

Those who remember Nanking, only as an embodiment of the past,

> A rose-pink city half as old as time,

— veiled in the soft twilight of a romantic antiquity, on whose placid lakes the fisherman with his cormorants plies a peaceful trade, while in the bamboo groves the cock pheasant calls to his mate, will rub their eyes at the magnitude of the changes already made and still more of those projected. As our correspondent says, "to stand on the top of Peichiko and see over an area of more than 200 square miles covered with buildings, factories, parks, aerodromes wide streets and all the accompaniments of progress, demands prophetic vision." And when we think of the enormous sums which it will cost to realize the Nationalist dream, and how badly money is needed in more human directions, the reconstruction of Nanking may indeed seem the enterprise of madmen. But there is a certain nobility in such madness, as all the history of man attests. While Athens raised those lovely buildings whose remains still stand on the Acropolis for universal admiration, the majority of her citizens lived in the meanest homes; and the people who assembled for the first service in Europe's Gothic cathedrals, buildings for which the world can show no equal, dwelt in squalor unthinkable to their descendants to-day. The value of an ideal is not to be reckoned in material terms. There is a symbolism in this rebuilding of Nanking which cannot be underrated in its influence on China as a whole. "*In hoc signo*; we are breaking with the past," say the new men; "We mean to prove that China can and shall take her rightful place in the family of nations, and this capital of ours is the emblem of our faith and determination." Naturally all depends on whether the new men can survive. Our correspondent, possibly infected by the enthusiasm which is, perhaps, the most arresting feature of life in Nanking to-day, believes that the Government has little cause now to fear its possible enemies. But without going to Nanking, surveying the general political situation with careful detachment, one must be impressed by the great accession of power which the past two months' events have brought to the National Government. There are, no doubt, still many disturbing factors. The differences with Feng Yu-hsiang, which no amount of smooth reassurance in official news sheets can conceal, have yet to be resolved; and conditions in the south are far from stable. But the possession of the Yangtze Valley up to and beyond Hankow gives the National Government control over the nerve centre of China and puts it in a position of immense superiority over every rival. What happens two or three hundred miles one side or the other may be annoying but seems incapable of seriously threatening Nanking's supremacy. It will be distressing if a rival power possesses itself of Canton. But in this connection it must be remembered that a constitution suitable to the needs and instincts of China has still to be found. A continent cannot be ruled in detail from one centre. A large measure of local autonomy will be inevitable, nor do we see that this implies any material loss of national unity. Nanking's prospects of dressing itself in new garb seem distinctly promising.

There is the question which will not be denied, whether the inward reconstruction keeps pace with the outward. The gravest charge brought against the new education, which is the source of the revolution, and that by men most friendly to China, was that while it knocked away the old ethics which had served the Chinese well for many centuries, it had put nothing in their place. Evidence of this may be found in the exaggerated doings of the Tang Pu all over the country; in the excesses of student organizations, which have begun to give Nanking serious concern; in the fact that mission buildings are robbed and wrecked, not by bandits but by scholastic bodies, and no thought of compensation appears to be entertained. The right of private property to due protection by law has been publicly proclaimed by Nanking, but the law does not seem to operate as yet, and until it does no amount of new codes can carry much weight. The case against abolition of extraterritoriality and of the surrender of the Provisional Court is summed up in the fear that China has not yet rid herself of the principle that law courts are a part of Government's machinery to be made use of as expediency and politics demand. We certainly should not suggest that there are no men in the Nationalist ranks whose thought does not rise above this level: and the virtue of a little leaven is proverbial. But these things are fundamental in every civilization. No doubt the rebuilding of Nanking will hasten the process. To be well dressed is a great incentive to virtue, and it is a common experience that handsome does as handsome is.

TROTSKY'S DEFENCE OF LENIN

May 18.

Anything Mr. Winston Churchill writes is sure of a large audience. Apart altogether from his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the present Government and his experience as Minister of War under Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Ministry, he is master of an incisive pen and a picturesque style. He marshals his facts with great skill and makes the situations he writes of pass in kaleidescope procession before the eyes of his readers. His History of the Great War is a classic and will be an authority to future historians. He published, a few months ago, a book which he called "The Aftermath" and included in its pages a pen portrait of Lenin which attracted much attention. Many readers thought the characterization too flattering and others were of the opinion that it did the moving figure in the Russian revolution less than justice.

"John o' London's Weekly" secured from M. Leon Trotsky a reply to Mr. Churchill's study of Lenin that will, doubtless, provoke a reply for, though the meek may inherit the earth, the writer of "The Aftermath" has never been known to turn the other cheek to the smiter. Trotsky, whose real name is Leber Braunstein, was closely associated with Lenin and was, after his death, the most powerful man in Russia until he, with Zinovieff and ninety-eight other leaders, was banished to Siberia by Stalin in December, 1927. Zinovieff and some other leaders were, later, allowed to return to Russia and Trotsky was granted permission to leave the country. He went to Turkey and endeavoured to get a passport to enter Germany. This was refused and the article he has written criticizing Mr. Churchill is sent from Constantinople where he is still, perforce, in exile.

M. Trotsky writes faultless English and is a master of invective. He is a master of other less complimentary accomplishments and puts forth all the power of a trained propagandist to discredit the British Chancellor's indictment of his hero. Mr. Churchill described Lenin as being a man in whom was "implacable vengeance rising from a frozen pity in a tranquil, sensible, matter-of-fact, good-natured integument. His weapon logic; his mood opportunist. His sympathies cold and wide as the Arctic ocean; his hatreds tight as the hangman's noose." A Mephistopheles, in fact, who does evil, not from passion or lust, but simply because it is his nature so to do. M. Trotsky sets out to discredit this damning arraignment but has really nothing to say in extenuation. Instead he draws a red herring across the track by describing Lenin's encyclopædic learning. He had written over twenty volumes on economy, politics and philosophy. "He could read and speak fluently English, German and French. He could read Italian and a number of Slavonic languages and was studying the grammar of Czech before he died. "This is all very true but does not in the least invalidate Mr. Churchill's estimate of Trotsky as a man. Mr. Churchill is also wrong in his dates. Lenin was not sixteen

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but twenty-four years old when his brother was executed for an attempt on the life of Tsar Alexander III. He was not thirty-seven but forty-nine at the time of the October revolution. Really! but what has this got to do with the morality of the man who held the destiny of Russia in his hand and was chiefly responsible for the red terror and all the horrible outrages that accompanied the Bolshevik revolution?

Attack is the best defence and M. Trotsky, having nothing to say in extenuation of the atrocities perpetrated by Lenin's orders—probably he sees nothing to regret or to palliate in this savagery—ripostes by saying that the red terror was the answer of Russia's rulers to the British expedition to the sea of Murmansk. This was, doubtless, a costly mistake on the part of Great Britain, but we went there is response to the invitation of Admiral Kolchak who had proclaimed a Republic of North Russia and Siberia. There were a dozen independent Republics in Russia at that time and these were only gradually absorbed by the Central Soviet. We were trying, mistakenly trying maybe, to help one section of the Russian people to get back to order and settled government. We were the enemies of anarchy but had no animosity against the Russian people and no designs on Russian territory. And the only shadow of exculpation that Trotsky puts forward in defence of the unspeakable butcheries perpetrated on a helpless people is the excuse of this expedition to a remote corner of Russia's vast, frozen possessions. Unable to strike at Britain he will massacre a million innocent Russians to spite her. He has not a single word to say in extenuation of these horrors. Not a word of pity to utter for the hapless victims, nor does he claim that Lenin ever experienced a twinge of compassion for the 1,766,118 persons who, according to official figures, had been "executed" by the Cheka up to September 1921. It is estimated that 3,000,000 persons have perished miserably under this infamous organization. How many have died of starvation, of typhus, of privation we have no means of knowing but with these Trotsky, like Lenin, has no sympathy. How just is Mr. Churchill's description of these men, "Sympathies wide and cold as the Arctic ocean; hatreds tight as the hangman's noose."

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Growth of Taxation

The May issue of the British Chamber of Commerce Journal contains two articles of great importance to the commercial communities of the treaty ports of China. One deals with the "increasing taxation" in China. After calling attention to Annex III of the Sino-British Treaty wherein Dr. C. T. Wang on behalf of the National Government promises "that goods once having paid import duty to the Maritime Customs will be freed as soon as possible from likin, etc.," a list of taxes imposed contrary to that promise is given in detail and is amplified by extracts from reports which the Chamber has received from various parts of the country. The "Journal" in an introduction states that "as far as trade is concerned, no greater condemnation of the Nationalist Government has ever been printed. It proves conclusively that far from abolishing the various taxes referred to in Annex III of the Sino-British Treaty, taxation has increased and is increasing." The second article deals with the proposed establishment of Bureaux for the examination of export cargo. It is trenchant, and points out that foreign merchants who will bear the brunt of the fees for examination, must condition their cargo prior to export, and that therefore the examination of such cargo, which, according to Dr. C. T. Wang, is "to elevate China's commercial credit and increase the value of exports," will not be upon the original Chinese cargo. The "Journal" states that "the ostensible function for which these Bureaux were created is but a fiction; the only function which, with the assistance of the Customs, they are capable of performing effectively is to ensure the immediate enrichment of China's revenue, the expenditure of which has never been clearly shown." It is understood that these two articles are to be reprinted in pamphlet form, copies of which may be obtained from the Chamber's offices.

Peril of the Sea

Within recent days we have seen the diplomats busy endeavouring to reach a settlement over the sinking of the schooner I'm Alone, and, what is much nearer to the mark with reference to the matter with which we propose to deal, it will be remembered that there was an unsuccessful court case over the sinking of the str. Irene when in the hands of pirates in Bias Bay. These were matters in which two different nationalities were concerned in each instance, but now there seems a likelihood that there may be a suit by a Chinese owner against the Chinese Government, as represented by the Northeastern Squadron of the Chinese Navy, on not dissimilar lines. We learn from the "Manchuria Daily News" that towards the end of April a large junk named the Changyishun, while discharging maize and beans at Lungkou, was seized by 200 refugee soldiers. Apparently they set out upon a cruise in her, and all went well until they had reached the vicinity of the Miaotao Group when they were sighted by men-of-war of the Chinese Northeastern Squadron and called upon to surrender their arms. Rifle fire was opened, but as this was replied to, the men-of-war opened shell fire, with the result that the junk was sunk, the refugee soldiers and, unhappily 15 of the crew who were still on board, sharing its fate. Steps are now being taken by the owners of the junk at Dairen to bring an action against the Northeastern Squadron for the loss of their vessel, and it will be evident that if the claim is prosecuted another interesting case is likely to ensue. Incidentally there may be more in it than in of the two cases which have been mentioned, for, while it would most probably be correct that she was in the hands of pirates when the sinking took place, which would probably be held to justify the action of the men-of-war, the point might be raised as to the employer of these pirates—the refugee soldiers. Thought instantly travels to a gentleman such as Chang Chih-chiang but one does not seem to see much opportunity of suing him.

The Flower Girls

We got into hot water the other day with a former resident of Southampton for suggesting that beauty might have been considered even in the general sacrifice to money-making. So it is with some diffidence that we express regret at the little flower girls having been exiled from the Bund. It seems that they were inconvenient to the place of business outside which they used to congregate. Possibly they were a little importunate, but they were merry little souls, towards whom even those on whom they preyed could not feel particularly wrathful. There was one, especially, whom some accident had deprived of an eye, but in the other there was a world of kindly iniquity as in the whole of her small grubby person, which proved irresistible to at least one passer-by. On the strictest ethics of society it was, no doubt, most improper to allow oneself to be made to stand and deliver; indeed the writer was severely "ticked off" for giving her a few coppers by a friend whose thoughts are always irreproachably clear on such subjects. He said that we were encouraging the child in idleness, beggary, and a belief that she was entitled to prey upon society. There was, of course, no defence except that she was merry, human and not unpicturesque. But what one would like to know is why these comparatively harmless children must be driven away by the stern arm of the law, while the vendors of peanuts and unwholesome looking sweets and cakes, and cholera-spreading cut slices of melon, and worse still, professional exhibitors of hideous sores and deformities, are allowed to ply their trade unchecked. If the Bund is to be cleared of all mendicants and illicit traders, let it then be cleared of all, and let not the law fall only on the weakest section, which have at least some personal charm to offer in exchange for their small depredations.

In a Chinese Gaol

At a time when talk of the abolition of extraterritoriality is in the air, it does not come amiss to quote a report of how Russian priests, visiting a Chinese gaol outside the native city of Tientsin, found a party of their fellow countrymen incarcerated there. An account of the visit in the "North-China Daily Mail" says:—

> Not one of the prisoners seemed to possess sufficient strength to smile. They were a motley crowd, unshaven, hair unkempt, and only one of the prisoners wore a shirt approaching anything in the way of cleanliness. On one of them the only article of wearing apparel was an overcoat, and that was all ragged and torn. This poor fellow seemed to be the laughing-stock of the Chinese gaolers, but for what reason no one could tell. There was nothing about the unfortunate sufferer's appearance to raise a laugh, but it is possible that the gaolers' sense of humour was of a morbid kind. It was believed that the ragged coat, his only garment, covered the scars of beatings received. None of the prisoners seemed to have had a bath for months; one of them volunteered the information that he had not had a bath since his incarceration, and that was over three years ago. The impression created upon the visitors was that the prisoners' will-power and spirit had been completely broken.

The men, 13 in number, are believed to be White Russians, but the priests were unable to discover what the crimes were for which they were imprisoned. And the question must be asked, what of their future? One would certainly feel happier if it were possible to believe in anything like a speedy end to their miseries, but nothing is said of that. It must be remembered that gaol conditions such as described are not an isolated case, and it has only to be mentioned that a Chinese gentleman arrested in Shanghai some six months ago had an experience in a local place of detention which suggests equally hideous conditions. A great deal has been done to improve many Chinese prisons, but there is undoubtedly room for much more reform.

RADIO

The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following daily programmes, which will be preceded by the chiming of the Customs' clock. Wave length 335 metres.

Daily Except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programme.
Monday.—Operatic and instrumental.
Tuesday.—Instrumental and vocal.
Wednesday.—Light music, etc.
Thursday.—Various.
Friday.—Vocal and instrumental.
Saturday.—Light opera, band, etc.

Each programme will be interspersed with orchestral music.

At 7 p.m.—News service and market report, following on Wednesday and Saturday by light classical selections, other days dance music.

At 9 p.m.—The programme as announced below.

Forthcoming Programmes

SUNDAY, May 19.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Community Church
6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral
8 p.m. Gospel Mission
MONDAY, May 20, 9 p.m.—The "Gay Mackees" Concert Party under the direction of Miss Venn Brown.
TUESDAY, May 21, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.
WEDNESDAY, May 22, 9 p.m.—A concert is being arranged at which Miss Wadli will contribute songs with ukelele.
THURSDAY, May 23, 9 p.m.—Short Addresses.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra
FRIDAY, May, 24, 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes.
SATURDAY, May 25, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra interspersed with other musical numbers.
SUNDAY, May 26.—Church Services.
10.30 a.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral
6 p.m. Union Church
8 p.m. Gospel Mission.
MONDAY, May 27, 9 p.m.—A concert is being arranged.
TUESDAY, May 28, 9 p.m.—Short Addresses. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.
WEDNESDAY, May 29, 9 p.m.—A concert is being arranged.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

HANKOW CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

Central China Group Faces Serious Situation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 9.

The Central China Christian Conference, which was held in the beautiful library of Boone University at Wuchang from May 5 to 9, under the presidency of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Roots, was attended by about eighty delegates gathered from the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Honan. Distinguished visitors such as Dr. J. R. Mott and Dr. C. Y. Cheng took a prominent part in the devotional sessions of the Conference and their addresses were listened to with intense interest.

Dr. Mott brought his vast knowledge of missionary problems throughout the world to bear on the difficulties of the Church in China and pointed out that the situation called for advance and confidence rather than for discouragement and caution. Dr. Cheng Ching-yi did not spare himself in responding to all requests that he should draw on his store of information about the Church in China, and in particular he enunciated the "Five Years Programme of Advance" which became the central thought of the Conference.

Many-sided Opposition

The Conference found itself facing a really serious situation. The tide of thought that is surging through China cannot be ignored by the Christian leaders. The spread of the People's Three Principles, with their emphasis on national independence; the exaltation of science of the strictly materialistic type; the brutal attacks of the Communists and the subtler attacks of the anti-religion movement, have united to drive the Christians to examine the bases of their faith. At the same time, the new civilization movement has challenged the claims of Christianity to be the principal essential to a real civilization.

In the background were the effects of continued national calamities, of banditry and military duress, of the difficulties faced by the missionary colleges and hospitals, and of the widespread desire of the people for peace. Men who had lost their all and been in peril of their lives could picture in a few graphic sentences the stress through which the Christian Church had passed, and the general consensus of opinion was that, while some Christians had shown a lack of courage and some even had turned against the Church, yet, on the whole, there was a great increase in the readiness of the Church to stand forth as a Chinese institution and to share in the general life of the community. On the other hand there was an increasing realization by the non-Christian section of the community that the Chinese Church was something that was not ready to accept defeat or to be driven from the field.

The Three Ideals

It was in this connection that the gathering by a unanimous vote decided to consolidate all the Christian forces, and, by individual and united effort, to carry out a vigorous evangelistic movement, in the hope that, within the next five years, the membership of the Chinese Church will be doubled. As an outworking of this central thought, the Conference reaffirmed the determination of the Churches to attain the three ideals of self-support, self-government and self-propagation, and put itself on record as approving the steady diminution of the amount of help to be given by the missionary societies of the West to the existing Chinese Churches. It was also decided to make special efforts to reach the rural population with the message of the Gospel.

A very interesting series of discussions took place on the production of Christian literature in Chinese. The value of the work that has been done by various organizations, such as the Christian Literature Society, the Association Press and the Religious Tract Society for China was not overlooked, but in this field there is special need for original Chinese work. Thinking only of the vast Christian community, obviously there is a need for more books for children, more biographies and books of devotion, and even for purely Chinese interpretations of the life of Christ and of His teaching. In view of the use made of posters, handbills, and broadsheets for political propaganda, it is clear that the Church ought to adopt similar methods of making its message known.

A Chinese Effort

To this end, the Conference decided to attempt to form a Central Literature Organization, under Chinese control, which may well become the leading Chinese Christian publishing house of the future. For a start, the organization will limit its activities to suggesting subjects on which literature is needed, some of it original and some of it secured by translating Western books. Having chosen such subjects, it will seek for writers or translators among the prominent penmen in the Church and try to secure their co-operation in the task. When the manuscripts are ready, it will do all in its power to place them with the existing Christian publishing houses, or secure their publication on a commercial basis. If this plan can be carried out, it will mark a distinct advance, for the existing Christian Church obviously is not rich enough immediately to establish a publishing house, or even to take over the plant of the existing literature societies, but it is in a far better position than any semi-foreign committee to arrange for those types of literature which the Chinese Church demands.

There was nothing spectacular about the Conference. It was a thoroughly workmanlike body, facing serious problems in a spirit of high endeavour. As Dr. Mott put it, the Church is feeling the call to advance and knows for a certainty that Christ never leads his Church into blind alleys.

A PEKING MAN WHO BIT HIS DOG

Drastic Treatment Which Proved Successful

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 7.

"The Reporter's Dream" might be the title given to an incident which actually occurred in Peking. Practically every newspaper man is familiar with the definition of news once given by a famous New York editor:—"If a dog bites a man, it is not news. But if a man bites a dog, that is news." Peking is the setting for the fulfilment of this perfect news story, for a well-known man has bitten a dog.

The name of the man concerned must be withheld, as he is a very large man and might turn his biting talents to newspaper correspondents. But he is an American, and he has a German police dog which has vicious tendencies.

The dog had bitten two or three visitors to his quarters, but never his master, until recently. Then one night he turned on his master, and bit his hand. In a flash, the man seized his dog by the hind legs and the thick fur around his neck, holding him utterly helpless. Then he began to bite him—systematically and thoroughly.

The dog was utterly flabbergasted. He had ignored previous whippings and scoldings, but this was something unprecedented. He lay down on the floor, and howled miserably. The treatment is declared to have been entirely successful. The dog has been completely cured of any trace of viciousness—and the man shows no ill effects.—United Press.

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PICTURES OF OLD NANKING

Photos by Newsreel "Wong."

The Drum Tower, one of the famous sights of the old city.

The Chi Miao, the city's former amusement centre.

NEW SCHEME FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Suggestion to Send American Farmers' Surplus

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 13.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, Progressive Republican of North Dakota, to-day offered an amendment to the Senate Farm Relief Bill which would authorize President Hoover to spend $200,000,000 of government funds for the purchase of American surplus grain supplies and farm products to be sent to China for use in famine relief work.

In supporting his amendment, which he admitted may not be adopted, Senator Nye said a plan could be worked out whereby American farm products would go to feed "the starving millions in the famine stricken areas of China," thus relieving the famine situation in China and at the same time aiding American farmers by providing an outlet for their surplus supplies.—United Press.

The Senate to-day failed to reach a vote on its Farm Relief Bill, as expected. The vote, however, will probably come within a few days.

The House of Representatives continued consideration of the Tariff Bill introduced last week. It was reliably reported that President Hoover is dissatisfied with the bill and is taking the initiative quietly to mould the measure more nearly to his conception of the pre-election pledges of the Republican Party.—United Press.

RELIEF FOR KANSU AND SHENSI

The sum of $50,000 to meet labour relief payments in Kansu province and $45,000 worth of grain for North Shensi have been despatched by the China International Famine Relief Commission. The food will be divided into three portions. One-sixth will go as emergency free relief to the starving; five-twelfths will be allotted for *pingtiao* or sales distribution at cost; and another five-twelfths will be for labour relief in the form of payment in kind for work. Mr. Elmer W. Galt, at Yulen, Shensi, will be in charge of the shipment.

Mr. O. J. Todd, chief engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, and Lieut. O. J. Baker, of the American Legation, have left for the famine-stricken areas of Suiyuan Province. A survey will be made of a possible irrigation project which will provide immediate labour relief and help to prevent similar destitution in the future. The provincial government has stated that it has some funds which can go for this project, but not enough, and wishes the C.I.F.R.C. to go over the ground, to see if the project is entirely satisfactory, and, if so, to help with immediate labour relief.

The irrigation project would utilize the waters of "China's Sorrow," the Yellow River, for useful means.

SINCE the settlement of the Sino-Japanese questions, more than 10,000 tons of Japanese goods have been shipped to various Yangtze ports from Shanghai, states the Chinese press.

On the Yu Hwa Tai. A gateway on the top of the hill where there is an historic tomb and a famous well. The place is also noted for its coloured pebbles.

REBUILDING NANKING AS A CAPITAL

Political Solidity the First Foundation: How the Government Has Strengthened Its Position: Town Planning and Land Speculation

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN NANKING

Plans are rapidly maturing in Nanking which should in time transform the city which is now quite two-thirds cultivated land into a beautiful and prosperous capital. But while these plans mature, there exists a certain amount of scepticism as to the permanence of the government which is putting them in hand, both among some Chinese and some foreigners, though there are many in both categories who have been carried away by the infection of enthusiasm which is quite one of the features of the place, and believe with the most ardent of the government's followers that Nationalism as propounded by the Kuomintang has come to stay.

After an investigation made on the spot, it appears that the chances are all in favour of the present party in power. The war in Kuangtung, it is held, is too far away from the seat of the Central Government to have any immediate effect whichever way it goes, while alliances with General Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in the Three Eastern Provinces have removed possible threats from those quarters.

Feng Yu-hsiang's Attitude

There remains General Feng Yu-hsiang, at present in Shensi and part of Honan, with power enough, money enough, and arms enough to make things extremely difficult for Nanking should he be so minded. Indications, however, point to the fact that he is not so minded, and his protestations of loyalty are regarded in the capital at about their face value—not because they may be inspired by any genuine reverence for the government, but because the Christian General is so placed that a war with the Central Government might mean his complete elimination as a factor in the present Chinese situation.

Unless there are unexpected repercussions in north China of the troubles in the south, the Central Government holds the upper hand so far as General Feng is concerned. General Yen Hsi-shan is reported to have agreed to join with Nanking in suppressing Feng should the latter make any move to attack, and Feng himself is engaged in putting down the Mohammedan rebellion in Kansu behind him. Reports have it that the Central Government are fully prepared for any move against them by Feng, with troops mobilized on the borders of Honan. These same reports state that General Sun Liang-chen's recent hurried evacuation of the Tsinan area was inspired by intelligence of this mobilization and the fear that between the troops advancing towards Tsinan under General Chen Tiao-yuan and those to the north under General Fang Chen-wu his forces might be surrounded and disarmed.

Ammunition Held Up

Since there has, up to the time of writing, been no open breach between Feng and Nanking, rumour has been extremely busy. It is known, however, that a move has been taken to detain ammunition and material for guns and arsenals which were destined for the Christian General's army. The ground for this move is a logical one, that since Feng has agreed to the centralization of command and the various clauses of the Disbandment Conference, it is neither fit nor proper that he should arm himself without the knowledge and instructions of the commander-in-chief.

General Chiang Kai-shek has also declared himself opposed to the policy of "spheres of influence" and in view of this, it is argued that it would be foolish of him or the Central Government to allow any one general to become so strong that he may one day be powerful enough to overthrow them all. In the meantime General Feng has shown a readiness to avoid open hostilities and to fall in with the Central Government's commands which has caused some perplexity. It is most charitable to suppose that he is genuine in his desire to avoid warfare and further hardship on the people; but it would be idle to pretend that at the same time he is not fully aware that the dice are at the moment loaded against him and that a fling at power would probably spell disaster.

"The Chungshan Road

With this situation making for stability of government existing outside the capital, the atmosphere within it is also greatly improved. There is still a great deal of hidden resentment over the arbitrary methods used in building the Chung Shan Road, the ejection of tenants and the payment of inadequte compensation. And if the plans of the Government regarding the city continue, this resentment must increase. Proper compensation has been promised and, according to officials, paid in many cases. It is hoped to be able to pay all who may be called upon to suffer by the street-planning.

But the chief justification of the Government for inflicting undoubted hardships on some landowners is expediency; the argument is "History will prove that we are right." It has been said that many landowners, finding that their territory lay in the route of proposed roads, immediately made extortionate demands for compensation, out of proportion to the land's value. However that may be, it is undeniable that the Chung Shan Road, of which I shall have more to say in succeeding articles, is a very great convenience to Nanking. It serves as a main artery for traffic, and there is hardly any important place outside the south and crowded business section, which is not easily accessible from it.

The policing of the city of Nanking is very much more efficient than one would expect. There is an attempt to control traffic and, under the direction of an American expert, Captain Woods, the force is being re-organized under the Vollmer system. Foreigners in Nanking have little to say against patrols at night and from what one could gather without going into statistics of crime, order is pretty well preserved.

A Heavy Hand on Sedition

As an illustration we may quote the suppression of possible trouble at the time of the National Party Congress. Then outbreaks by discontented and ejected landowners, and communists, were expected, and grave fears were entertained as to the safety of foreigners. Police made a round-up of communists, arresting 24, one of whom was actually distributing communistic literature in the streets. Since additional protection for foreign property was deemed advisable, a special squad of picked men was placed round the International Export Co.'s plant in Hsiakuan. As it turned out, the extra foreign warship sent up as a precaution was unneeded. In fact, residents of Nanking who were aware of the special steps taken to prevent trouble were slightly surprised to see it.

Anti-foreignism exists in a mild form, and the foreigner riding round in his riesha has to put up with lewd jokes and occasional insulting obscenities hurled at him by raggety pedestrians. The graver anti-foreignism appears, however, to have subsided, and the Chinese notices "Down with Imperialism" which were once to be seen with other Kuomintang extremist slogans have been defaced.

(To be continued)

BANDITS IN KIANGSI WORSE THAN EVER

Large Force Sweeping Province Little Opposition

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kanchow, May 3.

The whole district at present is having the worst dose of banditry ever experienced here. They tried for a long time to get into Kanchow city, but without success; then a portion of them, led by one who made light of the resistance which could be put up by Sunfeng, tried to effect an entrance into that city. The residents had very little in the way of arms, but, with the city gates closed and the walls manned by such armed men as they had, they withstood them for some days. The invaders had no field-pieces, but they mounted their machine-guns on the hills near by, and rained bullets into the city. One man was killed thus, and a number injured, while by rushes from the city by the men whom the authorities had hired, several of the bandits were accounted for.

This was continued for some days and then, as it was not worth while, the bandits broke camp and left the city in peace. Next they threatened Nanking, but, as preparations were made for resisting, and as it is only 80 li from Kanchow, they passed by, gave Nanamfu a call, and then went through Tseng-I Hsien, Shangyu Hsien, and on toward Lungchuen. The latter city got a fright, and officials and gentry took to the road. Previously, they had been trying to allay the people's fears by issuing false proclamations, but, when they themselves fled, their example and not their advice was followed, until the place was practically empty. Then the bandits, no doubt receiving all the above information, left off thinking about it, and passed by a hundred li off, making, according to latest accounts, for their lair in the hills near the Hunan border, from whence they were driven last year. Thus ends for the time being the beginning of "bandit suppression."

More Depredations

There is another portion of this same band at present in Hsingkwoh hsien, who have robbed several well-to-do towns, and no doubt set fire to many places, as there are a large number of wealthy people in that district. To-day there is a report of many depredations, the accuracy of which for the time being cannot be stated. Grain has been taken out of the granaries of the rich and sold to the poor for $2 a dan, which is nout half-price. Thus, in the meantime, some get a bargain, but in end the district must suffer, as, when this grain should be used just ere the new grain is cut, there will be none available.

The bandits managed to get a native to take them to a certain place where he guaranteed to produce 70 wealthy families. When they arrived, he produced a few, but not the required amount. Then some one mentioned that the man had been accepting cash from some others, and had told them to clear out, so he was taken to the street and shot.

Soviet at Work

A Soviet government has been set up in Hsingkwoh. Labour Unions are in force there and all and sundry are expected to join. Nothing is being done to oppose them, so far as the man in the street knows, and so it goes on. A strange thing occurred the other day. If it is true, it shows a peculiar trait. A certain Colonel, taking over control of the city, is alleged to have told the company that the leader of the bandits once was his superior officer, so that he is in a bad position. "We must use moral suasion to melt down these bandits, and give them some money," he said. "You gentlemen, who are rich must not hold your money so tight." This was reported by a member of the Chamber of Commerce, so it is presumed to be fairly correct.

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THE ECONOMIC WAR IN THE SOUTH

Kuangtung Chiefly Affected by Money Market

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 4.

A ten-dollar Hongkong banknote is worth $5.80 more than its equivalent in Central Bank notes, and about three times as much as a ten-dollar Kuangsi note. These are matters of vital concern to the rank and file of the populace in both Kuangtung and Kuangsi. As has been repeated so often, this is going to be an economic war. It is quite readily conceded by all who have the faintest notion of what is transpiring, that the "state of health" of the paper currency has had more to do with shaping the policy of Kuangtung and its attitude towards the other Kuang, than anything else. What is more, it is being freely predicted that Huang Shao-hung's government will collapse when the rate of exchange becomes such as to make life utterly unendurable. The Nationalist cause must win, and it will be won not so much by bullets as by the falling value of the medium which the populace must use to buy the necessities of life.

Already the price of rice, the staff of life, has reached the high mark of $30 for 100 catties in Wuchow, Kuangsi's principal mart. That means, $30 if bought with paper money; but silver has been hidden away until paper money is about all that can be used to buy this or any other commodity. In times of peace, $17 would have been sufficient to purchase the same quantity of rice. In Canton it is not so bad, but prices are far too high: $14 for 100 catties is what is being asked at this moment—an increase of $2 over the price two months ago. Everything is far cheaper if silver is offered, but few can dig up enough silver to pay the entire purchase price with it, and so they have to stand a loss representing the amount that Central Bank notes have shrunk in value.

Seeking a Remedy

The Money Dealers Guild last week made a number of suggestions which, it was confident, would work wonders, and pull the Central Bank note down from its high horse, but the government saw a nigger in the woodpile, for these rules would have helped the money dealers far more than they would have benefited the public, in its judgment, and so the whole scheme fell through. Only yesterday, the General Chamber of Commerce commenced trying its hand at prescribing medicine for the financial malady, and all the 72 guilds sent one or more of their members to take part in the deliberations. It was one of the rice hongs who had drawn up the resolution which formed the topic of discussion, the resolution offering five suggestions that its proponents believe will, if the government puts them into operation, do much towards stabilizing its paper currency.

As a start, it is urged that the Treasury officers should not relax their efforts, but should continue to demand that shopkeepers put up a quantity of the depreciated bills, which will be put away in sealed envelopes and kept out of circulation so long as the financial crisis exists. The work of retiring these notes practically stopped some days ago when it seemed the rate of exchange was going to become normal again.

The Burden on Canton

This first suggestion met with the hearty approval of all present, the second also was unanimously endorsed. It calls for the extension to every district of Kuangtung of the government's order that Central Bank notes shall be accepted by one and all in every financial transaction. Up to the present, this order only has been effective in the one city of Canton, and consequently the residents of the metropolis have had a much harder row to hoe than have their country cousins.

The third and fourth schemes are akin to the first; they are simply added methods of taking out of active use a large quantity of Central Bank notes. Throughout the province, taxes should be collected a month in advance; that is to say, June taxes should be made payable during the month of May, and, in addition, an extra month's police tax should be assessed in the city of Canton. Only paper currency should be accepted in payment of any of these taxes, and it should all be held intact in the Treasury as long as the exchange rate remains unfavourable.

In asking that such measures be adopted, the merchants, of course, have had in mind to counteract the effect of the release of a volume of new currency on the local market. When the notes first began to take a downward trend, momentary relief was afforded by the issue of a great many new twenty-cent coins, the "Dr. Sun pieces" minted during the last two years. That gave an excuse for the distribution of many a batch of newly-printed Central Bank notes, but the public became aware of the fact that more of these have been put out than there is silver in existence to give them the proper backing, and the rate of exchange again began to favour Hongkong banknotes at the expense of local banknotes.

Merchants' Hopes

More conferences must be held before the representatives of the 72 guilds will be able to hit upon an acceptable plan. Before the week has drawn to a close, however, they expect to be able to approach the government with a well thought-out formula which should be workable and well worth a trial. A secretary of the Provincial Treasurer, and the sub-manager of the Central Bank were in attendance at this first meeting, so it is evident that the government is at least highly interested.

The fear that conditions will become even worse if the two Kuangsi fall out has united the merchants in stubbornly opposing a declaration of war, and that is the only reason the Kuangtung provincial authorities have done their best to settle with their neighbours on diplomatic lines. Kuangsi merchants have been equally insistent that there shall be no fighting, but Huang Shao-hung has been less inclined to heed the advice of his people than has Chan Chai-tong. As a consequence, Kuangsi reports show that the people there have lost all confidence in their rulers, the provincial currency is going to the dogs, and Kuangsi is on the eve of a financial crash that most probably will unseat those who are keeping their seats only by force of arms.

Kung Kit-yun, who Gen. Huang Shao-hung sent to Canton to discuss peace terms, left yesterday for Woochow, and apparently nothing came of all the talk. After Kuangtung's emissary returned from the Kuangsi capital, it looked as if Gen. Huang was ready to announce his willingness to act at the bidding of the Central Government, and when Kung Kit-yun came to Canton it was generally believed that the decision would be made public. For some reason, however, Gen. Huang again is vacillating, and, as the price for his loyalty, he wants Kuangtung to give him $600,000 monthly towards his military expenses, twice what Kuangung is willing to pay, and demands that he be given control of the northern portion of this province, as in bygone days, which is another impossible request.

Reinforcements from Nanking

No sooner had Mr. Kung departed than it was heard that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is sending two regiments south, and that they will occupy the southern district just north of the island of Hainan. Although this will add but 3,000 men to Kuangtung's fighting force, it is conceded that Nanking, if these troops do come, will have succeeded in forcing the issue, for Kuangtung then no longer can wait. War-clouds are hovering over this city. Two days ago, the police started enlisting coolies to serve with the transportation service of the army, and there is a constant shifting of troops here and there.

Advices from Wunan make it plain that an attack along three routes is to commence very soon. Gens. Fan Shek-shan and Hui Hak-cheung, who but a few weeks ago were drawing their pay from the Canton Treasury, are to command one of the wings, with the city of Wingchow as their first objective. Pinglok, in Kuangsi, but close to the Wunan border, is to be the goal of the troops of the second route, while Gen. Ho Kim, moving out from Hangchow as a base, will attempt to take the city of Chunkow.

It may be that Kuangsi soldiers will move against Kuangtung before the latter has started its drive. If so, Li Chung-yan's soldiers, returning from Hankow, easily can enter the East River District from the direction of Kiangsi, but the mountainous nature of the country will slow down their advance to a snail's pace. An advance from the direction of Shiokuan down the North River cannot be rapid either, nor can a column coming down the West River from Wuchow move swiftly. Either in attacking Kuangsi, or in repelling an assault by the latter's army, the south-western countries are likely to become the most important battle-ground. That is why few of Gen. Chen Ming-chu's soldiers at any time have been withdrawn from that sector, and that is why, if they are sent, Chiang Kai-shek's troops will go direct to this part of Kuangtung.

PASSIONIST FATHERS AVENGED

Leaders of Bandit Murderers Caught and Executed

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 13.

The bandit leaders Chu Kia-chi and Chu Chang-nan, leaders of the gang which murdered three American priests near Chengki, Hunan, have been captured and executed by the Chinese authorities, according to advices from Hankow tonight.—United Press.

Alleged Failure to Notify Chinese

Changsha, May 15.

With regard to the recent murder of Fathers Walter Coveyou, Clement Seybold and Godfrey of the American Passionist Mission at Chengki, Western Hunan, investigations reveal that the crime was perpetrated by bandits crossing into Hunan territory from Kuangsi.

It is understood that the three Catholic Fathers did not notify the Chinese authorities beforehand of their intention to leave for the bandit-infested regions in western Hunan, and, therefore, no adequate protection was provided, which accounts for the tragedy.

Mr. Tseng Chi-wu, acting Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, has sent a special telegram to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking making a report to this effect.—Kuo Min.

Missionaries Released

Peking, May 16.

Edgar Truax, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, who is stationed at Sungtao, in north-east Kueichow, has telegraphed to the Mission in Hankow stating that Harry Schwenderer, of the same Mission, has been released.

These two missionaries were captured by bandits on April 24 at Sungtao and carried into Szechuan. They were bound, tortured and confined in a cave, a ransom of $20,000 being demanded. Eventually, however, on the 29th, Mr. Truax was released to go and get a ransom of $660 for Mr. Schwenderer's release.

The message now received states that Mr. Schwenderer was released on May 13 without any ransom being paid.—Reuter.

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY

U.S. Boxer Money College Under Ministry of Education

Nanking, May 11.

The Tsinghua University in Peiping is hereafter to be placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, according to a decision reached at a meeting of the State Council yesterday. The Ministry of Education is under instructions to revise the regulations governing the organization and administration of the University so that they may conform with the present system of Government universities.—Kuo Min.

NEW RAILWAY LINE IN KIANGSI

Yushan's Fear of Neglect: The Ever-Present Bandits

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Yushan, Ki., May 7.

Things are moving swiftly these days. A few days ago, we had a visit from a band of engineers who were surveying the district in connection with the proposed Hangchow - Kiangshan Railway. The American consulting engineer, Mr. Shaw, was accompanied by Mr. Tu and Mr. Mar, Chinese engineers, both returned American students. Mr. Tu, the chief engineer, is a graduate of Cornell University, and seems a very able man.

We had been wondering how the railroad possibly could stop at Kiangshan, so were not surprised to hear that the surveyors had come over here in search of a suitable terminal. They went down river as far as Hopou, and then returned viâ Kuangfeng to Changshan, but paid us another visit coming back by motor from Changshan. The terminal is still undecided, though Yushan looked attractive to them from a business point of view. Some of them thought it might be difficult to enter, and it is possible that the line may pass Yushan about fifteen miles to the south-east. That would be a terrible blow to the trade of this city, as it has such a big export of grass-cloth, paper, tobacco, cotton, etc. When talking about it a few days ago, the overseer of one of the big hongs said:—"If the railway is not coming to Yushan, then we must build a local line to join the main line at the nearest point, for we cannot allow our enormous export trade to be ruined."

Yushan owes its flourishing business to direct connection with Ningpo and Shanghai. That was why the motor road was so much needed to connect the two waterways of Kiangsi and Chêkiang. Some years ago, coming back from one of our institutions, I counted about five hundred barrows passing me on the main road which I only followed for six or seven miles, and a similar number would be taking the small road at the same time. That did not include an even greater number of coolies carrying heavy loads, and big caravans of pack mules. Now motor trucks are going all day long between Yushan and Changshan, but they are far from being able to cope with the traffic, and coolies and mules are as busy as ever. That is why the business men of Yushan are anxious to have the railway through to Hangchow, Soochow, Shanghai and Ningpo, their special markets.

A Communist Scare

We had another bad scare from the Communist bandits a few weeks ago—one of the worst we have had, though scares are frequent in these parts. One night the city was in a panic. An emergency was called at the yamên, and many of the yamên people began to remove their things to safer quarters, as the bandits were reported to be quite near. A young doctor returning from the city begged me to get any valuables packed and sent away that night, for we must hold ourselves ready for flight. The Chinese leaders' one concern was to devise a plan for my safety, while I was more concerned about the schools. After some time of consultation, we felt assured that we could wait quietly. The next day things were easier, though many of the rich people had gone into hiding.

What made matters worse was that we knew some Communists in the city were in league with those outside, for slogans were put up in the city. One posted in one of the busiest parts of the city was:—"The hands of the Communists will lead and fight for the people." The Magistrate, an energetic young man, was out in the streets every night till the early hours of the morning. Little by little the danger passed. Tuanchi, about four days journey from here, suffered horribly. The people there put up a fight and drove off the first two hundred bandits, but they did not know that others were entering the town from another side. These latter, enraged by the slaughter of their comrades, started to kill and burn wholesale. One man visited a friend here a few days ago, and he told a pitiful tale. He had been away from his home when the bandits came. They set fire to his home, and burned his mother, his wife and several children to death. He was left penniless and came to ask help from his friend.

Chêkiang soldiers were sent to round up the bandits, and they were driven back into Kiangsi again, on the Anhui border, and the leaders were said to be caught. If that is true or not is not known, but the Chêkiang soldiers certainly did better work than our Kiangsi men. Some of them have been hunting bandits for months, but never accomplish anything.

Military Treachery

The Nanchang authorities were dissatisfied with the work of one colonel, and told the General to arrest him and send him to the capital. There he met his doom and, according to all the Chinese people, he deserved it. It is said that he was altogether in league with the bandits. They would bury some money in a hole in the ground: the soldiers would take it and then replace it with cartridges to make up the diminished stock of the bandits. That was why the colonel was shot.

At last rain has fallen and the farmers are able to plant their rice. The continued drought had made it impossible for them to plough their fields, and they were getting very anxious. Now they are rejoicing in an abundance of rain.

ABUSES ON RIVER STEAMERS

Hongkong Commission on the Employment of Masters

Hongkong, May 15.

The report of the River-Steamers' Commission has been issued. The commissioners are of the opinion that the irregularities existing in a certain class of river steamers are a direct result of the employment of unsuitable masters and that there is no doubt that the employment of such masters is advantageous to both parties.

It is apparent, the report continues, that owners exist who prefer a master who will countenance any irregularity that increases the earnings of a ship. At the same time, masters are obtainable who, through age, misfortune or other causes, are compelled to accept whatever terms may be offered them. Masters in these circumstances are probably required to refund a considerable portion of the agreed salary and such a practice can only be attractive to an undesirable type of master. To find a remedy for this state of affairs is clearly not easy. Some form of coercion appears necessary. Three possible lines were considered: first, legislation with regard to the engagement of masters; secondly, action by His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton; and, thirdly, the possibility of action by the China Coast Officers Guild.—Reuter.

BUBONIC PLAGUE ON STEAMER

One Dead, Another Discovered Suffering from the Disease

Osaka, May 11.

Another case of bubonic plague was discovered at Kobe among the crew of the str. Sumatra Maru following the death on Sunday here of a person suffering from the pestilence.

The authorities are much exercised in view of the forthcoming visit of the Emperor and the Duke of Gloucester.

Infected Rats from Bombay

May 16.

The holidays in Osaka and Kobe fixed for May 22 and May 25, respectively, in connection with the Emperor's intended visits to those two places will probably be cancelled owing to postponement of the visit.

This may give the impression that plague is prevalent in the two cities but, as a matter of fact, only a few infected rats have been discovered on board ships coming from Bombay, while only one member of a ship's crew has died of the plague.—Reuter.

SINCE the settlement of the Tsinan incident, more than 50,000 tons of Japanese goods have been imported to China, says the vernacular press.

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OUR JAPAN LETTER

Possibility of Embassy in China: Signing an Unreadable Treaty: Hushing Up Chang Tso-lin Affair

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, May 2.

The Japanese Government is considering raising the status of the Japanese Legation in China to that of an Embassy in the near future, to take effect simultaneously with the granting of *de jure* recognition to the Nationalist Government. The settlement of the Tsinan, Nanking, and Hankow incidents, as well as the issue centring around the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty of 1896, have been satisfactorily concluded and are believed to have improved relations between the two countries. In compliance with the request of the Chinese authorities, Japan is expected to open formal negotiations shortly for the revision of the treaty of commerce and navigation, or the conclusion of a new treaty. Cable reports from China indicate that the Nationalist authorities are desirous of having Japan give *de jure* recognition to the Nanking Government as early as possible and in a manner similar to that recently adopted by Great Britain.

In case the Japanese Legation is made into an Embassy in the near future, Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, at present Japan's Minister to China, is expected to be appointed first Ambassador to China. The United States also, according to cable reports received in Tokyo, is considering elevating its Legation in Peking to the status of an Embassy. Nanking is said to have hailed the decision with joy and to have suggested that the United States establish its new Embassy in Nanking, where a suitable location will be provided, especially as the new capital is being rebuilt along modern lines.

A Treaty None Can Read

The Tanaka Government is confronted with a new worry. It has just got over the Tsinan affair and other Chinese troubles and even has reached a basis whereby its difference of opinion with the Privy Council over the wording of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact could be adjusted, and it now is worried over the treaty concluded between Japan and Abyssinia last year. The treaty is in Amalisk, the script used in Abyssinia, and in Japanese, with the French text as an addition. In case of doubt as to the rendering of the original texts, the French is to serve as the means whereby the original will be understood. No one in the service of the Japanese Government, not even Viscount Musakoji, Minister to Rumania, who signed the treaty in Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, can understand the original Amalisk text.

The treaty provides for permanent peace between Abyssinia and Japan and recognizes the most-favoured nation treatment regarding the rights of residence, trade and reciprocal tariff rates, the term being five years and the treaty becoming effective upon ratification by both countries within five years. It was signed between Ras Makonnen, heir to the kingdom of Abyssinia, and Viscount Kimmochi Musakoji, in June, 1927. Since the original text was written in Amalisk, which no one in Japan understands, the Privy Councillors hold that not only Viscount Musakoji, but also the Foreign Office is responsible for having the treaty signed without knowing the language.

From the Japanese point of view, the need of concluding a treaty of commerce and navigation with Abyssinia is not keenly felt, and, although the treaty has been referred to the Privy Council, it has not yet been acted upon with any degree of enthusiasm. In view of the readinesss shown to pick up any stick with which to beat the Government, the Premier entertains the apprehension that his political foes, within and without the Privy Council, may make a mountain out of this molehill and add to his troubles and embarasssments.

The Death of Chang Tso-lin

According to the vernacular papers, the Government has informally decided not to make public the results of the investigation into the "certain grave affair" (the bombing of Chang Tso-lin's train) in Manchuria, even if they are completed. The point which caused the largest amount of criticism was the allegation that the Japanese railway garrison surrendered the policing and administrative rights at the junction of the South Manchuria and the Peking-Mukden Railway lines to the Chinese, but this is denied by the Government, as was stated in their replies to interpellations in the Diet by General Tanaka, the Premier, and General Shirakawa, Minister of War. The Government asserts that what actually had been arranged between the Japanese and Chinese authorities at the time was simply to allow the posting of Chinese soldiers at the point, not the surrender of policing and administrative rights to the Chinese, as alleged.

Altogether, the authorities take the view that it is not advisable for Sino-Japanese friendship to make public the results of the inquiries into the matter and are determined to act accordingly.

ICHANG DURING THE SIEGE

Uneasy Days Following the Fall of Wuhan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ichang, April 30.

The following narrative contains a brief account of conditions in and around Ichang consequent on the fall of Wuhan to the Nationalist troops. Never before has it been so impossible to gather accurate information with regard to local affairs as during the past fortnight or so.

When it became known that Wuhan had capitulated speculation was rife as to what might happen in Ichang. Liu Ho-t'ing, the local commander was always said to be loyal to Nanking, but his position geographically, and circumstances generally, more or less forced him to declare for Wuhan. No doubt such change was known to the higher authorities who requested Liu Hsiang to proceed against Ichang from Szechuan. Rumours of fighting in the neighbourhood of Chungking made it uncertain whether it would be possible for the latter to spare troops for such an expedition, and for that reason the inhabitants of Ichang were taken by surprise when on the morning of April 12 the sound of heavy guns was heard in the distance.

The Tern Fired Upon

On the same day it was said that the str. King Wo of the Indo-China S.N. Co., with several Yangtze Rapid ships was unable to pass P'ing Shan Pa some ten miles west of Ichang. To her rescue went H.M.S. Tern and *en route* was heavily fired on from both banks of the river in the neighbourhood of San Yu Tung. Mindful of the fact that a return journey would have to be made along with unarmed merchantmen the Commander refrained from returning the fire although he had some casualties on board. On the evening of the day on which she left port the Tern returned with the King Wo and several ships of Yangtze Rapid Company. Incidentally let it be said that the afore-mentioned forbearance has created a very marked pro-British feeling in the port.

For over a week fighting went on within five miles of Ichang, the defending forces being content to hold the defence lines on the hills to the north and northwest of the city. The attacking forces were never able to penetrate the defences although on one occasion they were so close that the British and American authorities thought it advisable to suggest that all ladies should come into the safe area at night. In the end hostilities ceased almost as abruptly as they had commenced and it was learnt that the Szechuanese troops were on their way back to their own province.

Problem of Feeding Troops

During the latter part of April thousands of troops have poured into this area and have created a serious problem, as Ichang has not the supplies to feed such an enormous number of men. Speaking generally the behaviour of the troops has been good, but on one occasion the ability of General Liu Ho-t'ing alone prevented what looked like developing into a definite attempt to loot the city. He was able to frustrate the effort and then transported the unruly troops across the river. Martial law is enforced from 8 p.m. until daylight and there is not any hope of relaxation of this order until the reorganization of the eight divisions now in Western Hupeh is completed.

Rice Prospects and Famine Relief

In the early part of the year Mr. A. J. Clements was responsible for the formation of the Chinese-Foreign Famine relief committee in Ichang. This committee consisted of eleven Chinese and seven foreign residents in Ichang, and was representative of official, business and Mission circles, the latter including both Roman Catholics and Protestants. The appeal made was chiefly on behalf of famine sufferers in north China, but as parts of Hupeh were also affected by famine, provincial needs were also considered and funds contributed were allocated by proportion, two-tenths to Hupeh and eight-tenths to north China. These was a liberal response to the appeal from both Chinese and foreigners.

Total contributions amounted to $2,262.78. After payment of expenses, including appeals through local newspaper, amounting to $80, $496 was allotted for relief in Hupeh and $1,686.78 remitted to the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee, Shanghai, for transmission to north China.

EXTREME PENALTY BY MACHINE GUN

Sensational Execution of Armed Robbers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, May 2.

Yesterday, nine armed robbers were led out to the execution ground and shot by means of a machine-gun. They were the men who entered an exchange bank about two weeks ago, under the pretext of searching for opium, and stole $30,000. They begged and cried for mercy as they were led out of the city and had to be assisted along the way.

Most of the soldiers have now left the south and bandits again are active. The pastor of the Methodist Church at Hsingan, a small town half-way between Changshu and Kian, arrived here two days ago, having been driven out by bandits, who took everything from him. The pastor's wife is lying critically ill in the hospital.

The new electric light plant is a fact, as the work of construction has commenced and we are soon to have ample current.

It has been raining hard for the last two days and the farmers are happy.

DEATH AT HIS POST

Mr. John Cowan of the "N.-C. Daily Mail"

Tientsin, May 16.

The death occurred here this afternoon of Mr. John Cowan, Editor of the "North-China Daily Mail." Sitting in his chair after tiffin, Mr. Cowan slept and did not awake.—Reuter.

MURDER ON A RUBBER ESTATE

British Manager Done to Death by Chinese Mob

Singapore, May 15.

James William Futcher, the British manager of a Chinese-owned rubber and pineapple estate on the island of Rhio, in the Dutch East Indies, has been brutally murdered by a crowd of Chinese armed with Malay krises.

Eight arrests have been made in connection with the crime.—Reuter.

BULLETS OF SILVER IN CANTON

Navy Disappoints Kuangtung by Demanding a Price

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 10.

There have been three distinct stages to date in the inter-provincial conflict. Moving out from its bases, Kuangsi's army, with cat-like stealth, poured across the frontier, and, while the Kuangtung military leaders were coming to their senses, the invaders were gaining a great deal of ground, and along the West River route did not come to a stop until the Shiuhing District had been reached. This was the first stage, which came to an end as suddenly as it had begun.

Wuchow, through its wireless station, has sent forth the charge that all the blame for this fighting must be borne by Kuangtung; that commander Heung Hon-ping's division encroached on Kiangsi territory, and that it was only when it was discovered that his troops were wandering through the country on the other side of the boundary line that the decision was made to give Kuangtung a lesson. Be that as it may, every move of the enemy has denoted careful preparation—the charting of routes and the training of officers in advance in the part they were to play in this war game. Why, then, did the invaders mark time as soon as they entered Shiuhing, when the front line of the defending force rolled back, and got out of the way without putting up the least resistance, and could have been pushed back miles further without any trouble at all? Future developments may furnish the answer, but a truthful answer cannot be given at this moment.

An Unexplained Withdrawal

Not only did Gen. Wong Yuk-choh, the Kuangsi commander of this route, permit his men to go no farther than Shiuhing, but scouts have brought back the information that some of his soldiers have retraced their steps, and have gone back to Wuchow. Here in Canton we are too far removed from the other battle front over in Wunan to be able to say what is going on, but one report has it that General Ho Kim is giving the Kuangsi army a run for its money along that front, and that Huang Shao-hung has had to bring up every available regiment to hold his opponents at the border; otherwise they would surely penetrate far into Kuangsi.

Allowing for padding, and deliberate misrepresentation, Huang Shao-sung must have 50,000 troops at his beck and call. The Eighth Route Commander, Gen. Chan Chai-tong, can boast of no such strength; 30,000 is a conservative estimate of the number of men he has under arms. In Generals Wong Yuk-cho, Li Chung-yan and Pei Chung-hsi, furthermore, he has three real strategists, who have shown their metal in active campaigns before. On the side of brain-power, Kuangsi undoubtedly holds the advantage. Taking the two armies at their full strength, it would seem that the regiments from Wuchow could have a merry joyride of it right through to Canton, and, to make matters worse, Kuangtung cannot count on the full complement of 30,000. "I prefer not to fight" has come from a startling number of majors, colonels, and generals, a few of whom have gone further and hinted that they will come out openly for the Kuangsi cause.

Diplomatic Warfare

This brings us into the second stage of the campaign—the period of intrigue and defections, of stock-taking by the high command, and the counting of noses of the faithful. Some of the companies that were rushed up to Shiuhing had to be pulled out of the front line with a sudden jerk, for they went so far, and then proceeded to lie down on the job and refused to budge, deaf to all commands and all entreaties. Treacherous subordinates have cut the Canton-Kowloon Railway line somewhere below Sheklung, on the East River. All the East River district is controlled by Gen. Chui King-tong, who has his headquarters at Swatow, and he has been the man who has complained loudest of all; he simply would not raise his hand against brother Huang Shao-hung. Even the garrison commander at Waichow is reported to have changed his colours. So the loyalty of the old Fifth Army, which holds all that region, cannot be counted on, and, in fact, it would not be surprising if that army took part sooner or later in the attack on Canton.

Here in Canton, the revolt of most of the navy took place under the eyes of us all. The Chung Shan, the Fei Ying, and several smaller craft would not weigh anchor and said when Admiral Chan Chak sought to use them in the West River operations. Shu Chung-lau, who paces the bridge of the Fei Ying, is not only its commander, but the Vice-Admiral of the Kuangtung Navy as well. Jealousy of Admiral Chan estranged the two a long time ago, for Shu Chung-lau would like to be the "Number One" of the southern flotilla, and, if Kuangsi comes out on top, he expects to realize that ambition. So, as late as yesterday morning, the war vessels he controls were anchored just outside the city, in the back reach of the Pearl River.

Persuading the Navy

The previous evening, at a hastily called military council, a plan was formulated for attaining the surrender of the gunboats which had deserted. Rickshas and motor cars were to be kept off the streets in the vicinity of the waterfront for two hours, and there was to be a sudden sally by infantry, heavy artillery units and the air force. On the stroke of 9.30 yesterday morning, thin lines of fully armed soldiers spread out along the Bund, and took position, crouching behind trees and posts. Two signal guns boomed forth, five 'planes soared aloft and headed for the anchorage place of the rebel fleet. From the Macao Fort, a few shots were dropped close to the flagship Fei Ying and then came an avalanche of high-explosive bombs that fell all around the war vessels, slightly damaging three of them.

The marksmanship of the aircraft was not good, since not one direct hit was recorded, the trouble being that the 'planes flew too high. Yet the gunboat commanders did not enjoy a sense of comfort by any means, and took their boats down stream and anchored in front of French, American, and Japanese men-of-war. That raised a problem.

A Case of Bargaining

Now the Kuangtung government has put it up to the Consular Body: will the consuls not see to it either that the rebels vamoose, that the foreign ships move out of their berths, or else intern the Chung Shan, the Fei Ying, and all the rest? The parley will be resumed this morning, and the high command still is hopeful that the foreign authorities will give it a chance to take another crack at the rebellious craft. In the meanwhile, Admiral Chan Chak and Vice-Admiral Shu Chung-lau, the traitor, have had a *tête-à-tête* in the office of the Senior Consul, Mr. Douglas Jenkins, Consul-General of the United States, and have "talked price." Vice-Admiral Shu's loyalty can be bought, but the figure he has named is very high—in fact, so high that Kuangtung cannot meet it. That parley also will be resumed this morning.

Gen. Chen Chai-tong is consolidating his positions. Apparently not many Kuangsi soldiers are left in the northern part of the province beyond Shiukuan; at any rate, it has been decided not to hold this strategic point, and so Shiukuan is being abandoned, and the troops are falling back to Ngan Cheng Ngan. At this spot there is a mountain pass which easily can be held by a small body of soldiers, and it guards the approach by the North River to Canton. By taking a stand so far south, the front line can be shortened materially, and it is absolutely essential that the Kuangtung leaders make their battle line as short as may be with the limited number of regiments at their command.

From Nagau Cheng Ngau, the first line will extend through the Tsin district to Samshui, on the West River. Faithful commanders are bringing up their troops, who are digging in and getting a toe-hold, supplies are being transported to the rear of the line, and preparations are being made so to strengthen the works that the Kuangtung Army may be able successfully to withstand the shock of the next attack. These preparations constitute the third stage in the inter-provincial war.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

NEW COMMISSIONER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSTALLED

Mr. Hsu Moh Takes Over the Seals of Office from Mr. Wunsz King: Appeal for Co-operation by Public

Mr. Hsu Moh, chief of the third section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and former chief judge of the criminal division of the Shanghai Provisional Court, formally assumed his new and concurrent appointment as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu Province on May 16 in the presence of a large gathering at the local Foreign Bureau.

Following the customary Kuomintang ceremony, the new Commissioner, who was accompanied in the main hall by his predecessor, Mr. Wunsz King, was formally handed the seal of office, wrapped in red silk.

A Happy Choice

The retiring Commissioner (who has been appointed Minister to The Netherlands) then delivered an address, in the course of which he eulogized Mr. Hsu Moh's fine education, high character, wide experience and high ability. It was important, said Mr. King, that a man possessed of the qualities of Mr. Hsu Moh should be appointed to this important and responsible position, and the Waichiaopu was to be congratulated upon their choice of Mr. Hsu. Mr. King proceeded to mention various aspects of the new Commissioner's career, and said that Mr. Hsu was well acquainted with the hard work attached to the nation's diplomatic affairs as he had been exceptionally successful in this respect in the past. During the past year, Mr. Hsu had been engaged in important duties in the Ministry and had had much to do with the new treaties and the settlement of many perplexing international problems, including the Tariff Agreement. Now that Mr. Hsu had come to Shanghai to take up his new duties, he was sure that he would be popular with all who came into contact with him. He (the speaker) was sure that excellent results would be attained by Mr. Hsu because, with his many good qualities, everybody would respect him very highly. As judge and chief of the criminal division of the Shanghai Provisional Court, he had made a good name for himself. Mr. King expressed the hope that all would co-operate with the new Commissioner as they had co-operated and assisted him in the past. He concluded by according Mr. Hsu a very hearty welcome and by wishing him every success in his new work.

No Wire-Pulling in Future

In reply, Mr. Hsu said that this was his first opportunity to meet his many new friends. Mr. King had assured him of the fact that he was sure to receive their co-operation and assistance, and for this he was very much gratified. Mr. King's responsibilities in the past had been exceptionally grave, and, if he could but carry out part of what his predecessor had done, he would be satisfied. Mr. King had paid him too many compliments but he hoped that he would prove deserving of them. Mr. King was a man of education, experience, ability and character and it was easy for him to carry out his duties, but the speaker had none of these qualities and to him the work would not be so easy. The Government had recognized Mr. King's qualities by appointing him to a very responsible position abroad in the diplomatic service, as Minister to The Netherlands, and so he (the speaker) had been appointed to succeed him. He hoped to carry on the high traditions of the diplomatic service and would look forward to co-operation and assistance from the public as well as his staff. He would carry out his duties to the best of his ability and strength and would attempt to follow the line set by his predecessor. His new responsibilities were too great for one man and for this reason he appealed to his hearers for their assistance. Mr. Hsu then mentioned the saying "Know Thyself" and said that he realized he was not able to cope with the many problems he would have to face in his new office alone. He would, however, carry out the wishes of the people and abide by the principles of the Kuomintang as best he could. He would not attempt to take advantage of his position and would stand for no personal friendships or wire-pulling, which had been the worst phase of Chinese official life in the past. His staff could rest assured that there would be no change and they could go about their duties as usual. He would place himself in a position of humility and act, as he was, as a servant of the people and he hoped that his staff would do likewise. Concluding, Mr. Hsu appealed once more to his audience for their advice and assistance.

Commissioner of Public Safety

Two other local officials also assumed their duties yesterday, Mr. Yuan Liang, the new Commissioner of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai, who is succeeding Col. Huang Tsun-hsing, and Mr. Wu Shih-yung, who is succeeding Mr. O. K. Yui as Commissioner of Finance for the Municipality.

Mr. Yuan was sworn into office in the afternoon in the presence of a large gathering at the Bureau of Public Safety by Gen. Chang Chun, the Mayor. Later in the afternoon, he called a meeting of his subordinates and delivered to them an address, exhorting them to perform their duties faithfully and to the best of their ability. This was a time, he said, when evil-characters were doing their best to stir up troubles and it was the duty of all members of the Bureau to do their best to suppress crime

The new Commissioner of Public Safety is 47 years of age, a native of Hangchow and a graduate of the Imperial University of Japan. Upon his return from Tokyo, he received his police training in Tientsin and later became Chief of Police there and concurrent Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Later, he went to Mukden, where he was given appointments as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, director of the Arsenal and director of the Manchurian Revenue Department. Leaving there to go to Peking, he was made secretary to the President and Councillor to the Cabinet. Soon afterwards, he was appointed director of the Central Agricultural Experimental Station and secretary to the Cabinet. His last appointment in Peking was Director-General of National Waterways. When the National Government was established in Nanking, Mr. Yuan came south and was sent to Japan as Nationalist delegate but was called back to serve as chief of the second section of the Waichiaopu.

The Commissioner of Finance

Mr. Wu Shih-ying, the new Commissioner of Finance, was sworn into office in the morning by Gen. Chang Chun. He is 49 years old and is a native of Kiangsu Province, being born near Soochow. A graduate of the Japanese Military Officers Training School, he served in the army under the Manchus, attaining the rank of brigadier-general. At the time of the Revolution in 1911, he was director of military training in Canton. Upon the downfall of the Manchus, he severed his connection with the army and entered upon a political career. His many posts have included the secretaryship to the Pukow Commercial Port Bureau, secretary to the President, secretary to the Cabinet, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Kiaochow, Director-General of the Shantung Tax Bureau, secretary to the Civil Governer of Shantung, chief secretary to the Peking Municipality, and Councillor to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Career of the New Acting Engineer-in-Chief

We reproduce herewith a photograph of Mr. I. Tuxford, M. INST. C.E., who has been appointed Acting Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Acting Engineer-in-Chief of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway in succession to Mr. A. C. Clear.

Mr. Tuxford, who is a native of Lincolnshire, is well-known in

Shanghai and in other parts of China, and has had a long railway experience. He was a pupil on the Great Northern Railway in England, and afterwards served with the Northeastern Railway.

He joined the Shanghai-Nanking Railway in 1904 on appointment as assistant engineer, and subsequently became district engineer.

Since 1914 he has been maintenance engineer.

DINNER TO SIR SIDNEY BARTON

British Chamber of Commerce and China Association

There was a large company on May 16 at the Shanghai Club at a farewell dinner given by the British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association (Shanghai branch) as a farewell to Sir Sidney Barton, the recently appointed Minister to Abyssinia. Mr. R. Calder Marshall presided and proposed Sir Sidney's health, being supported by Mr. Brodie A. Clarke, and Sir Sidney suitably replied.

PIRACY AND THE COST OF RICE

One Factor in the Sudden Increase in Price

According to a statement issued by the Bureau of Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai to the vernacular press, two facts are responsible for the sudden increase in the price of rice.

In the first place, rice stocks in Shanghai at the present time are very low, there being only about 240,000 piculs in stock. Of this, the major portion will shortly be shipped to North China ports.

In the second place, says the statement, very few rice junks have been arriving in Shanghai recently. Rice merchants have, since the third moon, declined to bring stocks here on account of the constant piracies. They have appealed to the authorities to suppress the pirates but, in spite of all efforts in this direction, the pirates are as active as ever. Accordingly, small supplies have been coming to Shanghai during the past few weeks and, consequently, prices have been on the increase.

Huchow residents in Shanghai have petitioned Nanking for a reduction of taxation on Huchow silk products and for an order urging the people to use only Chinese silks.

NANKING'S NOTE ON PROVISIONAL COURT

Inharmonious with China's System: Early Revision Asked

Nanking, May 15.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government sent identic notes on the 8th instant to the Ministers of Great Britain, the United States, France, the Netherlands, Norway and Brazil on the question of the Provisional Court at Shanghai. A translation of the Chinese text released by the Assistant Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department is as follows:

May 8, 1929.

"EXCELLENCY:

"With reference to the former Mixed Court established in the International Settlement at Shanghai, the former Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking had repeatedly protested to the Ministers of the interested Powers and demanded its rendition. In 1926, delegates were appointed by both sides to discuss that question, but failed to arrive at any proper and satisfactory agreement.

Anomalous and Confusing

"Although since then a change has been made in the judicial machinery in the said Settlement, it is impossible to gainsay the fact that the position of the new Court is still anomalous and its system remains confusing, being different from that of the whole country. The inconveniences arising therefrom have caused much complaint and dissatisfaction on the part of the people. In view of the increasingly cordial relationship happily subsisting between China and the foreign Powers, it is necessary and opportune to exert every effort to bring about a change that is compatible with the needs of the present time.

Judicial Power and Goodwill

"I have the honour, therefore, to propose to Your Excellency, with regard to the above-mentioned judicial organ, to open negotiations in all sincerity and promptly make proper and satisfactory arrangements in order to effect a final settlement, so that the integrity of China's judicial power may be maintained and international goodwill increased. I am also communicating to the Ministers of the other interested Powers on the same subject and shall be glad if Your Excellency will kindly favour me with a reply.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

CHENGTING T. WANG,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
—Kuo Min.

An American Opinion

Washington, May 11.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the assistant Secretary of State, in an address before the Federal Bar Association this evening, described the Shanghai Mixed Court and replied to questions regarding that body and its rendition.

It should be borne in mind, the Assistant Secretary said, that conditions in China were changing. He recalled the undertaking of Britain, the United States and Japan to relinquish extraterritoriality when the Chinese judicial administration had been altered to meet modern requirements.

The evolution of the administration of justice in China had been handicapped by the revolutions in that country, Mr. Johnson said, but in general this evolution was continuing steadily.—United Press.

DR. WANG CHUNG-HUI'S OPINION

Two interesting items relating to the Shanghai Provisional Court appeared in the vernacular newspapers on May 12, one in the form of a statement by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, president of the Judicial Yuan, on the Court's rendition, and the other a letter from the President of the Court (Dr. Ho Shih-tsung) to the Senior Consul notifying him of the appointment of court doctors.

Dr. Wang, according to the report, said that the chief object of foreigners in China was peaceful trading. Cases involving foreigners in the Chinese courts were very few and each year only one or two such were dealt with. Therefore, it was necessary to hand back the Shanghai Provisional Court to the Chinese Government and to abolish consular jurisdiction, because the interests of foreigners in China would not be affected.

Dr. Wang said that he would, in a few days, issue a statement to foreigners notifying them of the wishes of the Chinese Government as representatives of the people of China, and correcting misconceived opinions held by many foreigners in this country.

After the rendition of the Shanghai Provisional Court and the French Mixed Court and the abolition of consular jurisdiction, said Dr. Wang, special courts would be established in Shanghai, Canton, Hankow and other treaty ports, to which only experienced judges would be appointed so that there should be no question as to their integrity and their ability.

Medical Jurisdiction

Dr. Ho Shih-tsung's letter to the Senior Consul and to the Shanghai Municipal Council says:—

"Of all criminal cases brought before the judges of the various courts, those involving murdered and wounded persons are the most difficult and complicated. For instance, a person may die as the result of murder or suicide. In case a sword is used, the bruise and the wound must be carefully examined. A person may strangle himself or he may be strangled by others, in which case the circumstances surrounding the death must be investigated very carefully. In the event of suicide by poison, the substance contained in deceased's stomach must be analysed very carefully.

"Reports of investigations and examinations of murdered or wounded persons must state in detail the place, size, length, width, depth, colour, form, etc., of wounds, and in reports of suicides, all details must be given of how and through what the person died.

"From this, we must realize that, in connection with such investigations, experienced and qualified specialists are necessary if the work is to be performed satisfactorily and efficiently.

Present Methods Criticized

"The investigations at present conducted by the Shanghai Provisional Court are not satisfactory because they are carried out by ordinary doctors who do not possess the knowledge and the experience required of court doctors, who should be specialists in their lines.

"I, the president of the Shanghai Provisional Court, have received many reports from the various judges who complain that the reports of investigations submitted by the Council's doctors are not detailed and that something always is left out. As I was ordered by the Kiangsu Provincial Government to issue reports of inquests in detail from now on, I instructed the Chief Clerk of the Court to notify the Council's doctors to this effect but they have ignored my orders.

"I have, therefore, decided to appoint specialists as court doctors in order to carry out post-mortem examinations in future and now have the honour to notify you to this effect."

THE Shanghai District Kuomintang has issued a circular telegram saying that consular jurisdiction is a legacy of the 19th century and its existence should not be permitted to-day. It goes on to say that the Chinese people's hearts are pained at learning that the various foreign chambers of commerce of Shanghai are opposing the abolition of the consular jurisdiction in China, and urges the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to do its utmost to abolish extraterritoriality without delay.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN IN GREATER SHANGHAI

A mass public health campaign arranged by the Public Health Bureau for Greater Shanghai began on May 15.

In addition to ordering the people to assist in the campaign by cleaning their houses, the Bureau has issued a proclamation saying that the people should observe the elementary rules of general hygiene if they wish to do away with bad health conditions. The streets must be kept clean, garbage must be placed in pails and given to street sweepers every morning or emptied into receptacles provided by the authorities, dirty water and other filthy articles should not be kept inside the houses, and everybody should read the literature issued by the Public Health Bureau and put the suggestions contained therein into practice.

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THE AMERICAN PLAYERS IN "THE TORCH BEARERS"

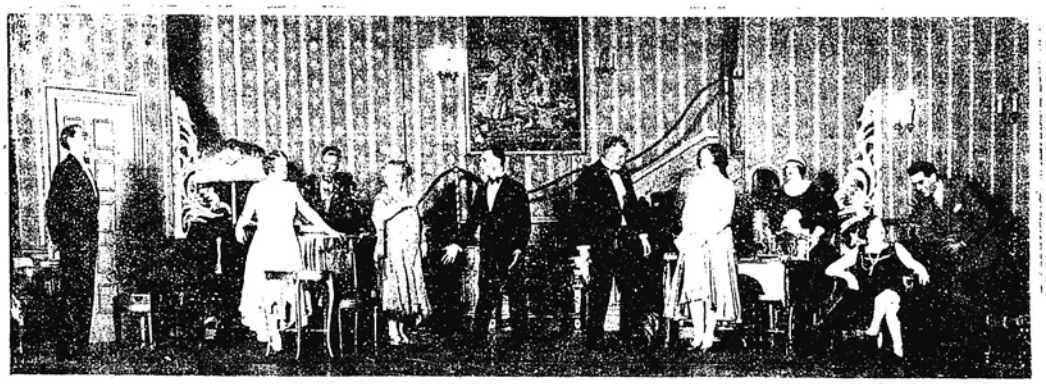

Photo by Sanzetti

The cast—left to right—Mr. Harris, Mrs. Stansfield Campbell, Mr. Chamberlain, Mrs. Crane, Dr. Collins, Mr. Riddick, Mrs. Bradsher, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. O'Hara, and Mr. Xavier.

GERMAN A. D. C.

Curt Goetz, who writes with his tongue in his cheek, had done better to call this play "Salesmanship." For that is his theme, attempt to disguise it as he may. It would take several columns to make this theme clear. Briefly, the author's plaint is that there is no market for home products. Thus, we are inducted, in a prologue, into the office of a theatre manager who is making it quite clear to a critic, an actor, a playwright, a cashier, and sundry others, that they had best shut up shop, unless some foreign celebrity come to their rescue with an artistic gem.

Next, as if by a wave of Harlequin's wand, we are introduced to a presiding justice of a court whose life is threatened by an unknown who duly arrives at the appointed hour and blithely confesses that it is all a joke designed to bring home to said presiding justice the unreliability of circumstantial evidence. This, in turn, has to do with the trial, next day, of a woman accused of having murdered her husband. It transpires that the husband was not murdered. He had chosen, with the connivance of his wife, to obliterate his identity in order that he might find a market for his paintings, the point being that none but either foreign (or native posthumous) works were in demand.

All this, mark you, is not a dream, but the plot of a play that ultimately comes to the notice of the theatre manager, in the guise of the work of a foreign playwright. Imagine the joy of the manager until, alas, it further transpires that the "foreign" playwright is no foreigner at all.

Utter gloom prevails once more, but not for long. The obliging playwright readily agrees to kill himself, in order that his unique concept may be offered to the public as a posthumous work. Joy again reigns supreme. Curtain. In other words, if you wish to sell the commonplace, dress it up not merely fancifully, but fantastically!

In their presentation of this bizarre theme, the German amateurs are, on the whole, to be commended. Frau Gadow has proved herself to be a producer within the strict meaning of the term. There were some delightful bits of character impersonation. Mrs. Kastein is a genuine actress, and will shine in a more suitable medium. Mr. Jessen is equally clever. Dr. Korff, for the first time, impressed this critic. Mr. Adouard gives great promise. One hopes to see Miss Goecke in a more responsible part. Mrs. Kann is ever delightful in flashes of character, and we have never known Mr. Mascher to fail to be convincing. Mr. Boyesen, in the prologue, was extremely good: less so, one regrets to say, in the main action. Mr. Schmidt-Imbrek is responsible for an innovation in so far as he read his part from a document reposing on the table, in the prologue. It is difficult to reconcile his superlative impersonation of Dr. Juttner in "Alt Heidelberg" with his later work.

As for Curt Goetz, a non-Teuton ventures to suggest that he stick to the one-act play in which he excells. It is a medium the artistic basis of which, curiously enough, he is prone to decry in his lengthier satires. His wit is unquestioned. His sincerity, in his three-act plays is decidedly brought in to question. That he is the possessor of genius is not to be denied.—R.R.L.F.

THE TORCH-BEARERS

In "The Torch-bearers" the American Players on May 15 at the Embassy gave what purports to be a satirical comedy by George Kelly, who certainly flatters himself if he is responsible for thus labelling his work. As a satire it has neither depth, moral nor brilliance, and for the name comedy one would do well to substitute that of farce. Even so, plot is entirely lacking. The impression actually given is that of a group of people gagging upon the stage while awaiting the resumption of their cues and the further development of the story. As, however, there is no story, and even the best actors cannot make smoke without fire, ten minutes or so in front not only gives a complete impression of the whole but proves the period after which the whole begins to pall. We have rarely attended a show by the American Players which interested us less. Amusing, in a sheerly idiotic way, it certainly manages to be, but *caillà tout*.

Mrs. May O'Hara as Mrs. Fell gains the chief laurels: she seems so perfectly natural and so naturally funny that she deserves the highest praise. Mr. N. F. Xavier as the husband irate at his wife's mistaken idea that she can act is also good, while Mrs. Stansfield-Campbell as the wife does well too. Mrs. Gardner Crane as the "Director" is amusing, while Mr. I. S. Harris as Mr. Spidler is responsible for a clever bit of make-up.

Mrs. R. J. Moore as Jenny, the maid, is attractive while Mr. Ivor Riddick does not mind cutting a ridiculous figure in the interests of amusement. Mrs. L. E. Bradsher as Florence McCrickett also adds to the absurdities by her exaggerated attempts at acting in the approved manner, while Miss Vera Gensburger as the three-day's widow who insists upon sharing in amateur theatricals in spite of her recent bereavement makes as much as she can out of a very small part.

There are some undeniably funny situations in "The Torchbearers" and some equally good acting. Indeed the various people are somewhat wasting their talents in such a production. The whole play carries one, after a preparatory first act in the home of the "principal lady" behind the scenes during the production of a play. Various mishaps occur to the scenery, the actors, their props, the curtain and so forth. The success of the thing is only, however, a *succès d'estime*, and as this company usually give us a very good show for our money we feel inclined to wish them "Better luck next time."

THE gunboat Weishen is being despatched by the naval authorities to convey the casket containing the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen across the Yangtze from Pukow to Nanking and the cruiser Haiyung has been ordered to protect the foreign and Chinese officials who attend the funeral.

OBITUARY

Mr. Jose Wilde Loureiro

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death, which took place at his residence, 559 Avenue Foch, on May 14, of Mr. Jose Wilde Loureiro, Commissioner of Customs (retired).

The late Mr. Loureiro, who was 60 years of age at the time of his death, was born in Nagasaki on November 10, 1869, and came to Shanghai only seven months ago from Hongkong to spend his retirement here. Joining the Customs in April, 1888, deceased was stationed respectively in Peking, Kowloon, Lagga, Ningpo, Canton, Kongmoon, Pakhoi, Wuchow, Soochow, Kiukiang, Amoy, and finally at Nanking. He was one of the very few Portuguese members of the Customs Service and was the first person of that nationality to become a Commissioner, being appointed to this rank in June, 1916.

He was appointed to the Civil Rank, fourth class, in February, 1908, by the Manchu Government and in December, 1900, he was made a Commander of the Order of Christ by the Portuguese Government. On various occasions, he had conferred upon him different classes of the Order of the Excellent Crop (Chiaho) by the Chinese Government, his last decoration in this respect being the second class order.

Deceased was Commissioner of Customs in Nanking in 1927 but, just before that terrible happening, he was ordered by his physicians to leave at once and, accordingly, he left Nanking a day or two before the troubles. He retired shortly afterwards, having been in the Customs service for 40 years. Wherever deceased was stationed, he made a host of friends with whom, together with those who worked under him, both foreigners and Chinese, he was exceptionally popular.

Mr. Loureiro was a member of the Thatched House Club in London and of the Hongkong Club.

He leaves behind him his mother, three brothers and three sisters, two daughters, a son-in-law and a grandson to whom much sympathy will be extended.

The funeral, there having been a mass at St. Joseph's Church at 8 a.m., was held at the Pahsienjao Cemetery at 5.30 p.m. on May 15. The service, at which the Rev. Father MacDonald, S.J., officiated, was attended by a large number of friends and comrades in the service with which he was so long associated. The pall-bearers were:—Messrs. Paulo Britto, Consul-General for Portugal, F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, K. Ashdowne, T. A. W. Loureiro, V. Loureiro, and R. F. Scott.

Other than wreaths from the family, including the following, his wife Laura, mother, sisters and brothers: Winnie, May, Ken and Michael; Aro, Genie and Nino, Jolie, Ada, Victor, and Estine; many other beautiful floral tributes were sent by his many friends:—Paulo Britto, Vera and Roy, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Maze, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Neprud, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ritchie, Tony and Lizzie Lello, Capt. H. E. Hillman, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss W. Cater, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Reib, Capt. and Mrs. W. T. B. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Macartney, Messrs. M. Atchison, R. Bairnsfather, Dr. Murray, R. Rouse, and R. Scott, Staff International Export Co., Ltd., Nanking, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rugger, Messrs. A. A. dos Remedios and B. B. dos Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Walsham, Mr. Basten Silva and Mr. E. Marques Sousa, Mr. and Mrs. H. Speakman, Mrs. J. L. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. W. Loureiro, Mr. W. H. S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. King and family, Mrs. L. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ros, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Shregardus.

Mr. W. R. Carles

THE death occurred, on April 7, in his sleep, at Bankhead, Pangbourne, at the ripe age of 80, of Mr. William Richard Carles, C.M.G., who 28 years ago retired from the China Consular Service, after a spell of 33 years' work. Mr. Carles, a native of Warwick, was educated at Marlborough College, and entered the Consular Service in 1867. In 1882 he became Acting Chinese Secretary at Peking, and two years latter was transferred to Korea as Vice-Consul, later acting there as Consul-General. He saw service at Shanghai as Vice-Consul in 1886, then successively he was Consul at Chinkiang, Acting-Consul at Hankow, Acting-Consul at Foochow, and Consul at Tientsin. On his resignation in the year following the Boxer rebellion, he was Consul-General at Tientsin and Peking. A keen sportsman in his day, he was fond of cricket, tennis and riding. He wrote an interesting volume entitled, "Life in Korea."

WEDDING

Brunner—Tianguinsky

An impressive and charming ceremony took place at the Community Church on May 11, in the wedding of Miss Sonia V. Aubert-Tianguinsky, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. V. Aubert-Tianguinsky, of Vladivostock, to Mr. Charles Henry Brunner, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Brunner, of Marseilles. The Rev. E. W. Lucock officiated at the service.

The bride was given away by Mr. Donald L. Smith, and looked very charming in a period frock of silk taffeta and tulle, with a bouquet of cream roses and white sweet peas. Mrs. Donald L. Smith acted as matron-of-honour. The bride's maids, Miss L. Shooin and Miss S. Chaillan, wore peach frocks of beautiful effect and carried bouquets of delicate pink carnations. The Misses Patricia Smith and Frankie Riddick, the flower girls, carried dainty baskets of roses and sweet peas. Mr. L. Sirot was best man.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Smith, 10 Route Winling, when many friends gathered to congratulate the happy pair. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brunner will sail shortly for France, where they will spend an extensive honeymoon.

THE sale of "red pills," which have been proved to contain poisonous elements and to be nothing less than opium pills, has been forbidden in the French Concession.

ACCORDING to the vernacular papers, a vessel belonging to the Chin Teh Lung Co. was pirated near Newchuang some days ago and robbed of property of the value of nearly $60,000. The passengers were ordered to leave the ship which the pirates took away.

LUNGHUA ARSENAL TITLE DEEDS

Warning to Chinese Chamber of Commerce Not to Sell

A warning has been issued to the Chinese General Chamber by the Ministry of Finance against selling or mortgaging the title deeds covering the land on which the Kiangnan Arsenal at Kaochangmiao and the branch at Lunghua are built.

It will be recalled that, in 1927 the Chamber of Commerce raised a large amount of money, at the request of the former Peking Government, for the Kiangsu Provincial Government in order to repatriate the disbanded troops who were making a nuisance of themselves.

As security for this money, the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Finance handed over to the Chamber the title deeds for the Arsenal properties and the Chamber was given charge of the Arsenal which, the Government promised, would be dismantled or transformed into a factory for the manufacture of agricultural and other machinery.

For a time, work was suspended but, when the Nationalists took possession of this port, the machinery was again set in and output of munitions was resumed.

Now, as mentioned, the Ministry of Finance has notified the Chamber of Commerce that, before the committee appointed by the National Government to readjust China's domestic and foreign loans has devised means for the repayment of the loan made by the Chamber, the title deeds must not be sold or mortgaged, though the Chamber may keep them in a place of security.

POSTAL SERVANTS' NEW DEMAND

No Work on Sundays: Threat to Suspend Activities

"Sunday, being a holiday, must be observed as such and the post office should be no exception. This being the case, we have resolved to suspend all forms of work every Sunday, beginning from May 19." These words were included in a statement issued by the Chinese Postal Employees Union.

After alleging that one of the 13 demands which they presented to the Postal Commissioner after the 1927 strike, viz., that postal employees should not be compelled to work on Sundays or other legal holidays, had not been observed by the postal authorities, the Union met about three weeks ago and demanded that a definite reply should be demanded from the Commissioner in this respect within a fortnight. This period expired and no reply was received so, during the week-end, a further meeting was held at which it was decided to suspend work every Sunday, beginning from Sunday next, May 19, and that all employees should be paid full wages during such periods of suspension.

According to reports in the Chinese press, the Inspector-General of Posts said that, if this arrangement were agreed to, the postal service would lose by approximately $700,000 annually and it would have a serious effect on the people, as mails would be delayed and confusion would prevail. He hoped (the reports said) that the workers would bear this in mind.

A SHANGHAI-NANKING AIR MAIL

Ready to Start on June 1

Nanking, May 11.

Preparations for the inauguration of a Nanking-Shanghai air mail service on June 1 are now nearing completion under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications.

It is learned that the planes will first carry mail matter only, postage for an ordinary letter by air mail being temporarily fixed at 20 cents. Newspapers and parcels will also be carried by air if accommodation is available.—Kuo Min.

A manifesto has been circulated by the Greater Shanghai Merchants & Citizens Union, urging the public to exert their utmost efforts to bring about the unification of the commercial organizations of Shanghai.

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THE LESTER CHINESE HOSPITAL

Eighty-Second Annual Meeting: Sterling Year's Work: Some Remarkable Statistics: A Wonderful Institution

The 82nd annual general meeting of the Lester Chinese Hospital was held on May 16 in the temporary premises situated at the corner of Rue [illegible] and Avenue Edward VII and was attended by the Trustees, Committee members and a large number of friends of the institution.

The Chairman, Sir Sidney Barton, was supported by the Trustees, Messrs. C. M. Bain, W. P. Lambe, E. Pugh, and the Rev. E. Box, in addition to the secretary, Mr. E. T. Elliston, and Hon. Treasurer, Mr W. H. Way.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for 1928, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen: Before we proceed with the official business of this meeting, I would like to put on record our great regret and grief at the loss of one of our old friends and supporters, viz., Sir Edward Pearce, who died in England during the summer of 1928. Sir Edward had been a member of our Committee for many years and he was always willing to give his time and advise to hospital matters. Not only was he instrumental in obtaining every year considerable financial support for the hospital from both foreign and Chinese friends, but he always brought to committee work that touch of human kindness which distinguished him throughout his life and endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. His death is a great loss to the hospital and I should like the sincerest sympathy of this meeting to be conveyed to Lady Pearce.

Report and Accounts

In placing before you the Report and Accounts of the Lester Chinese Hospital for the year 1928, you will gather that the principal event of the year has been the vacation of the old premises at Shantung Road where some of the buildings have actually been in use for over 60 years. Having carried on our work there for so long, there are naturally many regrets at leaving the place which has retained so many old associations, but we must move with the times and we look forward to more up-to-date and suitable surroundings in the future. Some of our earliest buildings went back to the period of oyster shell windows, but we all agree that, however interesting such conditions may now appear, modern buildings are more conducive to better medical work. The move has caused a lot of extra work to the staff and has required much planning in advance.

For instance, out-patient visits during 1928 exceed 113,000, which would be the equivalent of one sufferer applying for relief every 4 minutes of a day of 24 hours, that is to say, there would be a steady stream night and day. Or considering a day of only 12 hours' duration, it would be the equivalent of one patient every 2 minutes.

Then, taking the serious casualties at 5014 during the year, which does not include attempted suicides, we have 14 per day, or, say, an average of more than one serious case every hour of a 12 hour day.

This year has seen the first tangible results of our Lester legacy, viz., the removal to those temporary quarters. By this time next year, we hope our new home on the old site at Shantung Road will be well on the way towards completion, a great deal of time and consideration having already been spent on the plans.

Turning to the Accounts, I am glad to say that the loss on the year's working is no more than Tls. 345, in spite of the fact that the cost to us of free work done was over $70,000. For this we have again to thank the Shanghai Race Club for their most faithful and generous support, amounting this year to no less than Tls. 12,102.

Grants

We are glad that the Ratepayers of the International Settlement have again authorised our grant of Tls. 20,000 for 1929, whilst the French Municipal Council has increased its grant from Tls. 2,500 to Tls. 5,000.

With these few remarks, I have much pleasure in placing before you the Report and Accounts of the Lester Chinese Hospital for the year 1928 and I beg to propose their adoption.

"Shantung Road Hospital"

Mr. Brodie Clarke seconded the motion and thanked Sir Sidney Barton for his presence and paid a great tribute to the hospital which he said he would always remember the institution as "Shantung Road Hospital," and he was sure all his Chinese friends would. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Tribute to Staff

Mr. C. M. Bain said: Sir Sidney Barton, Ladies and Gentlemen:—So keen is my interest in the affairs of this Hospital that it seems only a few months ago since I was honoured by being asked to convey our thanks to Dr. Paterson and his staff of this well-known and deserving Institution—The Lester Chinese Hospital. Yet, it is a whole year which has gone by and I find myself once more about to attempt to "render honour where honour is due" in the form of the most deep thanks and appreciation to all connected with the working of this Hospital, for their hard work and ceaseless devotion to a cause which demands of its workers a constant strain on both body and mind. They, one and all, have proved they give whole-heartedly to each and every one who enters this ever open door. I might say, if one believes that "a man's true wealth is the good that he does in this world" then those of us visiting here to-day should feel they are indeed in the midst of real "Capitalists who carry in their faces that light which shines farthest out to sea."

To single out individual names in an expression of thanks to our staff, I should have to run through a very long list of names.

I will conclude by wishing Dr. Paterson and his faithful staff of workers another year of equal success to that just completed (applause).

The Superintendent's Reply

Dr. J. H. L. Paterson, replied and said: On behalf of the staff of the hospital I wish to thank most heartily the Chairman of Trustees for all the kind things he has been saying of our work. It has been a strenuous time in many ways. The modification of hospital routine to fit new conditions, the never-ending struggle to attain greater efficiency in the work and better chances for the patients, the serious difficulties we met in the premises we have recently left and the no less serious difficulties of our present temporary quarters, all these have entailed a great strain upon our workers. By no means least has been the actual strain of tearing out a hospital from its 60-year old site and transplanting it to temporary quarters in a building which, however excellent for the final purposes to which it will be put, is not what one would call a 'hospital building.' To the staff members, Chinese and Foreign, who have borne this strain much is due in the way of recognition of their efforts, and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking them for their sufferance of what was at times of necessity a somewhat autocratic management of affairs, and for the keenness they showed in transporting a large active hospital to another site without stopping any of its activities.

But there is another group who have well earned the thanks of the sympathisers with and supporters of this hospital, and that is the group of busy men who form our Board of Trustees and our Hospital Committee. To these gentlemen we who are doing the daily work of the hospital owe much for their constant interest in our doings and for their readiness to give of their time and energy for the sake of the hospital and its patients.

Loving care exercised upon patients is for us but seeking to exemplify the love of the Master who above all others has shown what love can do to redeem man body, mind and soul.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were carried unanimously: Confirmation of Trustees: Messrs. C. M. Bain, W. P. Lambe, E. Pugh and Rev. E. Box. Proposed by Mr. R. W. Wells, seconded by Mr. F. W. Poate.

Foreign Committee:—Messrs. F. W. Poate, A. D. Bell, W. W. Ritchie, R. W. Wells, W. H. Way and Dr. A. C. Bryson. Proposed by Mr. Chun Bing Him. Seconded by Mr. Chun Shut Kai.

Chinese Committee: — Messrs Chun Bing Him, Wang I Ding, Loh Ve Yung, Zih Lo Sung, Yu Ya Ching, Chang Lan Ping, Chun Shut Kai, Sisson Kai, Sisson Nie, Kwok Bew, Wang Yea Tsze, Bai Shung Sung, Feng Ping Nan and Pan Tse Chuen. Proposed by Rev. E. Box Seconded by Mr. W. P. Lambe.

The meeting concluded after Mr. E. Pugh had proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Sidney Barton and congratulated him on his new appointment.

THE NEW CHINESE CHAMBER

Bankrupts, Greedy Persons and Opium Addicts Barred

At last the National Government has issued the regulations governing the committee appointed to readjust the affairs of the various local commercial organizations and to reorganize and amalgamate them into one organization. These follow:—

Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee;

The Committee shall perform the functions of the former Chinese General, Shanghai District and Chapei Chambers of Commerce and the Greater Shanghai Merchants Union:

The Committee shall complete their work by September 1 and shall report to the Government if they find it difficult to complete such duties by the specified date, in which event the time shall be extended;

The readjusted and reorganized commercial organizations of Shanghai shall be named the Chamber of Commerce of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai;

The new Chamber of Commerce shall be organized on the following lines:—

a. Members shall consist of members of the reorganized organizations;

b. The regulations for the new Chamber shall be drafted by the Committee who shall submit the same to the Central Government for approval;

c. The new Chamber shall be organized according to the said regulations;

The regulations governing the new Chamber shall contain the following points.—

a. Members must believe in the San Min Chu I;

b. The new Chamber must obey the directions and orders of the local Kuomintang and shall be under the jurisdiction of the local administrative organs;

c. Members of the new Chamber must accept and respect the wishes and opinions of the majority and must not violate the new Chamber's regulations;

d. The direct form of election must be enforced;

e. The following persons must not be members of the new Chamber:—

Persons who have been foreign citizens or naturalized foreign subjects;

Persons who have been declared bankrupt;

Persons who have been 'greedy' or corrupt or who have been corrupt officials;

Persons who are opium addicts;

Persons who engage in illegal trades; or

Persons who, with the aid of the counter-revolutionaries, have wronged the Kuomintang;

The Committee shall elect five or seven of its members as an executive committee;

The Committee shall hold a meeting every two weeks;

The Committtee may be divided into four sections—general affairs directorate, registration and investigation;

There shall be a chief for each of the sections mentioned in the foregoing paragraph and these persons shall be selected from among the members of the Committee;

For assaulting a member of the Kuomintang, a Pootung policeman has been dismissed and his superiors have been notified that, henceforth, all members of the party shall be accorded due respect.

BRITISH OFFICIALS PROMOTED

Mr. C. F. Garstin and Mr. G. A. Combe Consuls-General

News has been received to the effect that Mr. C. F. Garstin and Mr. G. A. Combe, of H.M. Consular Service, have been promoted to the rank of Consul-General, and it is needless to say that this will give the utmost satisfaction not only to Shanghai where they are at present serving, but to communities throughout China in the midst of whom they have been stationed in the past. The services of both in China date from the beginning of the present century, and it is of further interest to mention that both of them saw service in France.

Mr. Garstin's Career

Mr. Garstin came to China as student interpreter in 1901, and was promoted a second class assistant in 1903. So far as we know, his first connection with Shanghai was in 1910 when he became Senior British Assessor at the Mixed Court, which position he held until the end of 1916. In many respects these were particularly arduous years at the Mixed Court for the events which led up to the outbreak of hostilities in 1913 caused the Court to be the scene of political trials on more than one occasion, and an infinite amount of tact and firmness was required to handle these. In 1917 a very distinct change of activities was offered, and, with the commission of captain, he went to France in charge of a detachment of the Chinese Labour Corps, serving with them until the close of the war. While at Home he was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple.

In 1918 he was promoted Vice-Consul, and, returning to China, was made Acting Consul-General in Canton. Subsequently he saw service at Chinkiang and Shanghai, being Acting Consul-General here from March to August, 1922, in which year he was promoted Consul. After being Acting Commercial Secretary in Peking he went to Newchwang, and returning to Peking in 1925 held the post of Acting Chinese Secretary to the Legation. He was adviser to the British delegates at the International Commission on Extraterritoriality in 1926, after which he was posted to Shanghai, and it will be remembered that when Sir Sidney Barton left on furlough a year ago he assumed the position of Acting Consul-General here which he has since held. He is to remain here until next February. He received the C.B.E. last year.

Mr. G. A. Combe

For the reason that his service has taken him to places most of them remote from Shanghai, Mr. Combe is not so well-known locally as is the other newly-promoted Consul-General. Mr. Combe, who was born in Aberdeen, took his M.A. degree there in 1899. He became a student interpreter in China in 1901, and as Second Assistant was made Acting Consul at Ichang in 1906. A year later he was Acting Vice-Consul in Hankow, and in 1909 was Pro-Consul at Tientsin. His next post was Wuhu, and after serving as Vice-Consul at Canton for some three years, he held the posts of Acting Consul at Chefoo and Tsinan.

Then followed war service with the Chinese Labour Corps. Returning to China he was promoted Consul in 1919, and served at Hangchow, Foochow and Kinkiang. In 1923 he went to Chungking, and the same year became Acting Consul-General at Chêngtu. From there he was transferred to Yunnanfu where he served until last year. Coming to Shanghai a few months ago he was appointed one of the British members of the Anglo-Chinese Commission to assess the damage caused by the Nanking Incident, and on this work he is still engaged. He received the C.B.E. in 1924. In 1926 he published an interesting work entitled "A Tibetan in Tibet".

Shipping and Land Offices

At the same time as these promotions have been announced, it is learned that the status of the Shipping and Land Offices in the local Consulate-General have been raised, and those in charge of these departments will in future hold the rank of Consul. At present Mr. S. G. Beare is in charge of the Shipping Office and Mr. F. A. Wallis in charge of the Land Office.

THE DEPARTURE OF DR. F. THIEL

Popular German Consul Retiring After 40 Years Service

After 40 years in the foreign service of the German Government, seven of which have been spent in Shanghai, Consul-General, Mr. Fritz Thiel has retired from active duty and has returned to Germany to live in retirement. He sailed on May 10 on the str. President Jackson and with him went Mrs. Thiel and their daughter Marianne. The trip is opportune for the ladies, as they have both just recovered from a severe attack of scarlet fever and have ben confined to the Isolation Hospital for the past several weeks.

Mr. Thiel is retiring, not because of his wishes, but because of the compulsory regulations of the German diplomatic service which make retirement absolute at the age of 65.

He has had a varied and interesting career and though his posts have taken him to only two countries, Japan and China, he has been a moving force in promoting German interests wherever sent. For 33 years he was in Japan in various cities and as a Japanese student and linguist was especially well known and popular. He could speak and read the language like a native. His knowledge of Chinese was to no less an extent.

In his youth Dr. Thiel studied in France and Germany and was an international lawyer of note. For some time he was counsellor of the Japanese embassy in Tokyo and his knowledge of Far Eastern questions was held in high esteem in Berlin. While in Japan his daughter Marianne was born.

When the Great War started Dr. Thiel was in Berlin on leave and as he could not get back to Japan he was drafted for service at the Foreign Office. He did not see service with the troops due to his being over age but for his diplomatic service he was decorated by his government.

From Shanghai the party will stop over in Japan to bid good-bye to many old friends formed during their stay there and on arrival in San Francisco the plan is a motor trip across the United States to New York whence they will sail direct for Germany. Dr. and Mrs. Thiel plan to settle down in Munich.

Though no permanent successor to Dr. Thiel has been appointed as yet, his place is being occupied by Dr. Brackl̈o who will carry on until the new Consul-General comes from Germany.

COMMUNISTS ACTIVE IN POOTUNG

An Abortive Attempt to Hold Demonstration

Communists made a futile attempt to create a disturbance in Pootung on May 9 on the occasion of China's national humiliation day, but were effectively suppressed by the local military and police before they could get going. A large number of leaflets of a very inflammatory nature and attacking the Kuomintang and the National Government, were distributed by these people but the majority were left lying on the ground as the people did not want to be arrested as being Reds for having them in their possession. As it was, several arrests were made.

Several students were also taken into custody for acting in a suspicious manner, but were later released by order of the Commissioner of Public Safety after they had undergone a close examination.

A motor car parade which was to have been held with a view to creating interest in the Spring National Products Exhibition, now being held in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Museum in North Honan Road, was cancelled by order of the authorities.

The Shanghai District Kuomintang passed three resolutions requesting the National Government (1) to adopt a revolutionary system of diplomacy; (2) to publish all the negotiations relating to the settlement of the Tsinan incident; and (3) to consolidate the Kuomintang.

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COLETTE AND HER GENIUS

Lecture by Mlle. Nouveau at the Alliance Francaise

Mlle. Nouveau, sister of the well known Shanghai barrister, gave a delightful lecture at the Allianee Francaise, on May 14, on the French authoress, Colette.

She began by expressing the difficulty she had found in giving a proper heading to her lecture. The more she read Colette's works, the more she perceived their complexity, but she selected the present one: "In reading Colette," as less ambitious than any other,—especially as, little by little, she had become convinced of the impossibility of classifying under a single label so many different achievements.

And firstly, who is the real Colette? In she Claudine of Vinca, Lea or Annie, Mitsou, Renée or Fanny? Is she still "La Vagabonde" or has she definitely become fixed with "L'Entrave de l'Amour"? And it must be remembered that she was "La môme Colette," Madame Gauthier Villars, Madame de Jouvenel. To-day, she sings the renunciation of all human tremors in one of her last looks, "The Birth of a Day."

But, asks the lecturer, do we know what to expect from the future and how to calculate the chances of a life so tumultuous." Can we be sure that to-morrow may not have in reserve some unexpected surprise?

To take in a single glance the whole of Colette's works are an impossibility. We have her study of plants, her study of animals, her study of children, or, better, we should say her poem of the plants, her poem of the animals, her poem of the children; we have also her numerous contributions to the Press, essays, autobiographic works, objective novels. So we can do no more than take a stroll through Colette's garden, the lectures acting a botanist, but without culling the blossoms, without classifying her finds in show case.

Women Writers

Colette is a remarkable example of the effervescence of the feminine literature during recent years. And an idea of this movement may be gathered from the fact that, in 1928 alone, 40 novels, four miscellanies of short stories, seven of poetry, four of memoirs, six of travels, eight of biography, two of critical essays, were published by Frenchwomen.

If genius is a sacred delirium, the reason why man participates in the Divine, which causes him to be but the modus of Nature's sensibility and renders him able to synchronize in a same mysterious rythm his own mind and the "*Sourd Vouloir*," the will which has no ears and rules the universe, —those who accept this definition, will find it realized as a whole in Colette. We mean nature, sensibility, intuition.

She is a genius essentially feminine, *i.e.* intuitive and directly transmissible.

Parents and Early Life

The life of Colette may be gathered from many of her books.

Her father, Jules Colette, ex-captain of a Zouave Regiment, a "Tonnerre de Dieu" as she calls him, was an eccentric writer, dabbling in politics, who ruined his children whom he adored. Her mother, a small woman, delicate and of a high culture, toddling along with a small elegant step, perfumed with violets, friend of animals and plants, full of pity and of an indefatigable activity, a living motherly garland of flowers and children.

Colette herself, was borne on January 28, 1873, in the small village of Saint Sauveur en Puisaye, the Martigny of "Claudine." Her childhood was turbulent and gay. Then her first marriage with Henry Gauthier-Villars, known as Willy. And their work in semi collaboration: "*Claudine à Paris*" (1901), "*Claudine en ménage*" (1902): "*Claudine s'en va*" (1903). The year 1906 saw the end of their collaboration with "*Souvenirs spontanés*".....and also her first divorce.

Then came her appearance on the stage and in music halls, her new works: "*La Vagabonde*," "*L'Entrave*," "*L'Envers du Music Hall*." To the nostalgia of her life, as a writer, we owe "*La Retraite Sentimentale*" (1907) et "*Les Vrilles de la Vigne*" (1908).

The Animals Talk

But let us come back to 1904, when she published "*Les Dialogues de Bêtes*," rather an unique work in literature. La Fontaine made animals talk, but he was dictating their words. With Colette, animals speak as they would speak if they could speak. According to her own expressions, "People cannot like at the same time animals and men." She is the staunchest friend of the former and taking their case in her hands, passes criticisms on the latter. It is high time for the animals to pass judgment on the "*Deux Pattes*." Colette has, on this subject, explained her sole ambition:" To leave a big name amongst the beings who, having kept on their coat, in their soul, the trace of my passage, have foolishly hoped that I was belonging to them."

"*L'Ingénue Libertine*" brings us to 1909. A new genre, in when she showed herself a very cold writer, but never licentious.

After her marriage with Henry de Jouvenel, she devoted all her time to literary work, as a journalist, a critic or a lecturer, in turns "*Chéri*" is published is 1920. In 1922, after "*La Paix chez les Bêtes*" comes, her master-peace, "*La Maison de Claudine*," a work which is bound to become a classic and in which the teachers of our grand-children will find texts to be commented upon and extracts to be committed to memory. Following on this came "*La Femme Cachée*" (1924), "*Voyage Égoiste*," "*Mitsou*," et "*La Fin de Chéri*" and, a month ago, "*La Seconde*."

This last volume, with "Mitsou," "Chéri" et Fin de Chéri" constitute the crown of her objective novels.

Divorced again, in her 56th year, Colette shows the same exuberant activities as sportswoman, a lecturer, an editor. She has renounced the turmoils of love "a greatly hackneyed thing which has faded from my life." But she always gives you the same impression with her feline gracefulness, her high intellect and especially her ardent life, with her Mongoloid eye-balls, her fine amber ending in a rat-like snout, her hazel eyes slightly closed with an impish frown.

A Reply to the Critics

Critics have reproached Colette with her tendency to autobiography, her animalism, her lack of philosophy, her limited aspirations. To these criticisms, Mlle Nouveau replies that the men characters in her books may be a little bit strange but their characters are well maintained. But the glory of Colette is that she has depicted "Woman" in depicting herself. Her philosophy is a paganism which has its charm; a pantheism which admits the mysterious corresponding elements of all Nature. The high quality of her art, her symbolism which tends to be "truer than probable," the lyric richness of her inspiration, ensure Colette against vulgarity, whatever may be the subject she may choose to deal with.

Her peculiarities are her humour, her knowledge of the little crimes of life, her sober gaiety, her polished style,—the whole impregnated with two inborn gifts: perfection and life. Her mission is not that of an absolute thinker purely bound to the display of high metaphysical speculations, but to assume humanity as much as possible, and to depict the various forms of life. In Colette, we find an exponent of a Dionysiac song; her poetry does not bring forth a new solution, but she gives us the curiosity of the unutterable.

Mlle Nouveau ended her lecture by stating that her only ambition was to awake the soul of Colette's admirers and incite them to read and read again "*La Vagabonde*," "*Entrave*," "*La Paix chez les Bêtes*," "*La Maison de Claudine*," and to make her loved by those who had not admired as they should her delicate and intimate genius.

ORDERS have been issued by the Shanghai District Government, forbidding the people to catch and eat frogs, because these are useful to farmers and must be protected.

CONSERVANCY work in the Soochow Creek will be undertaken in another three weeks by the Bureau of Harbour Affairs for Greater Shanghai, reports the Chinese press.

EAST CHINA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

Call to Double Membership in Next Five Years

After the presentation of the report on behalf of the Committee on Arrangements by the Rev. K. T. Chung at the East China Christian Conference on May 13, Dr. T. C. Bau was elected chairman.

Dr. John R. Mott spoke on "Larger Evangelism," a call to a deeper faith in, a greater message from, and a better method of presenting Christ for the meeting of the problems and relationships of the world to-day.

Illuminating reports were given on the state of the church in the five provinces represented at the Conference. Bishop Huntington, of Anhuei, said that although there had been a numerical loss in the past few years, contributions from the congregations have been doubled. Dr. Leger, of Fukien, stated that the medical, educational and evangelistic work is becoming more and more unified in service to Fukien In Kiangsu, the Chinese Christian leaders carried the responsibility of the churches when the foreign missionaries were obliged to leave their stations, and are being encouraged by the missionaries to continue this responsibility after the return of the missionaries. In Chekiang, superstitions are on the wane. The province has lost a great deal in income through the discontinuance of the sales of spirit money. Eight shops have been closed in Shaishing.

Dr. T. C. Bau, the chairman, asked "What about the Church supplying the religious needs of our countrymen?"

In the afternoon, the Conference was divided into four groups for discussion. The commission on Forward Evangelism took up the challenge of Dr. C. Y. Cheng calling for the doubling of the membership of the church in the coming five years both in quantity and quality. Dr. D. W. Lyon spoke on increasing the religious values of the different church activities.

Need for Unity

The group discussions were continued on May 14, while in the afternoon reports of the various commissions were made to the full conference. The first report was a general statement about the background of the Church and the situation in China.

In brief, this report said that the revolution, which had been accompanied by considerable destruction and continued civil war, together with communistic uprisings, had created widespread difficulties for the Church in the East Central part of China; that there were two trends in this situation, one, that of the desire for reform, which is accompanied by a desire to better understand China and the Christian religion, while on the other hand there are those who desire to stick to the old policy, and there are radical minded youths who are impatient of the church, and perhaps in general somewhat indifferent to religion.

The rest of the afternoon was spent in discussing the report of the Commission on Forward Evangelism. The principal idea of this report was that the Christian churches should unite in a forward movement to present Christianity to the Chinese people, which should extend over a period of five years, and have as a general aim the doubling of the present church membership. If this is successful, it would make the church membership about 900,000.

Campaign Wanted

It was urged in this connection, that all Christian national and local organizations, together with all branches of the church, should combine in this campaign. It was also urged that each Chinese church member should try to win one person to the church, and that special efforts should be found to evangelize the family. The discussion on this proposal was very lively and was participated in mainly by the Chinese present, who make up about two-thirds of the delegates. Considerable emphasis was laid in this discussion on the necessity of reviving the life of the church as essential and preparatory step in this campaign.

Two commissions reported their findings on May 15. One report dealt with the Nurture of the City Church, and one with the Nurture of the Rural Church. City churches were urged to survey and analyze the conditions and needs of their own members, and also the industrial, commercial, political and educational aspects of their respective environments. This was recommended as a preliminary step to fitting out the work that each church should do in the next five years in connection with the forward evangelistic campaign. It was urged that efforts be made to make the entire church membership literate and to set up habits of attendance on worship and the practice of Christian principles. Special emphasis was laid on the matter of the Bible study movement. Each church, furthermore, was urged to provide lectures on health, economics, etc., and have a reading room. The need of training in vocal and instrumental music was also stressed. Special attention to the needs of the religious life is to be promoted by retreats, revivals, and classes in religious education and social service.

Need for Workers

The commission on the Rural Church gave particular attention to the securing and training of voluntary leaders, to the Christianizing of all aspects of family life, and urged that each rural church should participate in at least one or two projects of rural reconstruction. Each church body was urged, furthermore, to select one rural church and make it an experimental centre to carry out the methods proposed for the rebuilding of the rural church during the next five years. The National Christian Council was also urged to plan for the publication of a weekly paper adapted to the needs of rural Christians.

On May 16 consideration was given to a long and careful report on ways and methods of Christianizing the home. Christian marriage was defined as a union of two persons whose ideals and activities are grounded in mutual faith, hope and love. The necessity of promoting an understanding of monogamous marriage and a single standard of purity was likewise urged. Particular attention was given to the development of a spiritual atmosphere in the home by means of family worship and participation in the life of the church. Mothers' clubs and mothercraft schools were presented as ways of helping women, in addition to seeing that both girls and boys have equal educational opportunities. All denominations were urged to unite their forces in a good home movement.

Summer Schools Suggested

Summer schools that should promote the development of the home were recommended, and secretaries of the National Chistian Council were urged to promote this work in every possible way. There was some discussion as to the dangerous effects of Bolshevik teachings on the home. It was felt, however, that the best way to save the home is to improve it along the lines of the proposed recommendations.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD

Kuomintang Urge Government to Take Control

The 6th section of the Shanghai District Kuomintang has issued a mainifesto urging the Nanking Government to take back the administration of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and calls upon the people to support the Central Government to the fullest extent.

After drawing attention to the fact that a Bureau of Harbour Affairs has been established by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the manifesto says that the regulations regarding the Whangpoo Conservancy Board have never formally been approved of by the Chinese Government and the Board has long ceased to exist according to the terms of the 1907 treaty with Great Britain. Dr. Sun Yat-sen (it continues), during his life-time, drew up plans for the improvement of the Greater Shanghai Harbour, but none of these have been carried out by the Board nor has any attempt been made to put them into effect. The administrative rights of the Board are in the hands of foreigners and it is most astonishing to note that the expenses of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board amount to more than $90,000,000 annually, which far exceeds any department of the Chinese Government. For these reason, the manifesto says, steps must be taken to take back the administration of the Board from foreigners without delay.

THE AMERICAN GIRL GUIDES

Presentation of Flag by Local Chapter of D.A.R.

The Shanghai Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution entertained the American Company of Girl Guides on May 8 at the house of Mrs. R. P. Roberts, 17 Route Winling. The entertainment was in the garden and the occasion was the presentation of an American flag to the Girl Guides.

The company of 32 girls were accompanied by their Guide Leader, Mrs. Wythe, who because of leaving for America in the near future, was with the girls for the last meeting.

When the last Patrol had executed its part, the company formed in a horse shoe, and the Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution addressed them. She expressed the pleasure of the ladies of the Shanghai Chapter for the opportunity of welcoming the company of American girls. She said in part; "In these days when it is not so necessary to know how to do all the things our grandmothers and even many of our mothers had to do, it is very gratifying to see this company of American girls banded together in this foreign country, pledging themselves to "be prepared," and to strive to become more useful women to society. When a woman can do things, she is looked up to and respected by every one, her advice is accepted and followed and she is able to be a real guide.

Preparedness and Unselfishness

"In reading over your proficiency tests, it would seem that you too had had incorporated into your programme the words of a famous American who said, 'Know something of everything and everything of something.' No one can say that she does not need to know any or even most of the things which you practise, camp cooking, first aid, needlewoman, hostess, nurse—all of these things help to make you stronger women in body and mind, more resourceful, and useful citizens. Your practices bespeak, preparedness, unselfishness, service and patriotism. Cherish the memory of the heroisms of our early Americans, the loyalty with which they gave their lives in unselfish service for their country. "I am very happy indeed of the privilege to-day, to present to you an American flag, from the Shanghai Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. You know how to care for it. Our flag has been saluted in many countries, it has never known defeat. Let it be a symbol to you that wherever you are you are under the protection, and under the Constitution of the United States of America."

Miss Evie Morris responded for the company. She thanked the Chapter for their interest, and for the flag. Her remarks were in rhyme, very aptly prepared.

A reward of $5,000 has been offered by the Chekiang Provincial Government for the arrest of the ringleaders of the gang who robbed the Kashing branch of the Bank of China of nearly a lakh of dollars some days ago, and wounded a number of police and bank employees.

HOTEL CONSTANCE
23-24 LANCASTER GATE, LONDON
A beautifully appointed Hotel for 50 guests. Delightfully situated at a corner, facing South and South-West, in full view of Hyde Park, but standing sufficiently far back from the main road to ensure perfect quiet. Within 3 minutes' walk of Tube Station, and a stone's throw of buses to all parts. The spacious public rooms are exquisitely furnished. All bedrooms have gas fire, bedside reading lamp. Running h. and c. water already in many rooms, is being extended to all. Electric lift. Night Porter. The cuisine will be found entirely satisfactory. Single rooms from 34 to 6 gns, double from 7 to 12 gns, weekly including full board, attendance, bath, etc. Some rooms have Private bathroom.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 25¾

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/5⅝=T8.19 at 71.50=$11.45
G$100 at 59½=T168.78 at 71.50=$236.06
Chi. Dollars, per $100, selling T71.90
Chi. Dollars, per $100, buying T71.50
Native interest per day on T1,000, T07
Copper cash per T100, 418,500
New York on London, G.$4.85⅝

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer	2/5½
Demand	2/5⅝
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	G.$59½
Demand	59¾
PARIS—Demand	Francs 1516
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 163½
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 147
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 81⅜
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 75¾
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 95½

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	2/5⅜
4 months' sight credits	2/7½
4 months' sight docts	2/7⅜
6 months' sight credits	2/7⅝
6 months' sight docts	2/7⅛
NEW YORK—Demand	G.$60¼
4 months' sight credits	62⅜
4 months' sight docts	62⅝
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 1535

GOLD BAR:—Opening	$366.60
Highest	368.10
Lowest	366.20
Closing	368.00

American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G$100.00		Mex.	$234.57
Stg.	£1.0.0	"	11.40
Fcs.	100.00	"	9.26
Yen	100.00	"	103.24

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G$100.00		Mex.	$229.99
Stg.	£1.0.0	"	11.15
Fcs.	100.00	"	8.91
Yen	100.00	"	103.27

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Hamburg T/T 249½

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 4.27 T1
Belgas 3.91 $1

The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire	11.94	T1
It. Lire	8.10	Mex. $1
Swiss Frs.	3.96	T1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—
Morning 100=T71.7
Afternoon 100=T71.7875

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=T63.00
Afternoon 500=T62.90

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=T59.05
Afternoon 500=T58.95

COPPERS:—
Morning 417,500 coppers=T100
Afternoon 417,500 coppers=T100

SMALL CHANGE:—
6 silver 20-cents and 4 coppers=$1
292 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 6 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=T.717
T1=Mex. $1.3947

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning T.18 per T1,000
Afternoon T.18 per T1,000

Domestic Exchange

Peking	T1,000=	Shanghai	T1,017.50
"	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Tientsin	T1,000=	"	T1,055.50
"	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Hankow	T1,000=	"	T1,024.50
"	$1,000=	"	$1,007
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	"	$1,010
Tsingtao	$1,000=	"	$1,004
Chefoo	$1,000=	"	$1,009
Foochow	$1,000=	"	$1,015
Amoy	$1,000=	"	$1,011
Mukden	$1,000=	"	$1,013
Nanking	$1,000=	"	$1,002.50
Hangchow	$1,000=	"	$1,003.50

Customs May Exchange Rates

The following will be the Rates of Exchange to the end of May:—

	$1		Hk. Tls. 7.17
Gold	$1		Hk. Tls. 1.48
Hk. Tls.	1		French Francs 17.32
"	1		Yen 1.51
"	1		Hongkong $1.40
"	1		Singapore $1.20
"	1		Rupees 1.86
"	1		Reich Marks 2.85
"	1		Guilders 1.69
"	1		Italian Lire 12.93
"	1		Swiss Francs 3.52
"	1		Belgas 4.90
"	1		Swedish Kroner 2.54
"	1		Norwegian Kroner 2.54
"	1		Danish Kroner 2.54
"	1		Spanish Pesetas 4.56
"	1		Czecho-Slav. Kronen 22.90
"	1		Austrian Shillings 4.82
"	1		Mex. $1.55

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on May 17 as follows:—

INTER-BANK JULY DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	2/5⅞	2/5½
U.S. G.$	60	59⅞
Yen	75½	74¾

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T.	2/5⅜	del. May
G.$ T.T.	59½	del. May
Fcs. T.T.	1518	del. May
Rs. T.T.	163⅞	del. May

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. L.c.	2/6½	del. May
G.$ 4 m/s. L.c.	61½	del. May
Fcs. 4 m/s.	1557	del. May
Rs. 7 d/s.	166½	del. May

BULLION

	Highest	Lowest
Gold Bars	368.10	366.20

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
Lond. pence per std. oz.	25⅞	—
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	54¾	—

Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas 57.04 —
Bombay offtake 142 bars.
Market closed easy.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

At the close of business on May 16 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 77,233,000 and $133,060,000.

These figures include Tls. 13,770,000 and $85,020,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 5,376 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals:—
646 bars from America

Shipments:—
1,295 bars to Hangchow
1,017 " " Nanking
2,312 bars

Sycee

Arrivals:—
Tls. 300,000 from Hankow

Shipments:—
Nil.

Dollars

Arrivals:—
$500,000 from Nanking
500,000 " Tientsin
350,000 " Suchowfu
$1,350,000

Shipments:—
$100,000 to Kashing
400,000 " Hangchow
300,000 " Wusih
200,000 " Changchow
200,000 " Soochow
$1,500,000

Silver

The latest quotations were 25⅞ ready and forward, a drop of ⅛d. in both positions from a week ago.

China was reported generally as a small seller but on the 15th as a buyer. India was advised as a buyer on one day only.

Exchange

The official rate for selling T.T. dropped a ⅛d. from 2/5½ to 2/5⅜ on the 14th at which it remains.

The highest quotation reported for near interbank T.T. during the week was 2/5½, the lowest 2/5⅜.

The Speculators have been comparatively quiet, their position is estimated at oversold in Yen 20 million and oversold in Sterling and Gold Dollars the equivalent of £1 lacs.

Selling T.T. 2/5⅜ May, 2/5⅛ June, 2/5⅜ July. G.$59⅞ May, 59½ June, 59¼ July.

Buying 2/6⅛ May, 2/6¼ June, 2/6½ July. G$61⅞ May, 61⅞ June 61⅞ July.

AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co's quotations for week ending May 17. May shipment:

Middling 7/8 inch.

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
May 11	21.09	48.25
" 13	21.12	48.70
" 14	21.25	49.10
" 15	21.06	48.65
" 16	21.09	48.75
" 17	21.24	49.35

Quotations dated May 17. May shipment:

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
Strict Middling	21.74	50.50
Middling	21.24	49.35
Strict Low Middling	20.59	47.90
Low Middling	19.94	46.45

Market cable dated New York, May, 16.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Further rains and low temperatures delaying crop progress; disturbing shorts. Sharp demand for better staples, hardening basis, moderate increase basis 7/8" cotton. Domestic piece goods trade irregular.

ACCORDING to the Chinese papers, the imports to Shanghai for the month of April amounted to Tls. 23,500,000 and exports for the same month amounted to Tls. 37,000,000. Figures for the corresponding period were:—Imports, Tls. 48,000,000 and exports, Tls. 30,000,000.

THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

Review for Week Ending May 11: The Silver Position Unchanged: Chinese Speculators Remain Oversold to Extent of Y.20,000,00

In reviewing the main features of the local exchange market for the past week one may conveniently point to the principal features as outlined and repeated in their varying aspects in our reviews for the past four weeks. The causes, the effects and the deductions therefrom remain unchanged. In two words: "undertone weak" with hope for a change if and when silver supplies begin to flow into the interior from their present Shanghai confinement. Before this is the case one cannot logically expect an upward move of any consequence. Any attempt to characterize the tendency of the silver and local exchange market in any other light would be bordering on insipidity.

Only a few sentences to supplement the happenings of the week. San Francisco shipped about Tls. 1,200,000 worth of silver to Shanghai at the close of the week. The mint at Hangchow is now working in addition to the coinage plant at Nanking. As dollars are not needed by the commercial community as a body (individual requirements have to be ignored here), as is evidenced by the continually ruling rate of about Tls. 71.75 per 100 local dollars, and as there are not enough bar silver supplies here to occupy two mints, it is not difficult to deduce that the activity of both establishments might find an early end.

The Chinese speculators remain oversold in yen to the extent of at least Yen 20,000,000 apart from £500,000 in other gold currencies. Business for May delivery has been done during the past week at the following rates: (lowest recorded): for merchants 2/5⅝ for £, 59⅞ for G$, 149½ for Guilders, 165⅞ for rupees and 15.30 for French francs. Exports could at certain short moments be placed at (lowest for 4 months drafts): 2/6⅛, 61⅞ and 15.72. Interbank transactions for May (lowest) were: 2/5⅞, 60⅛, 166.

The Yen

The concerted action which has been taken to force the yen cross rate up has not had full success, apart from the fact that it prevented the yen from sliding back to its former low levels. At the close of the week the yen was quoted at 44⅞ U.S. $ for near and 4/5⅝ for September. Much depends upon the attitude of the Chinese speculators who are able to do more for the yen, or against it, than the commercial markets at Kobe and New York combined.

Japan's trade with China during April shows the following results:

Exports to:	Yen
China proper	30,358,000
Kuantung leased territory	10,954,000
Hongkong	4,093,000
	Yen 45,405,000

Imports from:	
China proper	11,844,000
Kuantung leased territory	8,684,000
Hongkong	17,000
	Yen 20,545,000

Forgeries of Coins and Notes

It may be of more than passing interest to a section of the financial community to be acquainted with the terms of the new Chinese laws relating to forgeries of currency. With this end in view the full text of the laws relating thereto as contained in Chapter XII of the Crimdinal Code of the Republic of China, which was promulgated on March 10, 1928, though entering into force on September 1, 1928, only. The translation from the Chinese text has been undertaken by Mr. S.L. Burdett (of His Britannic Majesty's Consular Service in China) in collaboration with Judge Lone Liang (then of the Shanghai Provisional Court) and is as follows:—

Article 211:—(1) Whoever counterfeits or fraudulently alters any current coin, paper money or banknote, with intent that the same may be put into circulation as standard currency, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or for not less than five years, in addition to which a fine of not more than three thousand yuan may be imposed:

(2) Whoever collects any counterfeit or fraudulently altered current coins, paper money or banknotes, with intent that the same may be put into circulation as standard currency, shall be liable to the same punishment:

(3) An attempt to commit an offence under this Article shall be punishable.

Article 212:—(1) Whoever puts into circulation as standard currency any counterfeit or fraudulently altered current coin, paper money, or banknote, or delivers to another any counterfeit or fraudulently altered current coin, paper money or banknote with intent that the same may be put into circulation as standard currency, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or for not less than five years, in addition to which a fine of not more than three thousand yuan may be imposed:

(2) Whoever, not knowing any current coin, paper money or banknote, to have been counterfeited or fraudulently altered until after he has obtained possession of the same, puts such coin, paper money or banknote, into circulation as standard currency, or delivers to another such coin, paper money, or banknote, with intent that the same may be put into circulation as standard currency, shall be punished with a fine of not more than two thousand yuan:

(3) An attempt to commit an offence under section (1) of this Article shall be punishable.

Article 213:—(1) Whoever reduces the weight of any current coin with intent that the same may be put into circulation as standard currency, shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than five years, in addition to which a fine of not more than one thousand yuan may be imposed:

(2) Whoever collects any current coins of reduced weight with intent that the same may be put into circulation as standard currency, shall be liable to the same punishment:

(3) An attempt to commit an offence under this Article shall be punishable.

Article 214:—(1) Whoever puts into circulation as standard currency any current coin of reduced weight, or delivers such coin to another with intent that the same may be put into circulation as standard currency, shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than five years, in addition to which a fine of not more than one hundred yuan may be imposed:

(2) Whoever, not knowing any current coin to be of reduced weight until after he has obtained possession of the same, puts such coin into circulation as standard currency, or delivers such coin to another with intent that the same may be put into circulation as standard currency, shall be punished with a fine of not more than one thousand yuan;

(3) An attempt to commit an offence under section (1) of this Article shall be punishable

Article 215:—(1) Whoever manufactures, delivers or receives, any instruments or material with intent that the same may be used for the purpose of counterfeiting or of fraudulently altering any current coin, paper money or banknote, or for the purpose of reducing the weight of any current coin, shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than five years, in addition to which a fine of not more than one thousand yuan may be imposed;

(2) Any counterfeit or fraudulently altered coin, paper money or banknotes, and the instruments and material specified in Article 215 shall be forfeited whether or not they belong to the offender.

Article 217:—Whoever commits any offence under this Chapter may be deprived of his civil rights in accordance with the provision of Articles 57 and 58."

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Another Featureless Week: Piece Goods Sales Almost Lifeless: Cotton Declined and Yarn is Weak: Silk is Quiet With Little Inquiry

May 18.

Another dull week. In Piece Goods the market remains featureless. The Yuenfong auction on Thursday totalled 331 packages but there was no outstanding feature. Very slight fluctuation in dyed goods and Grey Shirtings was apparent, but there was somewhat more demand for the China type of White Shirtings as opposed to Korean goods which were easier. The demand for these White Shirtings is obviously from the River ports and clearances during the week to Hankow were extremely good. From Tientsin and the north, there was also quite a strong demand for White Shirtings but the indications are that this demand is almost at an end.

Kungping Report

Our dealers report more Northern inquiry and better sales of both Whites and Fancies to Tientsin, but the Yangtsze, Ningpo and local markets remain very quiet. We attribute this to two causes. Disturbed confidence and reduced buying power of many consuming centres. As far as forward business is concerned, the lower Exchange now ruling makes it difficult to connect and in addition to this, we find most dealers are looking for lower prices and in consequence are holding off.

Tuesday's Auction

We again experienced a lifeless sale and merchants disinclined to make speculative purchases. There were again frequent references to Japanese goods being relatively cheaper and we hear Kiangsi merchants refrained from bidding for this reason.

Silk

The Silk market is very quiet with hardly any inquiry from America or Europe. Prices remain steady. Owing to unfavourable weather, news regarding the new crop is less favourable.

Cotton

On the local Cotton Exchange, Yarn is down about 50 candareens per bale for near and Tls. 2.50 for forward, while cotton has declined about Tls. 1 per picul for old crop. Prices in America show very little fluctuation. Clearances from the Mills are not as brisk as formerly and there is an absence of demand for Yarn while merchants are not inclined to make new contracts.

Metals

The local market is without movement. The outports make no demand for cargo and the tone is lifeless.

Produce

There has been some interest in Bristles during the past week but local values have now advanced considerably beyond the ideas of buyers abroad. Other articles have been almost entirely neglected.

JAPAN RAW COTTON IMPORTS

Raw cotton imported into Japan from September 1, the beginning of the present cotton season, to April 20 totaled 2,483,561 bales, a gain of 424,207 bales over the year before. Details follow:—

	bales
Indian Cotton	1,028,767
American square bale	1,019,855
American round bale	55,188
Chinese cotton, iron pressed	31,341
Chinese cotton, half pressed	262,237
Chinese cotton, medium sized	4,388
Chinese cotton, small sized	31,399
Egyptian	26,070
Rangoon	10,415
African	8,172
Miscellaneous	5,683
Total	2,483,561

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

Interim Dividend of 25 Candareens per Share Declared

We are advised by Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., secretaries of the Alma Estates, Ltd. that the directors of the Alma Estates, Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 25 candareens per share on account of the current year's working, payable on May 30, 1929.

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SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET REPORT

Review of the Week: Slight Advance in Raw Rubber and More Optimistic Undertone in Shares: Sharp Rise In S. I. Gs.: Industrials Steady

Reviewing the Shanghai Share market for the week ending May 11, Messrs. A. W. Reynell & Co. write as follows:

Rubber

There is a slight advance to report in the price of the commodity which improved ⅛d, on the week. The weekly review from New York expresses optimism regarding the outlook for the last half of the year. Stocks in England increased 202 tons and now stand at 36,194 tons, the forecast for the current week is 400 tons down.

	April High	April Low	May 4	May 11
London	11¼	9¾	10$\frac{5}{16}$	10½
New York	22½	19¼	19½	20¾
Singapore	39½	33	32½	36

The share market has been rather more active and some scrip has been changing hands at improved rates. With the low all in costs and the strong financial position of the majority of our local companies rubber shares would appear to be worth buying at present levels for a lock-up.

Industrials & Shipping

Cottons.—Quotations in all shares remain practically unchanged but operators are still trying to hammer the market especially in Ewos, which closed at Tls. 12.70 cash business done. Shanghai Cottons are wanted at Tls. 72.00 and Zoong Sings remain nominal at Tls. 8.40.

Shanghai Lands continue to be in demand at Tls. 144.00, at which price a few shares changed hands.

Wharves.—Buyers offer Tls. 170 XD after business done at Tls. 171 XD. Trams are a shade down on last week with buyers at Tls. 22.50 and sellers at Tls. 22.65.

Shanghai Docks.—A tremendous business was done in these shares on Friday and Saturday and prices ranged from Tls. 126.50 to Tls. 130 cash and Tls. 128.50 to Tls. 132.00 June. Rumours continue to affect the market which is chiefly influenced by the operations of professional speculators. Sellers who got rid of their shares at lower levels are trying hard to 'bear' the market with a view to re-buying. The general undertone for other Industrials is very steady but there is little of interest to report due to the market to all intents and purposes being closed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday on account of the Shanghai Race Club Spring Meeting.

Greyhounds

A feature has been the rise in S.I.G.'s which have improved to $19.00 cash, a rise of $3.00 on the week. G.R.A.'s Ordinary & Champ de Courses remain unchanged $23.25 and $220.00 respectively but G.R.A. Founders have advanced to $76.00 buyers.

Debentures

S.M.C. Debentures appear to be a shade easier due to more scrip offering and prices are down half a point. Industrial and F.M.C. debentures still attract attention but only occasional small parcels come on the market.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

Debentures			Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
S.M.C.	6%	1909	T 100	100	—
"	6%	1910	100	100	—
"	6%	1911	99	99	—
"	6%	1912	100	99	—
"	5½%	1913	98½	98	—
"	5½%	1914	98½	98	—
"	5½%	1915	98½	98	—
"	6%	1916	99	99	—
"	7%	1919	100	101	—
"	7%	1920	100	101	—
"	6%	1920	£98½	—	—
"	8%	1921	M$102	100	—
"	8%	1921	T 102½	102	—
"	7%	1922	101	100	—
"	6%	1923	100	99½	—
"	6%	1924	100	99½	—
"	6%	1925	100	99½	—
"	6%	1926	100	99½	—
"	7%	1927	101	101	—
"	7%	1928	101	101	—
F.M.C.	6%	1911	88	90	—
"	5½%	1914	85	85	—
"	5½%	1916	85	85	—
"	8%	1921	100	100	—
"	6%	1923	86	88½	—
"	7%	1924	95	96	—
"	6½%	1925	91	91½	—
"	6½%	1926	92	91½	—
"	7%	1928	97	97½	—
Waterworks	8%	1921	105	105	—
"	8%	1922	105	105	—
"	7%	1922	101	100	—
"	6%	1925	95	95	—
S'hai Gas	6%	1909	99½	99½	—
S'hai. Land	6%	1911	98	98½	—
"	6%	1912	97	98	—
"	6%	1913	98½	98	—
"	6%	1914	97	98	—
"	5½%	1916	88	88	—
"	6%	1922	96	97½	—
"	6%	1925	96	97½	—
"	6%	1926	96	97½	—
A. French L.	6%	1911	97	98	—
"	6%	1924	96	97	—
Telephone	7%	1928	100½	100	101
Lane C'ford	6%	1914	88	85	—
"	6%	1915	88	85	—
Hall & Holtz	7%	1914	95	95	—
Country C.	6%	1901	78	80	—
American C.	8%	1920	97½	98	—
Race Club	6½%	1923	98	99	—
French C.	7%		79	79	82
F.M.C.	7%	1929	—	—	98

Unless otherwise stated Quotations below are for transactions through London; delivery on arrival; payment on negotiation of drafts.

		Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
5% Gold $ Bonds 1925		$68	—	$68
6% Gold $ Bonds 1928		85½	85½	86½
Gold Loan 1913 British		£65½	£64½	—
French	(stpd)	64	63½	—
"	(unstpd)	65	63	—
Belgian	(stpd)	64½	63½	—
"	(unstpd)	65	62½	—
German	(stpd)	64½	—	—
"	(unstpd)	64	62½	—
Russian	(stpd)	65	—	—
"	(unstpd)	64	—	—

SHANGHAI COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.

Recommended Dividend of 8 Per Cent. for Half-Year

At a meeting of the directors of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on May 13 it was decided to recommend to the shareholders to apportion the balance of Tls. 622,900.07 at credit of profit and loss account for the six months ended April 30, 1929, as follows:—

	Tls.
Place to Legal Reserve Fund	50,000.00
Place to Sundry Depreciation Reserve Fund	150,000.00
Place to Fire Insurance Reserve Fund	50,000.00
Place to Staff Provident Fund	20,000.00
Pay Dividend at 8 per cent. p.a. 80,000 Old Shares at Tls. 2.00 per share	160,000.00
40,000 New Shares at Tls. 1.00 per share	40,000.00
To Carry forward to next account	152,900.07
Total Tls.	622,900.07

SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Messrs. William Little & Co.'s Report Dated May 10

A small business has been done in Tussah Filatures 8 coc. at Tls. 5 over last week's rates. In New Style Filature some new season lots have been booked.

Cables from Japan quote Filature No. 1, Yen 1,375.

Tsatlee New Style Filatures.—Sheep and Flag 1. 2, Tls. 682½ av. Red Olive Ex. 1. Tls. 670 av. Condor Ex. 1, Tls. 662½ av.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc. Ex. A 1, 2, Tls. 375 av. Ex. B 1, Tls. 355 av.

Settlements	1928-1929 piculs.	1927-1928 piculs.	1926-1927 piculs.
Europe, etc., White	9,500	12,500	7,500
Europe, etc., Yellow	10,000	9,750	11,000
America etc., White	6,500	6,000	6,000
	26,000	28,000	24,500
Stk. in S'hai. White	160	100	300
Stk. S'hai. Yellow	1,500	1,000	1,000
Tls. Supply for season to date	[illegible]	25,100	25,800
Stk. in S'hai. Tussah Filature	[illegible]	300	100

LONDON CLEARING BANKS

Advances Over a Thousand Millions Monthly

London, May 11.

For the first time in the history of the London clearing banks their advances have exceeded one thousand million sterling per month.

The latest returns from the ten banks belonging to the Clearing House show an increase in their total average advances from £995 millions in March to £1,001 millions in April.—British Wireless through Reuter.

LONDON MARKET FOR WHEAT FUTURES

London, May 14.

A new commodity market was inaugurated in London to-day to deal in wheat "futures."

The approximate turnover for the first day was 75,000 quarters.—Reuter.

APRIL RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
Permata	10,514

U.S. STEEL TRADE ACTIVITY

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York May 10.

The United States Steel Corporation to-day announced that its unfilled tonnage orders on April 30 amounted to a total 4,427,763 tons, an increase for the month of 17,045 tons.

The figures indicates a high state of activity in the steel trade.—United Press.

MANCHESTER, May 14:—A meeting of the members to-day passed a resolution in favour of winding up the Cotton Yarn Association.—Reuter.

MILL STATISTICS IN CHINA

Cotton Industry is the Largest: Tls. 350,000,000 Capital

The cotton manufacturing industry, the largest factory industry of China to-day, has a total capital investment of Tls. 350,000,000 for the year 1927, according to the returns of the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association in Shanghai. This figure, however, is an under-estimate, as it fails to include the amount of capital investment for 12 out of 119 cotton mills from which no returns on capital investment are obtainable. A better index is the number of spindles employed, for which complete returns for 118 out of 119 cotton mills are given, one cotton mill being devoted exclusively to weaving. For the year 1927 there is a total of 3,674,670 spindles, of which 3,531,588 spindles are used for yarn spinning and 143,102 spindles are used for thread spinning. The size of the 118 mills varies from the smallest of 5,120 spindles to the largest of 123,424 spindles. The commonest size is from 15,000 to 30,000 spindles per mill which applies to 60 out of 118 mills. Of these 118 mills the majority are engaged in cotton spinning only, while more than forty carry on spinning as well as weaving.

Not all of these 119 mills are owned and managed independently as separate establishments, 53 mills are owned and managed by 13 establishments, of which seven are Japanese, five Chinese and one British. In the following table, a list of these three establishments, together with their number of mills, number of spindles, number of looms and number of labourers, is given.

A LIST OF COTTON ESTABLISHMENTS IN CHINA HAVING TWO OR MORE MILLS PER ESTABLISHMENT, IN 1927

Name	Nationality	Mills	Spindles	Looms	Labourers
Naigai Wata Kaisha	Japanese	15	380,792	5,084	18,540
Shen Hsin	Chinese	6	192,076	1,614	14,179
Dah Sung	Chinese	4	166,824	1,342	11,950
E-Wo	British	3	153,320	1,900	13,000
Dah Kong	Japanese	3	123,680	726	7,626
Hwa Sin	Chinese	4	110,200	—	8,266
Sino-Japanese	Japanese	4	107,808	500	7,538
Shanghai	Japanese	3	96,424	2,187	7,262
Wing On	Chinese	2	94,000	1,050	6,350
Dong Shing	Japanese	2	89,360	1,040	—
Poh Yih	Chinese	2	52,120	500	2,409
Manchuria	Japanese	2	56,176	504	3,310
Tokawa Boseki Kaisha	Japanese	3	45,000	—	2,000

—Statistics prepared by the Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research, Tientsin.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Call Money Advanced Again and Stocks Generally Declined

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 15.

Call Money advanced to 15 per cent. on the New York Stock Exchange to-day and stocks, which had registered good gains earlier in the day, generally declined in the late trading to close irregular, says the Dow Jones Financial News Agency in its daily review of trading following the close of business this afternoon, U. S. Steel Corporation common closed at 177, off 2ths from yesterday's last figure and still well below its resistance point of 180, General Motors, which was very strong during the day, also lost at the close finishing at 81¼ths, off ⅛.

The trading started at 10 a.m. with large blocks of stocks changing hands. One deal was for 6,000 shares of Westinghouse E. and M. common, which finally closed at 165¼th compared to 167¼th yesterday. Another was for 20,000 shares of Packard which closed at 148⅞ths, up 4¼th over yesterday's last figure.

The activity in Packard stock was due to the company's new Diesel type engines which recently were demonstrated successfully in aircraft and which placed the Packard company stock in a class with the aviations. U. S. Industrial Alcohol was strong during the day, and finally closed at 160, up ½.

Early Gains

Early gains in the general list of stocks quoted on the Exchange ranged from fractions to two points before the stringency set in. American Can and General Railway Signal were among the leaders in the early trading but lost towards the close. American Can finished at 142⅞ths, off 1⅞ths and General Railway Signal at 110, off 1⅞ths.

Chrysler automobiles, General Motors, International Nickel, and Radio Corporation of America all registered fractional gains during the morning but suffered under the credit stringency in the afternoon Chrysler closed at 82½, unchanged with yesterday's last figure. Nickel was off 2ths, closing at 49⅞ths. R. C. A. closed at 94¼th, off 2⅞ths.

The credit stringency generally checked the advance in which there had been sweeping gains.

Call Money was renewed at 10 per cent. this morning but advanced to 15 per cent. during the day causing many buying orders to be withdrawn after Packard Motors, General Motors and U. S. Steel Corp. had led a violent advance in the market. The selling was not aggressive, however, and trading merely slowed up on the recessions. The pivotal stocks were strongly supported in the early afternoon trading at price levels exceeding their closing quotations Tuesday.

Money Scarce

Just at the closing hour Packard Motors advanced sensationally to a new high, traders gaining confidence in the future of this company as additional reports came in about its new Diesel type motor.

General Electric and other speculative favourites were in good demand among buyers. G. E. common closed at 280½, up 3½ over yesterday's close. Money generally was scarce. A strong new buying movement appeared on the Curb before the general stringency set in because of the tight money situation. Business on the big Exchange was in good volume sales totalling 3,351,880 shares.—United Press.

AMERICAN MARKETS

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 15.

Demand sterling was quoted at the close of banking hours to-day at $4.84⅜ unchanged with yesterday. U. S. bar silver at .54⅜ unchanged with yesterday.

Domestic copper remains unchanged at 18 cents a pound.

Rubber

The rubber market closed higher with the following quotation:—

Month	May 14	May 15
Spots	21.80	22.40
May	21.80	22.40
June	22.10	22.60
July	22.30	22.80
August	22.50	23.00
September	22.70	23.20
October	22.80	23.40
November	22.90	23.50
December	23.00	23.60
January	23.30	23.90
February	23.40	24.00
March	23.60	24.10
April	23.70	24.20

Wheat

Wheat, (Chicago) No. 520 hard, which is accepted as par closed lower with the following quotations:—

Month	May 14	May 15
May	1.05½	1.05⅜
July	1.05⅞	1.09
September	1.13½	1.12⅞

Cotton

The Cotton market (Chicago) closed lower with the following quotations:—

Month	May 14	May 15
Spots	18.65	19.60
May	19.37	19.58
July	19.56	19.51
October (Old)	18.55	18.46
October (New)	18.50	18.40
December	18.68	18.55
January	18.70	18.59
March	18.85	18.76

Sugar

The Sugar market closed lower with the following quotations:—

Month	May 14	May 15
Sales, tons	35,100	46,400
Spots	1.27/32	1.27/32
May	1.82	1.80
July	1.85	1.83
September	1.90	1.88
December	1.96	1.94
January	1.98	1.96
March	2.03	2.01

—United Press.

SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO.

Profit of £165,171: Dividend of 12 Per Cent.

The report of the directors, presented to the 23rd annual general meeting, held at Basildon House, Moorgate, E.C., on May 1, shows a profit for the year of £165,171 9s. 10d. The following appropriations have been made: Provision for renewals, £50,000; provision for taxation, £25,000; transfer to reserve account, £25,000; annual contribution to Shanghai Staff Provident Fund, £2,299 6s. 4d. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. free of tax has been paid, and the directors recommend payment of a final dividend of 7½ per cent., free of tax (making 12½ per cent. for the year), leaving to be carried forward £12,028 7s. 4d. The operating profit for the year was £167,232 11s. 8d. as compared with £111,540 11s. for the preceding year.

The percentage of depreciation of copper coinage, states the report, was 65.34 per cent. as compared with 64 per cent. for the preceding year. The Singapore Traction Co., Ltd., has been authorised to make certain extensions of its system, which are in course of construction and equipment. This company, as managers, participated in the profits of the financial year ended Sept. 30 last, to the amount of £10,000. For the current year, gross receipts and operating profits show satisfactory expansion. The company's appeal against additional assessments in respect of taxation for past years has been set down for hearing on May 6.

A resolution was submitted to the meeting to authorize an increase of the capital by the creation of 200,000 new shares of £1 each, and the issue by way of capitalisation of profits of 100,000 new shares, credited as fully paid, to shareholders, in the ratio of one new share for every five now held. After payment of the final dividend for 1928, the shares so issued will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the shares already issued. The balance of 100,000 unissued shares will be held in reserve for issue at some future date.

BIG MILL MERGER IN LANCASHIRE

Proposal Involving Over Three Million Spindles

London, May 14.

The proposed merger of mills spinning Egyptian cotton involves fifteen mills, with a total spindleage of over 3,000,000.

The merger means the introduction of from £2,500,000 to £3,000,000 new money, a substantial amount of which will be earmarked for working capital.

It is understood that the proposed merger is nearing completion, the Boards of Directors concerned having provisionally agreed to the terms.—Reuter.

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Shanghai Share Report 29/20 for Week Ending May 17, 1929

J. P. BISSET & CO.

The following business has been recorded during the week:—

(†Stock Exchange Official; ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial; § Other Business Reported; M-May Settlement; ‖S-September Settlement).

MAY	11th		13th		14th		15th		16th		17th	
	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June
PLANTATIONS												
Anglo-Dutch.. Tls.	†3.90	..	..	..	†4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " .. "	§3.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
" " .. "	§3.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
" " .. "	§3.90	..	..	..	..	..	—	..		..	..	..
" " .. "	§3.92½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Anglo-Java .. "	..	..	..	..	†7.80	..	†7.85	†8	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§8	..	..	..	..	..
Bukit .. .. "	..	..	..	..	†1.80	..	..	..	..	..	§1.70	..
Bute .. .. "	..	..	..	..	†0.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemor .. "	..	..	..	..	§1.60	§1.70S	§1.60	..	§1.60	..	..	..
Consolidated.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡3	..
J. Consolidated "	..	..	..	..	§2.05	..	§2.07½	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	§2.02½	..	†2.10	..	..	..	..	..
Kedah .. .. "	..	..	..	..	§1.85	§1.87½M	..	..	..	..	‡1.70	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1.75	..
Kroewoek .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§2.35	..	..	..	—	..
Klebang .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.77½	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.80	..	..	..	..	..
Sengwang .. "	..	..	..	..	†1.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Pahang .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†1.12½	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡1.10	†1.15	†1.07½	..	..	..
Sungei Duri .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§10½	..	..	..
S'hai Seremban "	§0.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagaga .. "	..	..	..	..	§1	..	..	..	§0.95	..	..	..
Semambu .. "	..	..	..	..	§0.95	..	..	..	§0.92½	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.97½	..	..	..
Sua Manggis.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§18.50	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§8.55	..
Tanah Merah.. "	†§1.12½	..	§1.12½	..	§1.15	..	†1.17½	..	†§1.15	..	..	§1.20S
Tebong .. .. "	..	..	§2	..	§2.05M	..	†§2.10	..	§2.10M	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§2.05	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§2.12½M	..	..	..	..	..
MISC. STOCKS												
S'hai Docks .. Tls	†125½	†130	†130	†133	†130	‡131	..	§†129½	†127½	†129½	‡127½	†128
" " .. "	†130	‡130½	†131	§132½	§131	§132½	..	§130	†126½	†127½	..	§128
" " .. "	§129	†132	§131½	§133½	§130	§131	..	..	§125.90	†127	..	..
" " .. "	§129½	§131	§132	§133½	..	§131½	..	..	§125½	§130	..	..
" " .. "	§130	‡131½	§132M	§133	..	§130½	..	..	..	§129	..	..
" " .. "	..	§130½	§132M	..	..	..	..	..	..	§128½	..	..
" " .. "	..	§130½	§130	..	..	..	..	..	..	§127½	..	..
" " .. "	..	§131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§127	..	..
" " .. "	..	§131½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§126½	..	..
" " .. "	..	§131½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§127½	..	..
" " .. "	..	§132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " .. "	..	§131½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Trams "B" "	†22.60	..	‡22.60	..	..	†22.90	..	§22.75	‡§22.60	†§22.75	..	..
" " .. "	..	..	‡22.50	..	..	..	..	..	§22.50	..	..	..
Omnibus .. "	..	..	§14.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langkats (S) "	..	..	§64	..	†6½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng.(Ord.) "	§5.77½	..	..	..	§5.75	..	§5.70	§5.80	†§5.70	..	§5.70	§5.80
" "	..	..	..	..	§5.72½	..	§5.65	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. (Pref.)"	§5.10	..	§5.10	..	§5.10	..	..	..	§5.10	..	..	..
S'hai Tug (Ord.) "	..	..	..	..	§63½	..	†62	..	†65M	†66	†66	†66
" "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§65½M	..	§66½	..
S'hai Loan .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	†4.35	..	†4½	..	..	..
" " .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	†4.40	..	..	..	..	..
" " .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§4.25	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Land .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§143	..
Telephone .. "	§71	..	§70½	..	§70½	..	†70	..	§71	..	†71	..
" "	§70½	..	..	..	..	..	§71	..	§71½	..	§71½	..
S.W.W. "A" Regd. "	..	..	§210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploration .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§2.50	..	..	..	..	..
S. & H. Wharf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§171	..	..	†16	..
5% Reg. Ln 1913 F.I.£	§64½	Stpd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5% Reg. Ln. 1913 B.I. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§65½	..
C. P. R.. .. G$	‡233½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6% G$ Loan 1925 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§67½	..	..	..
Union Insce... H$	..	..	..	..	†370	..	..	..	‡370	..	..	..
H. & S. Bank H$	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1225	..	..	..	..	..
" " M$	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1346½	..	‡1350	..	..	..
GREYHOUNDS												
S.I. G'hound M$	..	§19½	‡19½M	†18.20	†17.75	§18.35	..	§17.50	§17½	§17.10	..	§17½
" " "	..	§19½	§18.30	§19.75	§17.65	§18.10	..	§17.25	§17.30	§17.25	..	§17.45
" " "	..	..	..	§19.80	..	§17.95	..	§17.35	§16.75	§17.60	..	§17.25
" " "	..	..	..	§19.55	..	§17.87½	..	§17.30	..	§17.65	..	§17.15
" " "	..	..	..	§19.60	..	§17.80	..	§17.25	..	§17.70	..	§17.10
" " "	..	..	..	§19.45	..	§17.77½	..	§17.15	..	§17.75	..	§17.05
" " "	..	..	..	§19.40	..	§17.85	..	§17.20	..	..	..	§17
" " "	..	..	..	§19.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§16.90
" " "	..	..	..	§19.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§16.80
" " "	..	..	..	§19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§16.75
" " "	..	..	..	§18.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§16.60
" " "	..	..	..	§18.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	§18.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	§18.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	§18.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G.R.A. (Ord.) "	..	†25	..	†25	..	..	..	..	§23½	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	†24½	..	..	§22½	..	..	..	..	..
R.A. (Found) "	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	—	—	—	—	§70
RaceCourse(CF) "	§230	—	—	—	—	§225	..	—	—	—	—	—
COTTONS												
Nwos (Ord.) .. Tls.	§12.65	—	..	—	†12.75	†12.80	‡§12½	†12.80	†13.70	†12.85	‡§12.70	†12.82½
" .. "	§12.70	—	..	—	§12.80	—	§12.77½	§12.90	—	—	§12.80	§12.37½
" .. "	—	—	..	—	..	—	..	§12.97½	—	—	—	§12.90
Cotton (Old) "	—	—	§72½	§73.60	§73½	§74	†73	§74½	—	—	..	§12.35
" "	..	..	..	..	..	§74½	..	§71	..	..	..	..
S. Cotton (New) "	..	..	..	..	§34½	..	§34½	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	†35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoong Sing .. "	..	..	..	..	..	§98	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C. 6%, 1913 Tls.	..	..	..	..	§99½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 5½%, 1914/5 "	†98½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1920 £	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡99	..	‡99	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1920 Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†101	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1922 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§‡101	..
S.M.C. 8%, 1921 "	..	..	†102½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§‡102½	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1923 "	..	..	..	..	†100	..	..	..	..	..	‡100	..
S.M.C. 5%, 1924/6 "	†100	..	§99½	..	†‡100	..	..	..	‡100	..	†‡100	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1927 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§101½	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1928 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§101	..
F.M.C. 6%, 1923 "	..	..	..	..	‡89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 6½%, 1925/6 "	†92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†‡92	..	‡92	..
F.M.C. 7%, 1929 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡97	..
S. Land 6%, 1911 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†100	..
S. Land 6%, 1913 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	†98½	..	..	..	..	..
Am. Club 8%, 1922 "	..	..	..	..	‡98	..	..	..	..	..	†98½	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†99	..
RaceClub 6½% 1923 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡100	..	..	..	..	..

THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES

	May 10	May 11	May 13
London Spot	10.1/2d	10.9/16d	11d
June	10.9/16d	10.5/8d	11.1/16d
July/Sept.	10.3/4d	10.7/8d	11.1/4d
Oct./Dec.	11d	11.1/8d	11.1/2d
Market	Steady	Steady	Steady
Singapore Spot	35½	36	37
June	36½	36½	38
July/Sept.	37½	37½	38¾
Oct./Dec.	38	38¾	39½
Market	Quiet	Steady	Firm

	May 14	May 15	May 16
London Spot	11.3/8d	11.3/4d	11d
June	11.7/16d	11.3/4d	11.1/16d
July/Sept.	11.5/8d	12d	11.1/4d
Oct./Dec.	11.7/8d	12.1/4d	11.1/2d
Market	Steady	Quiet	Uncertain
Singapore Spot	38½	41	39
June	39¾	41½	40½
July/Sept.	40½	42½	40¾
Oct./Dec.	41	43	41½
Market	Firm	Steady	Quiet

London and Liverpool Stocks:—On May 13, stocks were reported 35,511 tons a decrease of 683 tons on last week's figure.

Singapore Auctions:—Catalogued 729 tons; sold 453 tons.

Shanghai Share Report 29/20 for Week Ending May 17, 1929

Prices of rubber, as recorded below, have fluctuated appreciably during the week, opening spot London 10½d. steady, Singapore 35½ cts. quiet, New York 21 cts. quiet and steady, firming to spot London 11¼d. Singapore 41 cts., New York 22 cts. on the 15th inst. and closing according to this morning's advices spot London 11d uncertain, Singapore 39 cts. quiet, New York 22 cts. active and steady, and advices received this afternoon give the Singapore price 39½ cts. London and Liverpool combined stocks of rubber have decreased during the week by 683 tons to a total of 35,511 tons. The rubber share market gradually strengthened in quotations and tone during the week until today when prices became easier in sympathy with the price of the commodity. The volume of business recorded has been small and the market closes with a steady to firmer tendency with few shares offering.

Cottons have fluctuated little during the week, with moderate business passing. Nwos opened Tls. 12.65 cash, appreciating to Tls. 12.80 cash and closing Tls. 12.70 cash and Tls. 12.82½ June, transactions recorded. S'hai Cottons (Old) have been quiet and steady, closing Tls. 72½ buyers, Tls. 73½ sellers cash and Tls. 74 buyers and Tls. 74½ sellers June.

Greyhounds. S. I. A. have been quiet with small business recorded and close $23 buyers and $23½ sellers cash, and $23½ buyers and $24 sellers June. S.I.G.S. have been active with considerable business recorded, opening $19½ June on the 11th, firming to $19.80 June on 13th inst. and considerably weakening to $16.60 June recorded this afternoon.

In the Miscellaneous section the following are noteworthy:—S'hai Docks have been active with considerable business, opening Tls. 125½ cash and Tls. 130 June, firming to Tls. 132 cash and Tls. 133½ June and closing to-day Tls. 127 buyers and Tls. 127½ sellers cash, and Tls. 127½ buyers and Tls. 128½ sellers June, with business recorded Tls. 125 June. S'hai Trams have been fairly steady opening Tls. 22.60 cash, closing Tls. 22½ buyers and Tls. 22.65 sellers cash and 22.65 buyers and 22.80 sellers June. S'hai Tugs have improved from Tls. 61 quoted buyers on the 11th inst. to Tls. 66 business recorded to-day, closing Tls. 66½ buyers. Other stocks have been quiet.

Debentures:—Shanghai Municipal Council debentures continue in firm demand at the following prices: 6% Tls. 100; 7% Tls. 101; 8% Tls. 102½. Industrial debentures are scarce, prices firm. The French Municipal Council Loan 7% of 1929, issued at Tls. 97%, for Tls. 1,200,000 closed on the 14th inst. on full subscription.

Chinese Government Bonds and Railways have been a quiet though steady market during the week, and the following are the lastest prices cabled to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B. I.	£64. 15. 0	Middle Price	
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—F.I.	£63. 7. 6	" "	Cum B I.R.S.
Chinese Govt. 5% Hukuang Rly. L. P. N. Y.	£42. 0. 0	Sellers	" "
Chinese Govt. 5% Lung Tsing U Hai Rly.	£29. 10. 0	Nominal	" "
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. (Ord.)	£0. 15. 1½	Buyers	
Singapore Traction (Pref.)	£0. 17. 0	"	
British-American Tobacco Co., "Bearer"	£6. 8. 9	Middle Price	
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "Bearer"	£3. 5. 0	Buyers	Ex. divd.
Shell Transport & Trading "Bearer" ..	£1. 17. 6	Nominal	

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—At the forthcoming annual general meeting to be held in Hongkong on Friday, May 24, 1929, the Directors will recommend the following appropriations:—

1927 Account—A final dividend to shareholders of 16s. per share.

1928 Account—An Interim Dividend to shareholders of 24s. per share.

Le Champ De Courses Francais—In order to effect the change in denomination of the Ordinary Shares from $100 each to $20 each, as resolved by the Company in General Meeting on March 21, 1929, the transfer Books will be closed from May 9 to 18, 1929, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares will be registered. After May 18, 1929, the new share certificates may be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure, 9 Avenue Edward VII, against delivery of the old scrip.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Quotations on May 17 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls	Tls.	
S.M.C. 6%'09 (20) Tls.	100	100	..	22-2-29	99	300,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'10 (") "	100	100	..	23-4-29	99	313,300	do.
" 6%'11 (10/30) "	99	99	..	3-5-29	100	350,000	do.
" 6%'12 (") "	100	99	..	10-5-29	100	340,000	do.
" 6%'13 (") "	99	99	..	3-5-29	100	750,300	do.
" 5½%'13 (10/50) "	98½	98	..	24-4-29	98½	500,000	do.
" 5½%'14 (10/30) "	98½	98	..	10-5-29	98½	900,000	do.
" 5½%'15 (") "	98½	98	..	30-4-29	95	800,000	do.
" 6%'16 (") "	99	99	..	25-4-29	99	1,100,000	do.
" 7%'19 (10) "	100	101	..	10-5-29	100	1,793,300	do.
" 7%'20 (") "	100	101	..	17-5-29	101	2,240,000	do.
" 6%'30 (10/30) £	98½	..	..	4-5-29	99	750,000	do.
" 8%'21 (") M$	102	100	..	15-5-29	102	1,000,000	do.
" 8%'21 (") Tls.	102½	102	..	17-5-29	102½	5,096,400	do
" 7%'22 (") "	101	101	..	17-5-29	101	8,000,000	do.
" 6%'23 (") "	100	99½	..	17-5-29	100	4,920,000	do.
" 6%'24 (") "	100	99½	..	17-5-29	100	5,000,000	do.
" 6%'25 (") "	100	99½	..	17-5-29	100	2,000,000	do.
" 6%'26 (") "	100	99½	..	17-5-29	100	1,860,000	do.
" 7%'27 (10) "	101	101	..	17-5-29	101½	1,750,000	do.
" 7½%'28 (5/10) "	101	101	..	17-5-29	101	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C. 6%'11 (10/30) "	88	90	..	4-5-28	91	324,400	May-Nov.
" 5½%'14 (") "	85	85	..	22-10-28	80	457,500	June-Dec.
" 5½%'16 (") "	85	85	..	5-3-24	90	329,300	do.
" 8%'21 (") "	100	100	..	10-5-29	101	2,000,000	do.
" 6%'23 (") "	86	88½	—	1-5-29	87	800,000	May-Nov.
" 6%'24 (10/30) "	95	96	..	1-5-29	96	800,000	Mar.-Sept.

LOANS	Quotations on May 17 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	
F.M.C. 6½%'25 (10/30)	91	91½	..	17-5-29	92	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
" 6½%'26 (")	92	91½	..	17-5-29	92	1,000,000	Jan.-July
" 7%'28 (10)	97	97½	..	4-5-29	97½	500,000	16/4-16/10
" 7%'29 (")	97	..	98	17-5-29	97	1,200,000	10-5-10-11
Waterworks 8%'21 (10/30)	105	105	..	27-2-29	105½	2,000,000	June-Dec.
" 8%'22 (")	105	105	..	27-2-29	105½	500,000	do.
" 7%'22 (")	101	101	..	16-2-29	100	1,000,000	do.
" 6%'25 (")	95	95	..	4-5-29	95½	500,000	do.
Gas 6%'09 (5/20)	99½	99½	..	25-4-26	95	731,500	Dec.-June
S'hai Land 6%'11 (")	98	98½	..	17-5-29	100	750,000	Various (3)
" 6%'12 (")	97	98	..	23-10-28	94½	250,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'13 (")	98½	98	..	18-3-29	95	750,000	Various (3)
" 6%'14 (")	97	98	..	4-10-28	94½	250,000	June-Dec.
" 5½%'18 (5/25)	88	88	..	14-12-27	81	237,500	do.
" 6%'22 (")	96	97½	..	21-12-28	88	1,250,000	Various (2)
" 6%'23 (")	96	97½	..	4-1-29	90	500,000	do.
" 6%'26 (")	96	97½	..	27-3-29	99	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
A. Fr. Land 6%'11 (5/20)	97	98½	..	25-7-28	95	300,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'24 (")	96	97½	..	16-1-29	89½	440,500	do.
Telephone 7%'28 (5/10)	100½	100	101	30-4-29	100	1,500,000	do.
Lane C'ford 6%'14 (5/20)	88	85	..	14-1-29	88	130,000	do.
" 6%'15 (")	88	85	..	14-1-29	88	110,000	Mar.-Sept.
Hall & Holtz 7%'14 (")	95	95	..	21-2-28	96	284,282	Jan.-July
Country Club 6%'01 (Perpl)	78	80	..	25-7-28	77	139,000	Mar.-Sept.
Am. Club 8%'22 (10/20)	97½	98	..	17-5-29	99	750,000	August
Race Club 6½%'23 (25)	98	99	..	6-5-29	100	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
French Club 7%	79	79	82	9-5-29	79	..	—

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Production costs	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-9-28	1928 Oct.	1928 Nov.	1928 Dec.	1929 Jan.	1929 Feb.	1929 Mar.	1929 April
					lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma — —	Tls. 620,000	30-9-28	276,870	(c) -/8.12d.	..	43,900	41,500	43,000	43,100	32,000	30,200	35,900
Amherst (New)	" 104,962	31-10-27	266,779	(b) -/11.32d.	205,174	38,048	26,725	31,500	26,548	17,685	24,098	24,000
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-28	942,727	(d) -/6.41d.	..	..	..	..	115,000	110,000	109,000	120,000
Anglo-Java —	" 2,093,011	31-12-28	2,278,341	(d) -/5.26d.	..	..	..	..	237,000	263,000	253,000	285,000
Ayer Tawah — ..	" 335,499	30-9-28	546,699	(e) 2.70c.	..	..	..	..	80,157	67,538	49,048	12,541
Batu Anam — ..	" 400,000	31-12-28	313,300	(c) -/7.37d.	..	..	..	..	38,200	31,000	55,000	37,000
Bakit — — ..	" 408,650	31-3-28	321,482	(c) -/10.67d.	206,260	44,900	46,100	47,100	56,300	32,400	37,300	49,400
Bute — — ..	" 300,000	31-12-28	229,000	(c) -/8.23d.	..	..	..	..	35,000	27,000	26,000	28,000
Chemor United — ..	" 360,000	31-12-28	388,817	(c) -/7.86d.	..	..	..	..	48,400	40,700	46,200	43,700
Chempedak — ..	" 232,177	31-10-28	154,300	(c) -/9.84d.	..	..	17,700	20,000	19,700	12,000	14,500	15,500
Cheng — ..	" 274,875	30-6-28	149,000	(c) -11.65d.	75,500	24,500	25,500	24,800	33,000	23,000	21,000	20,000
Consolidated (1914) ..	" 281,250	31-12-28	731,500	(c) -/6.24d.	..	..	..	..	107,500	98,350	93,800	85,550
Dominion	" 166,745	31-12-28	431,406	(c) -/8.59d.	..	..	..	..	55,957	42,191	50,117	49,137
Gula-Kalumpong ..	£ 665,000	31-12-28	1,429,947	..					200,000	165,000	135,000	160,000
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 650,113	31-12-28	937,347	(d) -/4.20d.	..	..	..	..	82,500	85,000	85,700	88,000
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-28	163,015	(d) 27.74c.	..	..	..	..	17,627	11,822	16,690	19,746
Kota Bahros (1921) ..	" 292,500	30-6-28	259,085	(c) 1/1.04d.	113,271	42,130	41,272	43,714	53,710	45,367	44,183	45,755
Kroewoek	" 473,000	31-12-28	862,890	(d) -/4.46d.	..	..	..	..	83,000	78,000	83,000	90,000
Langkat	" 1,825,000	31-10-28	1,047,903	(a) -/7d.	..	..	89,219	95,660	89,022	77,648	70,529	65,605
Padang	" 600,000	30-4-28	241,859	(c) -/10.91d.	106,360	23,910	24,000	27,200	29,550	12,820	17,520	24,446
Pengkalan (1921) ..	" 150,000	31-3-28	197,500	(b) 32.27c.	98,300	22,000	24,000	24,000	23,000	17,000	16,000	..
Permata —	" 226,585	31-10-28	99,389	(b) -/8.97d.	..	..	13,166	11,703	11,872	7,453	..	10,514
Repah —	" 450,000	31-12-28	440,006	(c) -/8.57d.	..	..	..	..	77,300	49,800	64,200	64,300
Samagaga —	" 411,000	30-9-28	236,845	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semambu	" 300,000	31-12-28	242,000	(c) -/9.42d.	..	..	..	..	28,000	21,000	18,000	25,000
Senawang (1921) (Ord.	" 285,000	31-1-29	531,023	(c) -/5.76d.	..	..	..	..	..	43,000	48,300	49,000
Senawang (1921) (Pref.	" 33,943											
Shanghai Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-28	311,586	(c) -/8.25d.	..	50,210	65,775	60,100	66,150	45,683	56,015	54,211
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)..	" 350,000	31-12-28	179,700	(c) -/10d.	..	..	..	..	17,700	19,200	..	16,500
S'hai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-28	174,800	(c) -/7.05d.	..	..	..	..	25,100	21,500	20,300	16,000
S'hai Malay (ord. —	" 300,000	31-12-28	398,941	(c) -/7.95d.	..	..	..	..	70,200	58,200	56,100	53,500
S'hai Malay (pref. —	" 273,800											
S'hai Pahang — ..	" 200,000	30-6-28	238,759	(c) -/10.12d.	61,485	20,500	22,200	26,600	30,415	23,800	24,500	26,800
S'hai Seremban — ..	" 325,000	31-12-28	169,151	(c) -/8.30d.	..	..	..	..	32,700	21,500	23,400	25,300
S'hai Sumatra — ..	" 384,780	31-10-28	704,819	(e) -/8d.	..	..	57,261	56,710	60,060	54,900	49,866	49,162
Sua-Manggis — ..	" 270,000	31-12-28	182,500	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala —	" 150,000	31-3-28	98,623	(b) -/1.05d.	40,295	15,100	15,560	18,095	22,168	12,836	15,015	..
Sungei Duri .. — ..	" 340,000	30-6-28	279,207	(c) -/8.97d.	107,500	43,000	39,000	41,000	42,866	36,200	36,000	37,500
Taiping .. — ..	" 200,000	31-12-28	71,575	(b) 37.95c.	..	..	..	..	10,913	10,208	9,676	..
Tanah Merah (1916) ..	" 1,300,000	31-3-28	943,603	(c) -/8.70d.	519,805	105,435	112,585	107,855	130,118	98,753	99,941	107,019
Tebong — — ..	" 710,000	31-1-28	936,000	(c) -/6.75d.	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	130,000	92,000
Tiangho — — ..	" 1,030,048	31-12-28	1,167,406	(d) -/4.64d.	..	..	..	..	110,000	113,000	107,000	121,000

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year; (b) All in Cost. (c) F. O. B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. B. only. (e) Estate Cost. (f) Excluding Debenture Interest. (g) Estimated. (h) No tapping due to wintering. (i) Reduced output due to wintering.

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, MAY 17, 1929.

STOCK	Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£ 133	—	—						
	M$ 1340	1345	..	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £2 (Mkg. £8, 1928) subject to deduction I/T	25-2-29
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	£ 19½	..	..	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d (Mkg. 20/3d 1928) Free of I/T	27-3-29
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ld.	H$ 370	365	..	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) for 1927, Interim 24s. %, 1928	Pending
Yangtze Insurance Association Ld.	M$ 50	—	—	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$3.25, 1927	28-6-28
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T 22	..	—	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1927	28-6-28
Canton Insurance Office Ld.	H$ 700	695	—	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) for 1926, Interim H$18 %, 1927	17-5-28
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H$ 760	765	..	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$43, 1927	26-3-29
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H$ 215	295	..	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$9 and Bonus H$6 for 1927, Interim H$3% 1928	Pending
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 400	..	—	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None. Floated 1915	— —
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld.	G$ 300	—	—	6,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921	— —
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. 6% cum. pref.	H$ 40	40	—	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 6½d at Exchg. 2/4¾d. 1923,	
do. def. ord.	H$ 70	..	—	120,000	49,589	£5	..	London Divd. less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. ord. (Bearer)	£ 97/6	—	..	30,000,000	19,654,274	£1	Dec.	Interim 2/- free of I/T, 1928 (Coupon 52)	6-1-29
do. 5% cum. 1st pref.	£ —	—	..	300,000	200,000	£10			
do. 7% cum. 2nd pref.	£ ..	..	..	10,000,000	5,000,000	£1			
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ordinary	T 66	65	66	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T6, 1928	11-3-29
do. 7% pref.	T 50	50	..	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1928	11-3-29
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.	H$ 2.40	2.30		200,000	97,380	H$5	Mar.	Incorporated, 1926	— —
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	T 126½	127	128.50	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T7.50, 1927-28	27-7-28
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld.	H$ 35	..	36	200,000	67,640	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. ordinary	T 5.70	5.70	5.80	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1928	14-3-29
do. %8 cum. pref.	T 5.07½	5.07½	—	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1928	14-3-29
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T 168	167½	..	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T5 (Mkg T.11, 1928)	9-5-29
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	H$ 121	..	—	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$8, 1928	7-3-29
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T 26	..	—	1,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Final 3/- free of I/T (mkg. 5/- 1927-28) (Coupon 33)	18-12-28
do. London	£ 65/- xD	..	..	—	—	..		Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1928-29 (Coupon 34)	15-5-29
Chosen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer"	T 7.30	—	—	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No.1. 3d. Final Nil	10-1-25
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	T 143	141	145	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T5 & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1928)	27-3-29
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H$ 62	61½	62½	400,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1928)	5-2-29
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	H$ 14.35	..	..	150,000	160,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.50 and Bonus H$0.20, 1928	8-2-28
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T ..	..	..	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1928	8-3-29
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	T 152½	150	..	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1928-29)	22-3-29
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 105	—	—	6,000	6,000	T100	Dec.	8%, 1928	27-2-29
West End Estates, Ltd.	T 4.50	—	—	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H$ 8.80	—	..	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924)	8-4-25
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	M$ 100	—	—	8,576	8,576	M$100	Dec.	8%, 1928	18-2-29
Raven Trust Co., Inc. ord.	G$ 10	—	—	100,000	32,540	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925	20-2-28
do. pref	G$ 10	—	—	—	82,035	G$10		Pref. 7% (57 quarterly divid.)	1-4-29
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ld.	T 7.60	7.60	8	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.70, 1926-27)	29-12-27
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 0.32½	0.30	..	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T 4	3.85	4.10	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1927	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T 7.85	7.60	8	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Divd. T0.25, 1928	15-3-29
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T 3.60	3.60	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Sept.	Int. T0.10, 1928-29	4-4-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld.	T 0.80	..	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld.	T 1.80	1.70	..	500,000	490,380	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld.	T 0.92½	0.90	1	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T 1.60	1.52½	..	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1928	18-4-29
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld.	T 7.50	..	8	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 0.95	0.80	..	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27)	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld.	T 3.10	3	..	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Divd. T0.20, 1928	10-4-29
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T 4.30	—	..	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928	5-4-29
Gula-Kalumpong R.E., Ltd. old fully pd.	T 11.75	11.50	..	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divd. 1/6d. 1928 less I/T 4/ in £	
do. new fully pd.	T 11.25	11	—					(Coupon No. 29)	10-4-29
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld.	T 2.10	2	2.12½	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928	18-3-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T 7.75	..	7.75	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T 12	..	..	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divd. T1, 1927	14-12-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld.	T 0.90	0.75	..	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	3-10-27
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld.	T 2.25	2.15	—	700,000	550,000	2/-(T0.86)	Dec.	Divd. T0.15, 1928	20-3-29
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.50	0.47½	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld.	T 1.30	1.30	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.10, 1927-28	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 3½	—	—	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40, (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27)	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld.	T 1.10	1.05	1.20	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Div. T0.05, 1927	1-11-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.85	0.90	0.95	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, [illegible]6-27)	20-12-27
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T 0.95	0.95	—	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1928	18-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. ordinary	T 1.90	1.80	—	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.20, 1928-29	22-4-29
do. 12% cum. pref.	T —		—	100,000	33,943	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T 2	1.70	1.85	400,000	300,000	T1		Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	22-12-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T 0.80	0.65	—	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 0.75	0.70	—	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.04, 1928	12-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. ord.	T 6.50	7	—	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.40 [illegible]27)	16-4-28
do. 8% cum. part. pref.	T 10	9	—	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1928	9-4-29
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 1.07½	0.92½	1.20	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	16-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld.	T 0.75	0.70	..	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.03, 1928	12-4-29
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld.	T 8.55	8.50	—	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Divd. T0.60 1927/8	25-3-29
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.95	0.85	—	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.06, 1928	5-4-29
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 1.25	1.20	1.40	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Final 7% (mkg. 15%, 1927 28)	25-6-28
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 11	10.50	11	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27)	28-9-27
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 0.65	0.60	..	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926)	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T 1.15	1.10	1.15	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.05, 1927-28	12-6-28
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 2.10	1.95	..	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.15, 1928-29	25-4-29
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T 6.80	6.50	..	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Divd. T0.40, 1928	21-3-29
COTTONS, ETC.									
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld ordinary	T 12.70	12.72½	12.75	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.60, 1928	14-3-29
do. 8% cum. pref.	T 101	101	—	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1928	14-3-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. old	T 73	72.50	—	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T2, half year to 30-4-29	Pending
do. new	T 35	33.50	—	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T1, half-year to 30-4-29	Pending
Soong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	T 8.40	..	8.90	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1925-26	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.									
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. ordinary Bear	£ 129/4½	6⅜	6½	25,500,000	23,480,767	£1	Sept.	4th Interim Ord. 1926-27, 0/10d. (mkg. 3/4d.) free of I/T (Coupon No. 119)	30-9-27
do. 5% cum. pref.	..	—	—	4,500,000	4,500,000	£1			
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T 350	—	—	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1927-28	31-5-28
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H$ 1	..	..	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	H$10, 1923	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ld.	T 25	—	..	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1928-29	26-4-29
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. com	..	8.10	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	....
do. old	H$ 7.80	—	—	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.80 on old shares, 1925	17-3-26
do. new	1.40	..	—	200,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925	
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat	T 0.75	..	—	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Divd. T0.50, 1926-27	5-4-28
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T 4.40 (comb. T14.60)	4.10 (comb. T)	4.45 (comb. T)	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1926	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ld.	T 2.50	..	..	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	—	— —
Major Brothers, Ld.	T 5	..	..	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	—	— —
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T 52	51½	52	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2, (Total T6, 1928)	4-4-29
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. Regd £20	T 200	207½	225	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final Divd. £1:15:0 at Ex. 2/6¾ (Total 45/-d, 1928) (Coupon No. 30)	26-3-29
do. Bear £20	T 210	212.50	..						
do. Regd. "B"	T 7.75	7.65	—	195,280	108,502	£1	Dec.	Final Divd. £0:1,2 at Ex. 2/6¾ (Total 20d. 1928) (Coupon No. 3)	26-3-20
do. Bear. "B"	T 7.90	7.90	—						
do. 8% "C"	T 8	8	..	250,000		£1		..	....
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld.	T 1.20	1.20	..	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	8%, 1928	20-3-29
STORES.									
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	M$ 8	7.50	—	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$ 0.60, 1927	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	M$ 30	—	—	1,200	1,200	M$60	Dec.	$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	M$ 78	—	—	10,000	8,195	M$50	Mar.	Interim $3, 1928-29	1-12-28
Weeks & Co., Ld.	M$ 3	3.15	—	30,000	21,822	M$20	Feb.	$1.60, 1921-22	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	M$ 50	—	—	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	$5, 1925-26	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ld.	M$ 15	—	—	33,750	33,750	M$10	Mar.	Interim M$0.60, 1928-29	6-12-28
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T 14	14½	..	10,000	10,000	T10	June	T1, 1927-28	15-10-28
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T 22.60	22.30	22.70	500,000	500,000	£1	Dec.	Final 7½% Free of I/T, (mkg. 12½%, 1928 Coupon No. 37)	2-5-29
do. London	£ ..	..	..	..	..				
China General Omnibus Co., Ld.	T 14.80	14.60	14.80	100,000	70,300	T10	Dec.	Divd. T0.60, 1928	21-2-29
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T 75	75	—	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1926	2-6-27
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	T 71½	71	..	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T3.75, 1927-28	12-6-28
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) ord.	M$ 23.50	22.80	23.85	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$1.75, 1927-28	28-12-28
do. found.	M$ 76	—	..	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$6.50, 1927-28	28-12-28
S'hai International Greyhounds Ld. (The Stadium)	M$ 17.10	17.10	17.50	50,000	48,000	M$10	Dec.	Divd. $0.75. 1928	3-4-29
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) ord.	M$ 225	..	—	6,000	6,000	M$100	Dec.	— — —	— —
do. found.	M$ 50	..	..	6,500	3,000	Free	Dec.	— — —	— —
do. (cum. founders)	M$ 215	210	230	—				— — —	— —

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of any alternations and omissions

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1929.

May 28, Tuesday — June 25, Tuesday — July 30, Tuesday — August 27, Tuesday — September 24, Tuesday — October 29, Tuesday — November 26, Tuesday — December 23, Monday

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—The 60th Annual General Meeting will be held in Hongkong on Friday, May 24, 1929, at 11.15 a.m.

1927 account—A final dividend of $9 and Bonus of $6 per share.

1928 account—An interim dividend of $3 per share.

Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—The 30th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, May 29, 1929, at 4 p.m.

To pay Tls. 2 per share on Old shares.

To pay Tael 1 per share on New shares.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 24 to 29, 1929, both days inclusive.

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.—The 27th Annual General Meeting will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Sassoon House (Third Floor), on Thursday, May 30, 1929, at 2.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 23 to 30, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.—The Board having declared an Interim Dividend of 2/- per share free of Income Tax, for the year ending June 30, 1929, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting Coupon No. 34 of the Bearer shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.

The Banque Belge pour l'Etranger.

Payment will be made either Dollars or Taels, as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—The 37th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 14 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Friday, May 31, 1929, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 23 to 31, 1929, both days inclusive.

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THE EXAMINATION OF EXPORTS

Hide Merchants' Protest Against the Heavy Charges

Shanghai merchants interested in the export of hides have addressed the following letter to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce regarding the charges to be levied by the newly created Examination of Exports office.

"It is well known that the export of hides is an important business and by the sale of these to foreigners many thousands, even tens of thousands of taels, are secured by trade. The importance of this trade to our people is very great. Now, the term hides covers a wide range of merchandise of different quality and varying prices and is one of the main lines of export business. The trade in dressed and undressed rabbit pelts is a main branch of this business. The prices of these pelts range from seven or eight to thirty or forty cents according to quality and condition. But during these last few years, the Japanese Government has taken note of the large profits we are making in this trade and has encouraged its people to breed rabbits in order to get their skins for export to Europe and America and we now have the competition of the Japanese to contend with. Moreover the Japanese Government remits the duty on this class of exports in order to stimulate the trade. And so it has come to pass that the Japanese export of this merchandise is equal to our own and our trade has fallen off, in consequence, to such an extent that almost half of the merchants dealing in these goods have been ruined.

"Coming to sheepskins, the competition of Australia and Ceylon has been so keen that the bottom has fallen out of the market and there is no profit in the trade. Trade being as precarious as is here set forth it would be reasonable to expect that our government would investigate the conditions and discover on what lines of export duties should be lightened and on what lines be remitted altogether, in order to protect a threatened industry and leave a chance of life to our dying trade that we might make one last fight with our competitors for a business in which we once were supreme. But on reading the regulations for the conduct of the examination of exports office set forth by your honourable board, we find in the fifth paragraph, section E and F, that the charges for examination for this class of goods exceeds the ordinary customs duty more than ten times.

Customs Duty Already Heavy

"The regular customs duty is already heavier than we can well bear; how then shall we able to do business if this exorbitant examination charge is added to our burden? If this order is really insisted on not only the trade in furs will be strangled but the whole export trade in skins will vanish. We cannot believe that the government intends to destroy our trade. It should take note that an examination charge should not be more than would cover the expense of handling the goods; it can never, possibly, be made more than ten times the ordinary customs duty. We merchants take a broad view of our national export trade and of the necessities of those engaged in it and dare not lie down and die silently under this imposition. We, therefore, beg your honourable board to take note of the facts herein set forth and immediately order the cancellation of paragraph Five sections E and F. of the regulations governing the charges for examination of cargo consisting of skins and hides and thus leave a thread of life to merchants engaged in this business."

THE recent announcement by the N.Y.K. Line of a direct service to Havana in the near future doubtless will be welcomed by local shippers and will tend to stimulate trade between the two ports. The N.Y.K. are about to send their New York via Panama boats direct to the Cuban port—eight sailings a year out of their present New York sailings. They claim that these boats, running at accelerated speed, will reach New York exactly on scheduled time, in spite of this deviation. The first steamer, the Takaoka Maru, will sail from Shanghai on July 2.

COMPANY MEETING

J. LLEWELLYN & CO.

The annual meeting of Messrs. J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd., took place in the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, "North-China Daily News" Building, 17 The Bund, on May 16, when Mr. W. J. Monk presided. The chairman was supported by Mr. A. W. Burkill and Dr. E. L. Marsh (directors) and Mr. R. Condie (secretary). There was an attendance representing 428 shares.

In his address, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands I will ask the customary permission to take them as read.

The result of the company's trading during 1928 is rather disappointing, in that it showed a loss of $7,547.77, this being the first time since 1924 that the balance has been on the wrong side.

A comparison of the figures with those of 1927 shows that the main reason for this set-back lies in the reduced sales of aerated water, accounted for by the fact that we had an abnormally cool summer, which, from the point of view of this section of our business, was unfortunate. It will easily be understood that a certain minimum turn-over is necessary before over-head costs can be covered, and that it is not until that minimum is reached that we can begin to make a profit, and last year was one in which it was found very difficult to maintain a satisfactory volume of sales. At the same time, too, there is a growing competition in this trade, not from makers of high-class waters, such as we produce, but from factories producing waters of very low grade at a very cheap cost. This affects us in our sales to Chinese consumers, who are always prone to put price before quality, and takes away some of the business that would otherwise come to us and other makers of standard quality waters. For the coming season, we are hoping to do better, having concluded some new agency arrangements, which we are hopeful will help considerably to augment the sales.

Store Results the Same

The store side of the business shows very much the same result as last year. Competition is very severe and we have to face the established fact that the buying public naturally goes to the department stores for proprietary articles which they can buy cheaply for cash and to the regular chemists for the things which they do not feel safe in buying elsewhere, and particularly for dispensed medicines, which in themselves do not pay. We are obliged to maintain properly qualified chemists on the staff to deal with the dispensing, whilst proprietary articles can be sold by any kind of assistant in the general stores, which makes a big difference in the respective overhead charges.

We commenced the year with a credit balance of $5,980.92 in the profit and loss account, which is now converted into a debit of $1,566.85 after setting-off the loss on the 1928 accounts. Your directors propose that this should be carried forward to this year. We still have $20,000 in the general reserve account, and $12,500 in stock reserve account, and $2,500 in the bad and doubtful debts reserve account, a total of $35,000 as against our capital account of $72,000. The items in the balance sheet are all self-explanatory, the increase in the overdraft being covered by the higher value of the stocks in hand.

I will now propose the formal resolution for the adoption of the reports and accounts, but will be glad to listen to any comments or questions which any shareholder may desire to bring forward before doing so.

The Resolutions

No questions being asked, the following resolutions were formally proposed, seconded and carried unanimously:—

That the report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1928, be accepted and that the debit balance in the profit and loss account amounting to Tls. 1,566.85 be carried forward to the 1929 account.—Proposed by Mr. Monk and seconded by Dr. Marsh.

That Dr. E. L. Marsh be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Burkill and seconded by Mr. Monk.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company at an annual remuneration of Tls. 300.—Proposed by Mr. F. A. Ozorio and seconded by Mr. Monk.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

S. R. C. SPRING RACE MEETING

Coppermine Wins Another Grand National: Umpqualand's Narrow Victory in the Sub-Champions

The Shanghai Race Club met with further misfortune on May 11, for the Spring Meeting ended as it had begun—in rain.

The afternoon started with a sensation, when the wonderfully speedy Apollo made hacks of his field over a half-mile. Though carrying 12 lb. over weight for inches—the big burden of 170 lb.—he covered the distance in 55 1/5 sec., 3 2/5 sec. better than Relationship's record for crossbreds, and two-fifths of a second better than Set's time, which has stood since 1903.

The Grand National brought out a good-sized field of nine, but, though the runners included four previous winners of the event, whilst all except one either had won or been placed over obstacles, they were not of the quality which used to be seen in the big race. In the club it was regarded as a good thing for Coppermine, with Double Zero as likely to be the greatest danger, and so it worked out. Coppermine took things easily until two-thirds of the distance had been covered, then went ahead and finished a comfortable winner. Double Zero was brought up rather late, but ran so well coming home that he might have done better had he kept up with the leaders. It was a race without much incident.

The one thing of the meeting that seemed to be beyond question—even more safe than the Champions for Wheatcroft—was the Sub-Champions for Umpqualand. He had won his races in such smashing style, including one during the meeting, that it did not seem possible for any other to get within challenging distance of the big skewbald. He was rather late coming out of the field and then there was a gasp as it was seen that Saracen, who had been held behind, was keeping with him. Passing the members' stand, Umpqualand had to go for all he was worth and Norman Dallas was compelled to draw the whip to him. He got home, but it was only by a neck.

The Results

The results in detail follow:—

1.—The Cross-Bred Scramble

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For China pony Cross-breds ("Z" Class), that have started in a flat race at any of this Club's Extra Race Meetings, 1929, or at this Meeting.—A half-mile.

1.—Mr. S. N. Shendrikoff's bay Apollo
Mr. A. N. Dallas 170 lbs.
2.—Mr. S. N. Shendrikoff's bay Zorhaa
Mr. C. G. Jack 161 lbs.
3.—Mr. M. M. Sokoloff's ches. Ilya Mouromeiz
Mr. M. M. Sokoloff 173 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Liddell's Ben d'Or T. J. Rothe 161
Wilfred's Bettyfield Bairnsfather 151
G. H. Wright's Jill W. N. W. Henderson 158
Allan's Orange William McCann 151
Toeg's Ormonde W. Hill 151
Bendaake's Sea Cob V. V. Needa 161
A. N. Dallas's Theatreland H. Maitland 151

Win: $7.40.
Places. $6.60, $7.50, $9.30.
Three lengths; short head.
Time, 55⅕ sec. (Record).

2.—The Manchu Stakes

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile.

1.—Mr. B. P. Laleaca's bay Lysander
Mr. H. Maitland 155 lbs.
2.—Mr. Robson's bay The Grafty Bird
Mr. J. K. Brand 153 lbs.
3.—Mr. Allan's ches. Good News
Mr. W. L. McCann 158 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Toeg's Ashley W. Hill 151
Fash's Blue Blazes W. Bowling 152
M. O. Springfield's Cave Man Fr. Reiber Jr. 145
A. Cohen's Dominador S. A. Judah 150
Law & Hickling's Glen Finnan V. V. Needa 158
Liddell & Purcell's Haymarket C. G. Jack 150
Mrs. R. J. Paterson's Pink Ticket A. N. Dallas 152
C. Schwender's Saargold R. N. Harris 156
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's White Ant H. Collaco 147

Win: $26.40.
Places: $10.80, $15.00, $29.70.
Three lengths; a half-length.
Time, 2 min. 04⅖ sec.

3.—The Nil Desperandum Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) that have started at and that have not won a race at this meeting.—Half a mile.

1.—Mr. Toeg's dun Nith
Mr. W. Hill 147 lbs.
2.—Mr. Eve's grey Wedding Eve
Mr. W. N. W. Henderson 161 lbs.
3.—Mr. W. J. Keswick's grey Elopement Eve
Mr. H. Maitland 150 lbs.

ALSO RAN

H. Le Moullec's Kalfalla S. A. Judah 150
W. A. White's Kalgan H. C. Collaco 147
H. Le Moullec's Le Rhone J. C. Bould 111
M. M. Sokoloff's Madeira T. J. Rothe 147
Dixie's Mobile's R. N. Harris 147
Day's Netherland A. N. Dallas 147
Edgar & Springfield's Prince Riebert Fr. Ruber Jr. 147
Powhattan's Sahara M. O. Springfield 156
M. & L.G.W.'s Western Park V. V. Needa 152

Win: $18.80.
Places: $7.70, $8.30, $16.30.
Two lengths; short head.
Time, 57⅖ sec.

4.—The Grand National Steeplechase

Winner, Tls. 800. Second, Tls. 400. Third, Tls. 200. For China ponies ("Y" Class only.—Over Morriss' Water Jump, twice round and in.

1.—Messrs. Toeg & Maitland's bay Coppermine
Mr. H. Maitland 156 lbs.
2.—Mrs. Jack Liddell's brown Double Zero
Mr. R. N. Harris 162 lbs.
3.—Messrs. White & Maitland's bay Buster II
Mr. M. O. Springfield 159 lbs.

ALSO RAN

We Two's Big Ching W. L. McCann 152
McBain Bros.'s Captain Cuttle Herlofsen 162
Reefenkid's Jack Tar H. S. Peake 148
Talstern's Red Joss House M. Bolton 155
Edgar & Springfield's Sunshine Davis 148
F. A. Pollock's Vanguard Bairnsfather 155

Win: $9.50.
Places: $7.20, $14.30, $12.80.
Two lengths; one and a half.

5.—The Shanghai Sub-Griffins Champion Sweepstakes

Winner, Tls. 1,500. Second, Tls. 700. Third, Tls. 350. Open only to Shanghai Race Club 1929 Subscription Griffins that have started at the Spring 1929 race Meeting and that have been placed in a flat race confined to Subscription Griffins of their class and that are eligible according to Special Race Bye-laws concerning ownership.—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. Day's grey Umpqualand
Mr. A. N. Dallas 158 lbs.
2.—Mr. Whitemaryden's grey Saracen
Mr. H. Collaco 155 lbs.
3.—Mr. Massachusett's P'fdd. Cowboy
Mr. S. A. Judah 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Wiki Wiki R. N. Harris 158
Alveriand H. Maitland 152
Tavel J. K. Brand 155
Cherry Brook W. L. McCann 152

Win: $6.30.
Places: $5.60, $8.10, $7.80.
A neck; two lengths.
Time, 2 min. 48 sec.

6.—The Spring Griffins Handicap

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 175. A handicap for Griffins of this Meeting that have started in at least two races.—One mile.

1.—Messrs. Leander & Co.'s grey Ontario
Mr. H. Collaco 164 lbs.
2.—Messrs Law & Hickling's bay Glen Gyle
Mr. V. V. Needa 155 lbs.
3.—Mr. Fash's roan Blue Blazes
Mr. W. Bowling 148 lbs.

ALSO RAN

The Early Birds's Ben Dochy G. A. Pollock 146
Mrs. Jack Liddell's Bill Barrow H. Maitland 146
Harry White's Don Julian R. N. Harris 145
Harry White & Son's Don Bobledo R. D. Parkin 146
H. & S.'s Fleur-de-lis A. N. Dallas 145
Dixie's Hefty W. Tingle 149
B. P. Laleaca's Lilian W. Hill 151
Robson's The Hoar Bird Bairnsfather 146
Robson's The Original Bird J. K. Brand 150
Allan's Three Cheers McCann 158
McBain & Sokoloff's Vecherock T. J. Rothe 148
R. H. McNair's Will Rodgers S. A. Judah 149

Win: $23.50.
Places: $10.00, $8.10, $32.70.
One and a half lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 3⅖ sec.

7.—The Spring Handicap, "A" Class

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. A handicap for ("Y" Class) China ponies that have started at this meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. Toeg's bay Alligator
Mr. W. Hill 152 lbs.
2.—Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's grey White Rosemary
Mr. H. Collacao 152 lbs.
3.—Messrs. J. Beudin & M. Speelman's grey Zanzibar
Mr. G. A. Pollock 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

G. C. Purdue's Coeur de Leon M. M. Sokoloff 155
Miss Ada Law's Kilmory V. V. Needa 146
Massachusetts's Mongol Boy S. A. Judah 148
Day's Poppyland A. N. Dallas 158
We Two's Shorty McGee H. Maitland 142

Win: $14.10.
Places: $7.50, $8.20, $7.80.
One length; one and a half.
Time, 2 min. 43⅖ sec.

8.—The Spring Handicap, "B" Class

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. A handicap for ("Y" Class) China ponies that have started at this meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Kenjoy's grey Apple Leaf
Mr. J. K. Brand 160 lbs.
Allan's grey Michigan
Mr. W. L. McCann 155 lbs.
3.—Mr. N. L. Sparke's grey Easter Eve
Mr. H. Collacao 153 lbs.

ALSO RAN

R. D. Parkin's Bintang R. N. Harris 158
E. E. & W. E.'s Bright Lad W. N. W. Henderson 160
Bailey & Heard's Castle Diamond M. O. Springfield 160
Day's Cleverlaad C. G. Jack 160
Toeg's Gordon S. A. Judah 150
Liddell's Kingcroft Fr. Reiber Jr. 158
A. N. Dallas's Royal Lancer A. N. Dallas 150
Winsome & Hasty's The Dipper W. Hill 160
We Two's Young Bill H. Maitland 155
Wolfe's Zizi V. V. Needa 145

Win: $165.00.
Places: $31.90, $14.10, $25.30.
Two lengths; three.
Time, 2 min. 39⅖ sec.

9.—The Spring Handicap, "C" Class

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. A handicap for ("Y" Class) China ponies that have started at this meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. Dixie's ches. Jupiter
Mr. R. N. Harris 158 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Laleaca & White's ches. Wardie
Mr. H. Collacao 150
3.—Mr. McBain Bros.'s bay Squeak
Mr. W. Hill 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Onackrik's Astrup T. J. Rothe 157
Harry White & Son's Don Philippe W. L. McCann 154
Wallston's Froth Blower H. S. Peake 142
Dod's Lacoda V. V. Needa 152
Mar-Hol's Lagano G. W. Walker 147
Dod's Old Style G. A. Pollock 145
Moller's Ltd.'s Pride Eric Moller 155
Sing Lee's Silver Wing R. D. Parkin 144
A. N. Dallas's The Buckeye A. N. Dallas 157
Johnathan's The Duke H. Maitland 150
S. A. Judah's Thistledown S. A. Judah 148
Peace's Weissdorn Fr. Reiber Jr. 150
Dixie's White Poppy W. Tingle 142

Win: $34.50.
Places: $12.20, $9.50, $16.70.
Two lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 43⅗ sec.

10—The Sub-Griffins Nil Desperandum Cup

Winner, Tls. 700. Second, Tls. 350. Third Tls. 175. For Shanghai Race Club 1929 Subscription Griffins that have started in a race provided for their class and that have never won a flat race.—Half a mile.

1.—Cemos's dun Cross-fire
Mr. M. O. Springfield 160 lbs.
2.—H. Veitch's dun The Bantam
Mr. V. V. Needa 154 lbs.
3.—Mr. J. A. Hayes's grey Forty-Six
Mr. N. A. Bett 157 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Harry White's Don Severo R. D. Parkin 153
Alincant's Duststorm W. Tingle 155
Matsumoto's Emotionalist S. A. Judah 152
Sing Lee's Grey Wing N. A. Wolfe's 152
David Toeg's Lark W. Hill 152
Dod's Le Talisman W. Bowling 158
McBain Bros.'s Peter Ross T. J. Rothe 151
R. H. McNair's Skinny C. G. Jack 157
Liddell's Sunnycroft II H. Maitland 157
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's White Jewel H. Collacao 155

Win: $34.20.
Places: $10.60, $11.00, $8.90.
One and a half lengths; three.
Time, 1 min. 02 sec.

11.—The Mafoos Race

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For 3rd and 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies. The following prizes will be paid to winning riders—First, $100. Second, $60. Third, $40.—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. H.'s ches. Ecarté 150
2.—Mr. Liddell's grey Howecroft 152
3.—Mr. Moliers' Ltd.'s roan The Dancer 155

ALSO RAN

Allan's Bubbly Jock 147
M. M. Sokoloff's Cuban Raw 153
Agloanna's Desert Song 145
E.S. & C.O.C.'s John Willy 147
M. O. Springfield's Kin Mao Ban 152
Moller's Ltd.'s Milkylight 147
Powhattan's Sergeant Buzfuz 145
H. Le Moullec & S. R. Owen's Spark Hill 147
Bowford's Tabbycat 150
Edgar & Springfield's Sunshine 152
Day's Surplusland 150

Win, $100.00.
Places: $23.00, $13.40, $11.40.
Three lengths; four.
Time, 2 min. 47⅗ sec.

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LADIES' OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Results of Second Round Play at St. Andrews

St. Andrews, May 13.

In the British Ladies Open Golf Championship, which is being played off here this week, the holder, Mademoiselle Manette Le Blanc, of France, who is now known as Madame de la Chaume, is not defending her title.

In the first round Miss Enid Wilson, the English Lady Champion, beat Miss Joy Wynn, of Aldeburgh, by 3 up and 2 to play.

Miss Glenna Collett, American Women's Champion, beat Miss Marjorie White, of Rochampton, by 5 up and 3 to play.

Miss Dampney, of Wimbledon, beat Miss Turpie (America) by 3 up and 2 to play.

Miss Hollins (America) beat Mrs. Finlay (St. George's Hill) by 5 up and 3 to play.

May 14.

The weather was cloudy here this morning when the second round was played off.

Miss Enid Wilson, the English Ladies' Champion, defeated Miss Gardiner, of Royal Portrush, by 5 up and 4 to play.

Miss Glenna Collett, the American women's champion, beat Miss Bryant, of Ashford Manor, by 3 up and 2 to play.

May 15.

The fourth round resulted as follows:—

Miss Joyce Wethered beat Mrs. Garon, the Essex international, by 5 up and 4 to play.

Miss Glenna Collett, the American Woman's Champion, beat Mrs. Mulqueen, of Canada, by 7 and 6.

Mrs. Guedella, formerly Miss Edith Leach, beat Miss Hollins by 4 and 3

Miss Enid Wilson, Miss Doris Park, Miss Molly Gourlay, Mrs Watson and Miss Pyman complete the last 8 remaining in the Championship.—Reuter.

LOCAL CRICKET

Police v. Army XI

The Police team entertained H. Q. Shanghai Area in a friendly game on the Police ground on May 15 and succeeded in gaining a somewhat easy victory. However, the Army eleven was by no means a strong one, whereas the Police gave a tryout to at least six of their regular players, therefore the result was only as expected

Batting first, the Police amassed a total of 164 for six wickets, Darvill being the highest contributor with 59, when they declared. Baker showed good form with the bat and scored 29, and Isaacs was responsible for some hard hitting during the short period he stayed at the wicket to retire not out with a score of 21.

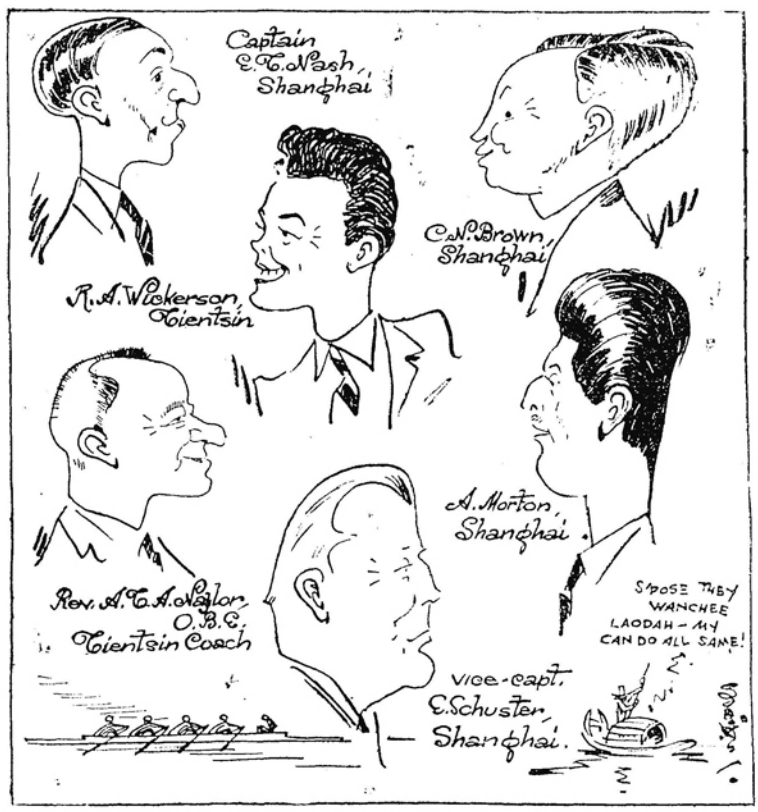
Shanghai Area made a disastrous start, two wickets failing for only three runs, and the score was actually under 20 when five wickets had fallen. It must be said in their favour that one of the umpires was not up to the required standard, and two of his l.b.w. decisions appeared hardly correct. The opposing team admitted as much after the game. Matthews made a strong effort to carry the score to a respectable total, and although the tail end improved somewhat, the side was dismissed for 74 runs.

S.M. POLICE

T. Darvill, c. Vigus, b. Howe	59
Laurier, c. Howe, b. Herbert	9
Wainwright, c. Turner, b. Filer	6
E. C. Baker, b. Wilde	29
H. A. G. Ford, St. Wright, b. Herbert	15
J. Carnell, c. Turner, b. Herbert	12
J. A. Isaacs, not out	21
Extras	13
Total	164

H. Q. SHANGHAI AREA

S.Q.M.S. Matthews, b. Boddy, b. Foal	34
Sergt. Howe, b. Ford	0
S.S.M. Vigus, run out	0
Cpl. Turner, lb.w.b. Ford	0
S.S.M. Wilde, c. Baker, b. White	6
L/Cpl. Barker, b. White	0
Sergt. Herbert, c. Black, b. Boddy	10
L/Cpl. Preissy, l.b.w., b. Boddy	0
L Cpl. Filer, c. White, b. Isaacs	11
Q.M.S. Wright, l.w.b., b. Ford	9
Pte. Hicks, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	74



Notabilities of the Interport Rowing World.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Hagen Retains the Title with Same Full Score as Last Year: A World Exhibition Tour

Muirfield, Near Edinburgh, May 10.

Walter Hagen retains the British Open Golf Championship.

In the final round of the Open Golf Championship to-day the British player Percy Alliss went round in 77 while Abe Mitchell's score was 78, both players tieing with an aggregate of 300 for the four rounds.

This left Walter Hagen to get round in not more than 80 for victory. The British Open Champion did the 8th hole in three. When playing the 9th hole he pulled his second shot close to a wall, but played out left-handed, to the accompaniment of cheers, and eventually holed out for six, making his total for the outward trip 35, compiled in 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3, 6.

On the homeward journey, at the 11th hole Hagen missed his putt. At the 12th he drove into the crowd and took five for the hole. When playing the 13th he got into a bunker but recovered. On the green, however, he took three putts to go down. His score was then 2 over 4's.

It transpires that when playing the 3rd Hagen reported that his ball had turned when he was addressing it and he asked to be penalized. The referee, however, did not agree, saying that the ball had merely oscillated.

Hagen retained the British Open Golf title by doing 72 holes with a total score of 292, his scores for the four rounds being 75, 67, 75 and 75.

The record for the Muirfield course was broken three times during the competition. First by Leo Diegel, the American professional, who went round in 70: then by the British professional, Percy Alliss, with a score of 69 and finally by Walter Haven with an amazing 67. There were 242 entries for the competition, the list including all the best American professionals.

Walter Hagen has received invitations from all parts of the world. He begins a tour in the autumn which will embrace South America, Australia and South Africa.

It is interesting to note that at Sandwich last year Walter Hagen won the Open Championship with the same aggregate, 292, doing the four rounds in 75, 73, 72 and 72.

Name	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	4th Round	Total
Walter Hagen (America)	75	67	75	75	292
Johnny Farrell (America)	72	75	76	75	298
Leo Diegel (America)	71	79	72	77	299
Percy Alliss (Britain)	69	76	78	77	300
Abe Mitchell (Britain)	72	72	78	77	300
Bob Cruickshank (America)	73	74	78	76	301
Jim Barnes (America)	71	80	78	74	306
Gene Sarazen (America)	73	74	81	76	304
Al Watrous (America)	73	79	74	78	304
Tommy Armour (America)	75	73	79	78	305
A. G. Havers (America)	80	74	76	76	306
Archie Compston (Britain)	76	73	77	81	307
Brews (South Africa)	76	77	76	69	308
John Golden (America)	74	73	86	75	308
Thomson				77	308
Macdonald Smith (Canada)	73	78	78	80	309
Aubrey Boomer (Britain)	74	74	80	81	309
H. C. Jolly (Britain)	72	80	78	79	309
E. Dudley (America)	72	80	80	78	310
Mark Seymour (Britain)	75	74	78	83	310
Davis of Wallasey (Britain)	79	76	81	74	310
George Duncan (Britain)	78	76	81	76	311
T. P. Perkins (Britain)	79	73	80	80	312
Nolan			79	77	312
Joe Turnesa (America)	73	71	81	80	313
Sayner of Birkdale (Britain)	80	75	78	80	313
Williamson (Britain)	73	78	80	82	313
W. Mackenzie (Britain)	80	71	80	82	313
Jurado (Argentine)	77	73	81	82	313
Cyril Tolley (Britain)	74	76	87	76	313
Horton Smith (America)	76	76	81	77	313
Henry Cotton (Britain)	79	73	82	80	314
Al Espinosa (America)	77	75	81	81	314
Taggart of Wilmslow (Britain)	75	75	83	81	314
J. J. Taylor (Britain)	77	75	81	81	314
Twine of Bromley (Britain)	74	79	84	78	314
Bill Mehlhorn (America)	74	74	84	83	315
F. Robson (Britain)	78	76	83	78	315
Charles Whitcombe (Britain)	77	76	85	78	316
E. Ray (Britain)	80	76	81	79	316
Reginald Whitcombe (Britain)	77	75	84	82	318
G. Von Elm (America)	79	78	84	77	318

—Reuter.

Professional Tournament

Leeds, May 14.

On the Moortown course to-day, a powerful field, including several of the American players who took part in the Ryder Cup Tournament, competed in the qualifying rounds for the Thousand Guineas Professional Tournament.

In the first round Walter Hagen topped the list with a wonderful 69, which was a record for the reconstructed course. He got into a bunker when going for the first hole, for which he took five. He then went on to play perfect golf until he dropped a stroke at the short eighth. He took three putts for the eleventh, holed out a 15 ft. putt at the fourteenth and finished, despite a storm of rain, with four perfect 4's.

Al Watrous, the American professional, was runner-up with a score of 70, followed by Archie Compston (Britain). Leo Diegel (America), and Abe Mitchell (Britain) who all went round in 71.

Golden of America tore up his card.

The leading scores in the first round were as follows:—

Walter Hagen, America	69
Al Watrous, America	70
Archie Compston, Britain	71
Leo Diegel, America	71
Abe Mitchell, Britain	71
Bert Hodson, Newport	72
Ed Dunley, America	73
J. Atkinson, Lees Hall	73
Leslie Cotton, Coulsdon Court	73
C. Gray, Willingdon	74
J. Jurado, Argentina	74
Fred Robson, Cooden Beach	74
George Duncan, Britain	74
Twine, Bromley	74
Aubrey Boomer, Paris	74
W. Ball, Lancaster	74
Tom Barber, Cavendish	74
Joe Turnesa, America	75
Horton Smith, America	75
W. Davies, Wallasey	76
Arthur Havers, Unattached	76
T. Cotton, Langley Park	76
T. Green, Copt Heath	76
D. Freeman, Thorpeness	76
S. Brews, South Africa	76
R. Ballantine, Moor Town	76
Charles Whitcombe, Crews Hill	76
Ernest Whitcombe, Bournemouth	76
A. Young, Sonning	76
H. Crapper, Harrogate	78
Reg Whitcombe	80

Walter Hagen Still Leading

May 15.

In the second qualifying round of the Thousand Guineas Professional Tournament, played on the Moortown golf-course to-day, Walter Hagen entertained a large gallery with perfect play.

He missed two-yard putts on the tenth and eleventh greens, but holed out many long ones. At the turn his score was 36.

The highest score of those who qualified was 152, except Joe Turnesa whose score was 153 but who qualified by winning a nine-hole replay for the last place.

None of the notable players taking part failed to enter the Tournament.

At the end of the second round the leading scores were:—

Player	1st Round	2nd Round	Total
Walter Hagen, America	69	70	139
Leo Diegel, America	71	73	144
Al Watrous, America	70	74	144
Archie Compston, Britain	71	73	144
Abe Mitchell, Britain	71	74	145
George Duncan, Britain	74	72	146
Ernest Whitcombe, Bournemouth	76	70	146
J. Jurado, Argentina	74	74	148
Ed Dudley, America	[illegible]	76	149
W. Davies, Wallasey	76	73	149
Bert Hodson, Newport	72	78	150
H. C. Jolly, Britain	77	73	150
Arthur Havers, unattached	76	74	150
Fred Robson, Cooden Beach	74	77	151
T. Cotton, Britain	76	75	151
Horton Smith, America	75	77	152
Joe Turnesa, America	75	78	153

—Reuter.

GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP

Won by Athford by a Length from Trelawney

London, May 11.

The result of the Great Jubilee Handicap (1½ miles), run off at Kempton Park to-day, was as follows:

Athford	1
Trelawney	2
Caballero	3

Seventeen started. Athford won by one length, and a head separated second and third.

Betting:

100/12 against Athford
100/7 against Trelawney
100/1 against Caballero.—Reuter.

The Preakness Stakes

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Baltimore, Md., May 10.

Doctor Freeland, 4 to 1 in the betting, won the Preakness Stakes here this afternoon.

Minotaur, a 10 to 1 shot, was second and African, 4 to 1, third.

Doctor Freeland paid 9/70, 5/60 and 6/10.

Minotaur paid 11/40 and 8/30.

African paid 6/10.

The time of the winner for the 1 3/16 miles was 2 min. 1 sec., compared to 2 min. ⅘ sec. by Victorian in winning the race last year.

The finish was close the three leaders being evenly matched.

Weather was clear and warm.—United Press.

The Calcutta Derby Sweep

Calcutta, May 11.

The tickets so far sold in the Royal Calcutta Turf Club's sweep on the Derby represent nearly £1,000,000. There is now a tremendous rush for tickets and the organisers of the sweep expect that at least £250,000 more will be sold. The draw will be held on June 1.—Reuter.

Latest Derby Betting

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, May 11.

The latest official betting on the Derby is as follows:—

6—1 Cragadour, Gay Day, Mr. Jinks,

100—8 Kopi.

The leading bookmakers' odds on other horses are:—

16—1 Reedsmouth.

20—1 Brienz, En Garde, Walter Gay,

25—1 Guy Mannering, Hunter's Moon, Midlothian, Montclair, Rattlin the Reeder, Reflector.

—United Press.

Costaki Pasha Not to Run

London, May 11.

The Aga Khan, interviewed by Reuter to-day, says that his horse, Costaki Pasha, will definitely not run in the Derby.—Reuter.

The Newmarket Stakes

London, May 15.

Some prominent candidates for the Derby competed to-day in the race for the Newmarket Stakes, run at Newmarket over a mile and a quarter. In an exciting finish Lord Derby's "Hunter's Moon" beat Major McCalmont's "Mr. Jinks" by the shortest of heads. Lord Rosebery's "Midlothian" being third, only a short head behind.

Prices:

7 to 2 against Hunters Moon
5 to 4 on Mr. Jinks
6 to 1 against Midlothian.

—British Wireless through Reuter.

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BASEBALL IN AMERICA

The Babe Slams Another Home Run: Cardinals Blanked by Dodgers

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 10.

"Babe" Ruth slammed out a home run at Detroit to-day and helped the Yankees to win their eighth straight victory, defeating the Tigers 10 to 5.

The Yankees continued their batting streak and fell on the Detroit moundsmen for 13 safe ones.

The New York team now has a commanding lead in the American League race with 12 games won and 4 lost, a percentage of .750.

At Cleveland the Indians handed the Athletics their first shut-out of the season, blanking the Philadelphia team 9 to 0. Center-fielder Averill of the Indians got a home run.

At Chicago the Washington Senators beat the White Sox 4 to 2, taking the opening game of the series between the two clubs. Pitcher Weiland of the Sox went well for five innings and then weakened before the Washington attack allowing a string of hits which won the game.

At St. Louis the Browns trimmed the Boston Red Sox 4 to 3 in a tight game, each team getting seven hits and each making one error.

In the National League at New York the Chicago Cubs buried the Giants under the short end of an 11 to 4 score, the Cubs holding first place with 11 games won and 6 lost. Root pitched a good game for the Cubs keeping the Giants 10 hits well scattered and getting himself a home run. His teammates supported him with errorless fielding. Right Fielder Cuyler also got a circuit hit.

At Brooklyn the hard-hitting St. Louis Cardinals blanked the Dodgers 4 to 0. Dazzy Vane fanned 8 men in the early innings but lost his effectiveness in the later stages.

At Boston the Cincinnati Reds beat the Braves 5 to 3 getting three unearned runs. The Braves out hit and out fielded the winning team.

At Philadelphia the Pittsburgh Pirates behaven in old-time buccaneer form hammering the Phillies pitching staff all over the lot for 16 safe ones and winning a slugging contest 13 to 9. Klein and Grantham of the Pirates got home runs.

Babe Ruth's Sixth Homer

In the Cub-Giants game Stephenson of Cubs got a three base hit while Pitcher Root batted in four of the Chicago team's 11 runs.

Cincinnati's win over Boston was largely due to a series of two base hits by Swanson, Kelly and Gooch in the fourth and sixth innings.

Holm, Douthit and Frisch led the heavy hitting Cardinals in their victory over the Dodgers, while Johnson for the St. Louis team pitched a tight and careful game.

The Pirates beat the Phillies in the eighth inning when they made six runs, adding two more in the ninth for good measures. The Phillies played listlessly throughout the game.

Babe Ruth's homer to-day was his sixth of the season and came with two on bases in the fifth inning, netting the Yankees three of their 10 runs. Irish Meusel got a homer in the same inning. Both circuit clouts were made off Sorrell who had to be pulled out of the box by the Detroit manager.

Cleveland's victory over Philadelphia was obtained by four runs in the third inning and four more in the fourth off Pitcher Walberg of the Athletics who was retired at the beginning of the fifth inning.

The Senators victory over the White Sox was handed them by Sox pitchers Weil and Dugan both of whom were wild in the pinches. Weil walked five men and Dugan one.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
New York	10	13	1
Detroit	5	8	1
Philadelphia	0	6	2
Cleveland	9	9	1
Washington	4	7	1
Chicago	2	4	1
Boston	3	7	1
St. Louis	4	7	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	11	13	0
New York	4	10	0
St. Louis	4	8	0
Brooklyn	0	7	0
Cincinnati	5	8	4
Boston	3	9	1
Pittsburgh	13	16	5
Philadelphia	9	10	2

Riot at Cleveland

May 11.

A riot in which an umpire was knocked unconscious by a bottle thrown by one of the fans in the bleachers, some heavy hitting and the upset of the leading teams in both leagues marked a hectic Saturday afternoon schedule in the two major leagues to-day.

The St. Louis Cardinals swept into the leadership in the National League pennant race beating the Dodgers at Brooklyn 3 to 2, while the Chicago Cubs, yesterday's league leader, lost to the Giants at New York 6-0.

The Cardinals, still hitting ferociously, got away to an early start. Douthit walked and was safe at second on Herman's error. Frisch doubled scoring Douthit. High was safe on first and Bottomley singled scoring Frisch and High.

Brooklyn managed to get over two runs during the game but could not overcome the Card's first inning lead, although the Dodgers made 7 hits to 4 for the visitors.

The win give St Louis a percentage of .631 in the standing while Chicago dropped to second place through its loss of to-day's game, with a standing of .611.

At Boston the Braves made eight runs in the third inning and beat the Cincinnati Reds 8 to 7. It was a tight game and the Reds all but tied the game in the sixth when they made two runs. Pitcher Jones was pulled from the box and the reserve Boston moundsmen called in, stopping the Reds attack.

At Philadelphia Klein and Hurst of the Phillies got a pair of home runs each the home team beating the Pittsburgh Pirates 11 to 6. Paul Waner of the Pirates also got a circuit clout but was unable to overcome the big Philly lead.

At New York the Giants blanked the Chicago Cubs 6-0 in a game characterized by air-tight pitching by big Rube Benton of the Giant staff. Benton fanned three men in the first inning and held the Cubs powerless through the game, Chicago getting only two hits to nine for the Giants. Terry of the Giants banged out a home run.

Umpire Knocked Out

In the American League at Chicago the Washington Senators trimmed the White Sox 9 to 2. Fast fielding by his team mates helped Washington Pitcher Jones to win his game. The Senators made three double plays in the first three frames showing the most brilliant fielding work seen in either League season.

A riot marked the game between Philadelphia Athletics and the Indians at Cleveland, the Athletics winning 4 to 2 despite an outbreak by the home town fans. The American League umpire, E. T. Ormsby, was struck by a soda bottle thrown from the stands and had to be carried from the field. The attack on him followed a decision in the eighth inning, which stopped an Indian rally that had threatened to win the game for the home team.

Cleveland fans were in a frenzy of excitement as Fonseca came to bat and bunted in front of the plate. He beat out the throw to first and locked safe on the base, but the umpire W. M. Campbell Jr. called him out, declaring the ball struck him (Campbell) and rolled into the field, preventing it from being foul. Campbell was working behind the plate and Ormsby in the infield.

The big crowd in the stands could not see the play and hooted Campbell for his ruling. The Cleveland manager, Roger Peckingpaugh, also protested and was banished from the field when Averill caused the third out.

There was a rain of bottles and seat cushions toward the umpires as the Cleveland team was retired police battling the fans to restore order as Ormsby was hit on the head and fell unconscious.

A crowd of 15,000 fans presented Jamieson with a radio set valued at $3,200 and thereafter Jamieson drove in winning runs in the ninth.

At Detroit the Tigers turned on the New York Yankees and defeated them 13 to 7, getting 21 hits off the Yankee pitching staff. In the third inning alone the Tigers made eight hits and six runs including a home run by Alexander. Babe Ruth, Yankee star, had to retire from the game in the sixth inning because of a sore arm.

At St. Louis the Browns lost to the Boston Red Sox 8 to 2. The Red Sox made 9 hits to 4 for the Browns and played errorless baseball. The Browns played listlessly.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Boston	8	9	0
St. Louis	2	4	1
New York	7	15	1
Detroit	13	21	2
Philadelphia	4	11	0
Cleveland	2	10	3
Washington	9	10	0
Chicago	2	6	5

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	4	1
Brooklyn	2	7	0
Cincinnati	7	10	5
Boston	8	9	3
Chicago	0	2	2
New York	6	9	1
Pittsburg	6	10	2
Philadelphia	11	14	1

Cubs and Giants in a Draw

May 12.

The Chicago Cubs leading in the National League pennant race, battled the New York Giants 11 innings to a 6-6 tie here this afternoon in the most sensational Sunday encounter of the Big League season to date.

Rain forced a halt in the contest, which was featured by five home runs, at the end of the 11th.

The Giants showed much of their old-time drive in attack and the fans saw a good ball game. The McGraw-men put over three runs in the sixth and two in the seventh and apparently had the game on ice. The Cubs showed their mettle under fire, however, and scored three in the seventh and another in the eighth to tie the score. A heavy down-pour finally halted the contest, after it had gone two extra innings.

Lindstrom and Ott of the Giants got home runs while Cuyler, Wilson and Hartness clouted out circuit hits for the visitors.

At Boston the Cincinnati Reds hammered four of the Braves pitchers all over the lot defeating the Boston team 9-3 in a game characterized by ragged playing.

At Brooklyn seven errors permitted the St. Louis Cardinals to win another easy victory over the Dodgers, 13 to 7. The Cards themselves made three errors but got 13 hits. Douthit of the Cards got a home run.

The Pittsburgh Pirates and the Philadelphia Philles had no games scheduled for to-day.

In the American League the New York Yankees dropped into second place losing to the Tigers at Detroit 9 to 7. The Tigers made 16 hits to eight for New York.

Red Sox Overwhelmed

The Philadelphia-Cleveland game was postponed by rain but the Athletics went into first place in the team standings with their yesterday's percentage of 684.

At St. Louis the Browns overwhelmed the Boston Red Sox 15 to 3, falling on the Boston pitchers for 18 hits and playing errorless baseball.

It was a weird game called at the end of the seventh because of rain. The Browns made seven runs in the first inning and four in the sixth and got two home runs to one for the visitors. McGowan and Schang were the home run heroes for the home team and Rothrock for the visitors.

At Chicago the White Sox took a hard game from the Washington Senators 3 to 2 getting 10 hits to four for the visitors. A two base hit, a single and a second double won the game for the home team in the ninth inning giving Chicago the two runs needed to win.

In the New York-Detroit game the Tigers fell on Waite Hoyt, star Yankee pitcher, for 16 hits in 7 innings. The Tigers got six doubles during the game while Babe Ruth got the only two base hits for the Yankees. Lou Gehrig, star Yankee hitter, did not connect with a single safe one to-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
New York	7	8	2
Detroit	9	16	2
Boston	3	6	7
St. Louis	15	18	9
Washington	2	4	2
Chicago	3	10	2

Philadelphia v. Cleveland postponed account of rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
*Chicago	6	14	1
*New York	6	14	1
St. Louis	13	15	3
Brooklyn	7	3	7
Cincinnati	9	11	0
Boston	3	9	5

*Tie, called 11 inning account of rain.

New York's Run of Bad Luck

May 13.

The New York Yankees continued in the dumps to-day at Cleveland, the Indians trimming the 1928 World Champions 4 to 3 in a game in which the western team out hit and out fielded the champions.

The Indians batters got 11 hits and played errorless baseball, while the Yankees got only six hits and made three bobbles.

At Detroit the well-oiled Tiger aggregation continued to win, beating the tough Philadelphia Athletics in a close game, 5 to 3. The Tigers got nine hits and Philadelphia eight. The Tigers big break came in the seventh inning when the Detroit batters landed on Pitcher Earnshaw for five hits which netted five runs. Johnson and Gehringer each got a three base hit.

In the New York Cleveland game the Indians timely hitting was responsible for their victory. Cleveland scored two runs each in the third and the seventh innings. For the Yankees Koenig got a home run. Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, the Yankee "home-run twins" got only one hit and one run each. The whole Yankee team reflected the inability of Gehrig and Ruth to hit the ball.

At Chicago the White Sox dropped a close game to the Boston Red Sox a score of two to one. Bigelow's home run and MacFayden's tight pitching won for the Boston team.

The St. Louis Washington game was postponed because of wet grounds.

In the National League, the Chicago Cubs strengthened their position as the league leaders, by defeating the Boston Braves at Boston, six to four. The Braves made all their runs in the first inning, knocking Pitcher Jonnard out of the box. The Braves got a series of two base hits, with the veteran short-stop Rabbit Maranville leading in the attack.

At New York the Giants lost to the Cincinnati Reds 7 to 0. The Reds fell on the New York pitchers for 14 hits and played errorless baseball, while the Giants made two bobbles and got only 8 hits. Luque for the Reds, pitched a good game, and was responsible for two of the Cincinnati runs, slamming out a home run with one on ahead of him.

At Brooklyn, the Pittsburgh Pirates fell on the Brooklyn pitching staff for 18 hits overwhelming the Dodgers 12 to 4. The Pirates took the lead in the second inning, when they made 4 runs, and maintained their vigorous attack through the game. Short-stop Adams and Right-fielder Comorosky lead in the heavy slugging for the buccaneers.

At Philadelphia, the Phillies took a close game from the St. Louis Cardinals, 10 to 9. The Cards out-hit and out-fielded the Phillies but were unable to connect with the ball when in the pinches. The Phillies won the game in the ninth inning, when Pitcher Friberg drove out a long double with the bases full.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R	H	E
New York	3	6	3
Cleveland	4	11	0
Philadelphia	3	8	0
Detroit	5	9	1
Boston	2	7	1
Chicago	1	5	0

St. Louis v. Washington postponed account of rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	6	10	2
Boston	4	8	0
Cincinnati	7	14	0
New York	0	8	2
Pittsburgh	13	18	2
Brooklyn	4	9	0
St. Louis	9	16	0
Philadelphia	10	14	1

Cardinals Now in Lead

May 14.

The St. Louis Cardinals went into first place in the National League pennant race to-day without playing a game, when the Chicago Cubs, yesterday's league leader, lost to the Boston Braves at Boston 6 to 5.

All other games in the National League had to be postponed because of rain and St. Louis, with its yesterday's standing of .619, went into first place.

The Braves—Cubs game went 12 innings, the Boston team winning in the last half of the 12th stanza when Third Baseman James slammed out a double and scored on Spohrer's single. The Boston fans were howling for a run when Spohrer came to bat and the big catcher did not disappoint them, responding with a long single which gave James an easy score.

In the American League at Chicago the White Sox beat the Boston Red Sox 6 to 2 in a one-sided contest in which the Chicago team made 11 hits to five for the visitors. The White Sox started badly and were behind until the seventh inning when they rallied to put over the winning runs which included a home run by Short Stop Cissell.

At Detroit the Tigers lost a slugging contest to the Philadelphia Athletics 8 to 10, the Tigers getting 14 hits to 13 for the Philadelphia team. Right Fielder Fothergill of the Tigers got two home runs and a double but could not overcome bunched hits by the Athletics. Center Fielder Haas, Left Fielder Simmons, First Baseman Foxx, Pitcher Bolen and Pitcher Quinn all played air tight baseball for the Athletics. Both Bolen and Quinn in the box were steady in the pinches.

At St. Louis the Washington Senators came from behind to defeat the Browns 9 to 7. The Senators, hopelessly out-classed for seven innings, made six runs in the eighth and ninth and won the game.

New York vid Cleveland was postponed because of rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	5	6
Chicago	6	11	0
Philadelphia	10	13	2
Detroit	8	14	0
Washington	9	13	2
St. Louis	7	11	0

New York v. Cleveland postponed account of rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	5	9	1
Boston	6	14	1

Others postponed account of rain.

New York Giants Badly Trimmed

May 15.

The Detroit Tigers turned on the Philadelphia Athletics, leaders in the American League Pennant race, at Detroit this afternoon, and won a hard game 6 to 5. The Tigers got 13 hits to 9 for the Athletics, and played aggressive baseball throughout.

At Cleveland, the Indians beat the New York Yankees 7 to 1. Centre-fielder Averill starred for the Indians playing a brilliant game in the field, and annexing a three base hit during the game, as well as a stolen base.

At Chicago the White Sox defeated the Boston Red Sox 8 to 4. Left-fielder Reynolds and First-baseman Clancy led the attack hitting the ball hard in the pinches, and running bases brilliantly.

At St. Louis, the Browns broke up a tie in the 8th inning and scored 2 runs, beating the Washington Senators 5 to 3. The St. Louis sluggers collected 10 hits during the game.

In the National League, the Boston Braves lost to the Chicago Cubs at Boston 7 to 4. The Chicago team got 14 hits to 7 for the home team. Pitcher Bush, for the Cubs, managed to last through the game, but was endangered in the 4th inning when the Braves made 3 runs.

At Philadelphia, the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Phillies 4 to 1. The Phillies were helpless after scoring their lone run in the second inning.

At New York, the Cincinnati Reds hit the Giants pitching staff all over the lot, defeating the New York team 12 to 3. The Reds got 16 hits, including 2 home runs. Swanson, Centre-fielder, Walker, and Allen, Centre-field, got a 2 base

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hit each. Critz, third-baseman, got a triple. The Giants played a listless game, losing heart before the vigorous Cincinnati attack.

At Brooklyn, the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the Dodgers 9 to 4. Heavy hitting by the Pirates in the 4th and later innings overwhelmed the Brooklyn team. The Pirates pounded Pitcher Clark for 12 hits in 7 innings.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	5	9	3
Detroit	6	13	3
New York	1	8	1
Cleveland	7	9	0
Boston	4	10	0
Chicago	8	11	1
Washington	3	7	0
St. Louis	5	10	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	7	11	1
Boston	4	7	0
St. Louis	4	8	0
Philadelphia	1	11	0
Cincinnati	12	16	1
New York	3	7	2
Pittsburgh	9	11	1
Brooklyn	4	11	1

The Percentages

The standing of the teams at the end of to-day's play was:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	Play	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	22	14	8	.636
New York	20	12	8	.600
St. Louis	24	14	10	.583
Detroit	27	15	12	.555
Cleveland	23	11	12	.478
Chicago	24	10	14	.417
Washington	20	8	12	.400
Boston	22	7	15	.318

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	Play	Won	Lost	Pct.
St. Louis	22	14	8	.636
Chicago	21	13	8	.619
Pittsburgh	19	11	8	.579
Philadelphia	18	9	9	.500
Boston	20	10	10	.500
New York	18	8	10	.444
Cincinnati	22	10	12	.454
Brooklyn	21	6	15	.286

—United Press.

Umpire Badly Hurt

Cleveland, O., May 13.

Mr. E. T. Ormsby, the American League umpire who was injured in the disorder which marked the game between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Cleveland Indians here on Saturday afternoon, was reported suffering from a concussion of the brain to-day.

The umpire's condition was dangerous, his physicians said.

Mr. Ormsby was struck by an empty soda-water bottle thrown by some person in the stands when the Cleveland fans protested forcibly against a decision made by his colleague, Mr. Campbell, who was working behind the plate.—United Press.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

Belgium Well Beaten by England at Brussels

Brussels, May 11.

Under ideal conditions and before 35,000 spectators England beat Belgium at soccer this afternoon by five goals to one.—Reuter.

Spain's Exciting Success

Madrid, May 15.

Before a very enthusiastic crowd of 40,000 spectators, Spain beat England at soccer this afternoon by four goals to three.

The crowd that desired admission could have filled the ground twice over. The queue which was formed was a mile long.

At half-time England was leading by two goals to nil.

There was intense excitement when Spain brought the scores level five minutes from the finish. The crowd surged on to the pitch and endeavoured to embrace the scorer. They were chased off the field by civic guards with drawn swords.

The scene was repeated when Spain scored the winning goal just before the finish, but the police threw a cordon around the pitch.

Guards escorted the Spanish players from the field to the dressing-room, which was guarded.

The English team was a strong international side.—Reuter.

THE National Government has ordered the suppression of greyhound racing and requested the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to take this matter up with the Consular Body in order that existing greyhound companies may be suppressed at once.

HOME CRICKET

Double Century by Killick in Cambridge v. Glamorgan

London, May 10.

At the Oval, Surrey beat the South Africans by 125 runs.

Surrey 229 (Vincent 6 for 62) and 292 for 9 declared (Fender 98). The South Africans 111 and 285.

At Derby, Lancashire beat Derbyshire by seven wickets. Derbyshire 181 (Dick Tyldesley 6 for 48) and 78 (Dick Tyldesley 6 for 33). Lancashire 85 (Mitchell 5 for 34) and 175 for 3.

At Worcester, Sussex beat Worcestershire by seven wickets. Worcestershire 176 and 102 (Wensley 7 for 34, Tate 3 for 36). Sussex 148 and 133 for 3.

At Leyton, Gloucestershire beat Essex by 112 runs. Gloucester 201 (Hammond 127) and 189 (B. Lyon 87, Smith 53 not out). Essex 144 (Parker 5 for 55) and 134 (Parker 4 for 65).

At Cambridge the match between Cambridge University and Glamorgan was drawn. The 'Varsity 341 (Harbinson 130), Mercer 7 for 72) and 341 for 1 declared (Killick 201 not out, Harbinson 109 not out). Glamorgan 329 and 152 for 5.

At Oxford the match between Oxford University and Yorkshire was drawn. Yorkshire 378 for 8 declared and 93 for 6. Oxford 168 and 313.

May 13.

At Northampton, Northamptonshire beat Glamorgan by 103 runs. Northants 176 (Arnott 5 for 62) and 165 (Clay 5 for 17). Glamorgan 151 (Jupp 7 for 51) and 87.

S. Africans Win at Lords

May 14.

At Lord's, in the match between Middlesex and the South African XI, the latter won by 8 wickets. In the first innings Middlesex scored 152. D.P.B. Morkel was largely responsible for the small score by taking 7 Middlesex wickets for 61 runs. The Africans replied with a score of 281. In their second innings Middlesex made 210, of which Killick was responsible for 111. The South Africans then made the necessary 85 runs to win with the loss of only two wickets.

At Nottingham Kent were defeated by an innings and 37 runs. Going in first Kent scored 255, to which Notts replied with 427, Carr making 123 by good all-round cricket. Owing to the brilliant bowling of Barratt, who took 5 wickets for 44 runs, Kent only scored 135 in their second innings.

Huge Total by Sussex

May 14.

At Brighton Sussex beat Gloucestershire by 374 runs.

Sussex scored 280 in the first innings, Sinfield taking seven wickets for 98 runs. Gloucester replied with 134, Tate was deadly with the ball, taking five wickets for 52.

In their second innings Sussex compiled the huge total of 410 runs for the loss of only two wickets. Bowley alone was responsible for more than half the total, having 283 to his credit when the innings was declared closed. J. Parks contributed a useful 110.

Owing to brilliant bowling by Bowley, who took 6 wickets for 21 runs, Gloucester only scored 182 in their second innings.

At Southampton, Lancashire beat Hampshire by nine wickets in a low scoring game.

Hampshire made 120 in their first innings, Dick Tyldesley taking five wickets for 14 runs. Lancashire replied with 148.

In their second innings Hampshire failed miserably, being able only to score 53 runs. Hopwood took five wickets for 19 runs.

Lancashire made the necessary 28 runs for victory with the loss of one wicket.

Sad Failure by Essex

At Leicester, Derbyshire beat Leicestershire on the first innings.

Leicestershire, batting first, made 171 runs.

Derbyshire replied with 339 for 9 declared.

At the close of play Leicester had scored 56 for 2 in their second innings.

At the Oval, Surrey beat Warwickshire by 113 runs.

In their first innings Surrey compiled the useful total of 303 runs. Warwickshire could only reply with 213. Allom was the most successful bowler, taking five wickets for 44 runs.

Going in for the second time Surrey declared when they had scored 231 for 9, Paine taking six wickets for 79.

Requiring 296 for victory Warwickshire went in to bat, but they could do no better than 148. Fender was in great form, taking five wickets for 38 runs.

At Leyton, Yorkshire overwhelmed Essex, winning by an innings and 37 runs.

Essex scored 195 runs in their first time at bat.

Yorkshire replied with 299 for 7 declared. Leyland, who did so well in Australia, had 134 to his credit.

Essex had a disastrous second innings, being out for only 67 runs, Rhodes did all the damage and practically got the whole side out, taking nine wickets for 39 runs.

At Bath, Worcestershire beat Somerset on the first innings.

Worcestershire had the first knock and scored 253 runs.

Somerset could only reply with 108. Root and Gilbert shared the wickets; Root taking five for 37 and Gilbert the other five for 42.

At the close of play Worcester had scored 81 runs for five wickets.—Reuter.

PONY RACING TO BE CONTINUED

Valuable Source of Revenue for Greater Shanghai

Pony racing has been recognized by the Mayor of Greater Shanghai and it cannot be suppressed for the time being, said Mr. Chen Vi-chien to members of the Chinese press on May 11. Mr. Chen was recently appointed by the Kiangsu Provincial Government to come to Shanghai to conduct an investigation into pony racing with a view towards its suppression.

Mr Chen (according to the reports) said that it would be most difficult to suppress racing. It was a sport in which thousands were interested. If it was forbidden, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai would be deprived of one of its largest sources of revenue, which amounted to approximately $600,000 annually. This money, which was contributed by the Chinese Jockey Club and the International Recreation Club for municipal improvements, would be hard to find elsewhere.

In conclusion, Mr. Chen said that pony-racing had been recognized by the former Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Gen. Chang Ting-fan, and, that being the case, it could not be suppressed for the time being.

PROPOSED NEW GOLF BALL IN U.S.

Easier and Pleasanter for the Average Golfer

London May 10.

Somewhat of a sensation has been caused in the golfing world by a message from New York announcing that the United States Golfing Association, as a result of five years' exhaustive experiments, has adopted "an easier and pleasanter ball for the average golfer." The change will become effective on January 1, 1931.

The United States Golfing Association expresses the hope that the Royal & Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews will make the change simultaneously.

The measurements of the new ball are identical with those which the Rules Golf Committee of St. Andrews announced on April 30 had been rejected, also after exhaustive experiments. This decision was cabled to the United States Golfing Association on April 16.

It is worthy of note that the announcement made by the Rules Golf Committee of St. Andrews said that it was not proposed "at the present time" to ask the Royal & Ancient Club to authorise a change.—Reuter.

THE Samoan dancers, who caused so much interest while they were in Shanghai, have been playing in Tientsin, where they were accorded a hearty reception.

TIENTSIN SPRING MEETING

Tientsin, May 15.

The results in the first day of the Tientsin spring races, postponed from yesterday owing to rain, were as follow:

1st Race.
- Rafles' Ivybridge 1
- Eden's Irish Guard 2
- Hori's Shun Fun 3
- Time: 59⅗.

2nd Race.
- W. M. Howell's Gobi Queen 1
- Dr. John D. Moore's Voin 2
- O. H.'s Sanit 3
- Time: 2.07.

3rd Race.
- Momar's Romance 1
- Arthur Watts's Cracksman 2
- Queensland's Badajoz 3
- Time: 2.8.

4th Race.
- S. L. Briault's Pimm 1
- J. Burton's Koonaburra 2
- Wiking's Grane 3
- Time: 2.6⅗.

5th Race.
- W. M. Howell's Gobi Eve 1
- J. Burton's Myall 2
- S. H. P.'s Baby Cyclone 3
- Time: 3.12⅕.

6th Race.
- A. E. Tipper's Anchor Bay 1
- J. M. D.'s Remember 2
- E. C. L.'s Lucky Star 3
- Time: 1.31⅕.

7th Race.
- Yoshida's Hayaku 1
- J. M. D.'s Drake 2*
- Able's Whitehead 3*
- Time: 3.17.
- *Dead heat.

8th Race.
- Yoshida's Katsura 1
- M. and W.'s Muralto 2
- Hori's Tsubame 3
- Time: 1.52.

9th Race.
- Fowler and Mackay's Man o'Grit 1
- Hardale's Kingsbridge 2
- Seiram's The Joker 3
- Time: 2.29⅘.

10th Race.
- J. Burton's Courang 1
- Artik's Assessor 2
- Zealot's Fifi 3
- Time: 1.21.

11th Race.
- Hamblin and Moore's Fradin 1
- E. C. L.'s Reveller 2
- M. and W.'s Lausanne 3
- Time: 1.34.

Second Day

May 16.

The results in the second day of the Tientsin spring races were as follows:

1st Race.
- W. Laidlaw's Mottled Jade 1
- Hori's Luck Longevity 2
- A. E. Tipper's Kirribilli 3
- Time: 1.16⅖.
- Owing to a bad start the race had to be run off again.

2nd Race.
- E. C. L.'s Lucky Star 1
- Seiram's The Joker 2
- Zealot's Wizard 3
- Time: 1.31⅕.

3rd Race.
- O. H.'s Sanit 1
- Cossack's Conqueror 2
- W. M. Howell's Gobi Elf 3
- Time: 2.03⅘.

4th Race.
- J. Burton's Myall 1
- Hardale's Kingsbridge 2
- E. Andrew's The Maltese Cat 3
- Time: 2.10⅕.

5th Race.
- Queensland's Badajoz 1
- Artik's Assessor 2
- A. E. Tipper's Anchor Bay 3
- Time: 1.47⅘.

6th Race.
- Yoshida's Katsura .... *
- Dr. John D. Moore's Voin .... *
- W. M. Howell's Gobi Queen 3
- Time: 3.14⅖.
- *Dead heat.

7th Race.
- J. Burton's Kookaburra 1
- C. and B.'s X-ray 2
- Wiking's Grane 3
- Time: 3.16.

8th Race.
- W. M. Howell's Gobi Eve 1
- J. Burton's Courang 2
- M. and W.'s Tiemo 3
- Time: 3.11.

9th Race.
- Fujiwara's Lucky Hill 1
- D. and L.'s White Jade 2
- Arthur Watts' Cracksman 3
- Time: 2.01⅖.

10th Race.
- Ian Howell's Tsagan 1
- Hori's Tsubami 2
- M. and W.'s Muralto 3
- Time: 1.31⅖.

11th Race.
- F. W. Freeford's Ladon 1
- Zealot's Wizard 2
- ——'s Wybridge 3
- Time: 1.13⅖.

In the eleventh race yesterday Mongolia's Batur and not M. and W.'s Lausanne, as given, was third. Lausanne came in third but was disqualified.—Reuter.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Herman Bell, pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals, was taken to a hospital late to-day suffering from stomach haemmorhage. His physicians said he will be unable to play baseball for several weeks.—United Press.

BOXING

Dempsey Promoting a Heavy-weight Bout

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Syracuse, N.Y., May 13.

George Cook, Australian heavy-weight boxer, to-day signed articles for a match with George Godfrey, American negro heavyweight. The match will be held at Detroit in June with Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion, acting as the promoter.—United Press.

New York, May 10.

Tommy Loughran, light-heavy-weight champion, will defend his title here on June 18 against the challenger Braddock. The men signed articles for the match, which will go 15 round, here to-day.

May 13.

The veteran middle weight boxer and ex-champion, Mike McTigue, staged a sensational come back in his match with Paul Hoffman here to-night, obtaining the a decision of the judges at the end of a 10 round encounter. McTigue won practically every round showing his superiority throughout the match.—United Press.

THE DAVIS CUP

Poland Eliminated by England

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Helsingfors, May 7.

Egypt was victorious over Finland in the Davis Cup matches played here to-day.

Grandguillot, after losing the first two sets, rallied and secured the next three from Granholm, the scores being 2-6, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5 and 6-2.

I. Washid was beaten by Grahn in two sets, 3-6 and 0-6, but then won the next three, by 6-3, 6-2 and 6-3.

Egypt has thus eliminated Finland, and will probably next meet Holland, as it is unofficially understood that Portugal has decided to scratch.—United Press.

Oslo, May 10.

The concluding match in the first round of the Davis Cup was played here to-day, Hungary beating Norway by four matches to one.—Reuter.

Warsaw, May 11.

England to-day eliminated Poland from the Davis Cup, winning two singles and the doubles.—Reuter.

Prague, May 12.

Czechoslovakia has eliminated Belgium from the Davis Cup Competition by winning four matches to one.—Reuter.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 14.

The Mexican and Cuban Davis Cup tennis teams in the American Zone will play in Havana May 17, it was announced here to-night, and the winning team will meet the survivor of the elimination series between Japan, the United States and Canada.

The latter teams are scheduled to start play in Montreal May 16-17-18.—United Press.

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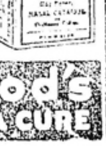
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LAW REPORTS

H. M. POLICE COURT

CHARGES AGAINST SIKHS

In H.M. Police Court, on May 13, five Indians were brought up on remand before the Registrar, Mr. A. J. Martin, on a charge of behaviour prejudicial to public safety. Evidence of arrest was given. The men were Ishar Singh, Indar Singh, Asa Singh, Narian Singh, and Hakim Singh. Mr. V. Priestwood appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Tyebo Wing for the defence.

In outlining the case, Mr. Priestwood said the accused had been arrested following reports made by police informers of meetings in a gurdhwara at 111 Paoshing Road, where those before the court made speeches considered prejudicial to public safety. The accused were not charged with sedition, but with a crime that threatened the security of H.M. Dominions.

The gurdhwara was closed in 1926 but opened in the spring of 1928 and the meetings at which the accused acted as leaders started in July last year and continued on Sundays and Sikh festival days. There were usually 200 to 300 persons present and, after hymns had been sung, Ishar Singh, as secretary of the meetings, called on various speakers, conspicuous among whom were the other accused.

Det. Sub-Insp. D. B. Ross said that he had been in charge of the Indian section C.I.D. for several months past. He had received reports of the meetings at 111 Paoshing Road and communicated the information to his superiors, who ordered that men be sent there to watch the proceedings. He sent two Sikhs attached to the Indian section of the S.M.P. Witness later received reports of what went on and had these translated. He was present at one meeting and found everything orderly, with various speakers being called from the assembly.

In the reports he found the name of Gajan Singh, "who was only doing his duty by his country," and at mention of whose name there was loud applause at the meeting. Gajan Singh was at one time a master at the Thomas Hanbury School and later was secretary of the Paoshing Road gurdhwara. He was arrested in May, 1927, on a charge of sedition and sentenced to one year in gaol, with deportation following. Witness attended another meeting in April, 1929, and heard Asa Singh speaking and an Indian woman chanting. What either was saying he could not tell, but there was no sign of disturbance among the listeners.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Wing, witness said that both meetings he attended had been orderly. A translator, Beasant Singh, attended all the meetings and made the reports which he later translated into English. Witness said the reports were made the following day at the police station and no notes had been made at the meeting.

Mr. Wing asked if the translators showed any special aptitude for translating, to which witness replied:—"They showed plenty of zeal."

Mr. Wing.—I'm sure of that.

Witness said further that the reports of the two translators on the same meeting would be "strikingly similar, with no variations," and he believed this to be because the men had retentive memories." He did not believe it possible that they had collaborated before writing the reports.

Mr. Wing asked if witness knew that the officials of the gurdhwara had written a letter to the S.M.P. asking that all police be sent to the meetings, instead of the two translators, who they alleged were prejudiced against them, to which witness answered:—"No."

Mr. Priestwood.—From your past experience as a police officer, what is your opinion of the law abiding qualities of Sikhs?

Mr. Wing.—I object. That is a monstrous question. You are practically asking that all Sikhs are guilty of something.

Ajan Singh, one of the interpreters, identified the translations.

A Recipe for Poetry

Besant Singh, Sikh Police Constable, attached as an interpreter to the C.I.D. said that he had gone to the Gurdwara on numerous occasions. Just how many he could not recall. He had been there on July 22 when Asa Singh had made a speech in which he said, "Whenever a poet makes a poetry at that time he is under influence of wine."

The speaker was telling the gathering about the Barbulai affair at Bombay which he was reading from the "North-China Daily News." He had seen the speaker many times before and was sure that after reading from the newspaper he had made a speech on his own. He had never gone alone to the Gurdwara because "the people hated me for being in the C.I.D. and would make trouble if I were alone." He had never taken notes at the meeting but had come back to the Central Police Station the following morning and written the reports himself. He had been present when the accused were arrested and had interpreted the warrants to them. They had not made any protest or trouble but had gone willingly to the station.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Wing, witness said that no violence or rudeness had ever been shown him at the Gurdwara. He had never talked the meetings over with Kahar Singh the other police translator who accompanied him and said that their reports were identical because they "had wonderful memories." His memory was great. He never forget anything. When asked how many times he had been to meetings at the Gurdwara he replied "I don't know." Repeated questioning by Mr. Wing brought no different answer and not until Mr. Wing asked if he had not been there nine times because of the nine reports he made witness replied. "Yes, I guess nine times."

Various extracts were read from the translations of the speeches and contained such as: "In the next war Turkey, Afghanistan and Persia must stand together and help one another." "All Indians must help one another in the next war with England." "We shall only obtain freedom by giving our lives." "The time has come when the people of India must show their strength by the sword" and "The English live in fine hotels and are great people while our children starve."

Mr. Wing brought an admission from witness that many of these extracts were read by the various speakers from newspapers published in India and registered with the British authorities there. Witness could not differentiate which were extracts and which were statements by the speakers.

When the case was resumed on May 14, Chur Singh, Havilder Major S. M. P., stated he had attended meetings at the Paoshing Road gurdwara and had heard Asa Singh, one of the accused, make a speech witness considered prejudicial to H.M. Government. He had heard other speakers but remembered Asa Singh in particular and some of the expressions he used were: "The government has troubled the Sikhs too much. In the Great War the Sikhs helped the government and the reward was they were shot in Jallianwalabagh. The government took our Maharajah to London by cheating" and "Our Maharajah gave us a necklace of diamonds and a canopy but the government took them away to look at them."

Other witnesses for the prosecution were Tota Singh, Pram Singh, Hakim Singh, and Karan Singh, all of whom testified having been present at meetings where they heard such expressions as "The white skins are eating us. We should unite with Russia and China because the British are looting our country. We pray God may ruin the British."

Statements Against Police

Mr. S. M. Edwards, Secretary S.M.C., was summoned on a subpoena to produce a letter sent to the S.M.C. by Ishar Singh. Witness further stated he had communicated the contents of the letter to the Police Department.

The letter was not read following a heated argument by counsel in which Mr. Priestwood held it could not be admitted as no man could manufacture evidence for himself.

Mr. Wing in turn stated the letter had been written several months before the present case was started and that had its contents been acted upon by the police, the case would not now be before the Court.

The court decided that the letter would be held in evidence.

Siran Singh and Dula Singh, attached to the Indian section S. M. P., stated they had been present at meetings and had heard such statements as "Let us expose the C.I.D. dogs who come here and swear falsely against us" and "If the police informers do not understand we will make them understand as we did to another in Nanking."

Mr. Wing then asked bail on the ground that all witnesses for the prosecution had been heard and there was no further possibility of intimidating them but bail was refused by the Court which held that the defendants would be retained in custody owing to the seriousness of the charge against them.

On May 15 Harim Singh was called as witness for the prosecution and Mr. Priestwood asked that he should be seated instead of giving evidence from the witness box as he had come directly from a hospital bed. The court acquiesced and the first question put to witness was, "What is your name," to which the answer was, "Four years and two months." Again Mr. Priestwood put the question and the answer was the same after which witness was excused.

Mr. Wing then asked for an adjournment on grounds that he had expected to obtain valuable information from witness but in the circumstances would be forced to consult his clients further.

The Defence

In a lengthy statement to the Court, opening the defence, on May 16, Mr. Wing took up certain statements alleged to have been made by the accused such as "one day we will be strong and expel everybody" and characterized them as "pious hopes." He said he had a double duty to perform in conducting the defence, being loyal to the Crown and loyal to his clients, but in this case he had no hesitancy whatever in believing they were completely innocent of any intention of wrongdoing. He believed the case as presented by the prosecution, from the composition of evidence offered by two principal witnesses, to be totally useless and recalled to the court that one of these witnesses appeared the day before and could not give evidence, because of unsound mind. He said that such a condition does not come suddenly and, therefore, he felt that the only evidence which could be used against the accused was that of the other witness who was especially disliked by the Sikhs using the Paoshing Road Gurdwara. He quoted a letter written by Ishar Singh, secretary of the Gurdwara, to Capt. Kennedy of the S.M.P. in which the request was made that the entire Sikh detachment of the police be permitted to frequent the Gurdwara instead of only the two Sikh police informers who the committee believed were giving false information against them.

Mr. Wing said that alleged statements about driving the English out of India left the police "absolutely cold but when remarks were made about the C.I.D. the prosecution started" and he believed the only reason the case had ever been brought to court was because of this.

Hakin Singh one of the accused, said that he had been present at the Gurdwara on numerous occasions but had never made a political speech. He stated any allegation that he had said "Kick out the British they are robbing us" was a lie. He had frequently read poems from Indian newspapers but they were mainly of a religious character and he had never made a speech of his own as politics were forbidden.

Witness was 30 years of age, was employed as a watchman, had served during the war and was honourably discharged with a good character. He had never had trouble with the police before.

Sign of Black Turban

In cross-examining witness Mr. Priestwood asked why he wore a black turban when it was the mark of a Sikh of radical belief, and said further that white or coloured turbans were the marks of loyal Sikhs.

Witness denied any knowledge of such meanings and said he wore a black turban because he liked it. He said all statements attributed to him by the police informers were lies because the police Sikhs were anxious to get control of the Gurdwara for themselves. Witness had three army medals but did not wear them because he had lost the ribbons and did not know where he could buy others. Mr. Priestwood asked if he had stopped wearing the medal ribbons because of a feeling against England but witness answered "No." He was again questioned as to the colour of his turban and its significance and Mr. Wing interrupted, "What difference if he didn't know the latest fashions in turbans."

The court then asked if witness was a loyal Sikh? "Yes" was the answer. "Loyal to the Government and the prophet."

The next witness was another of the accused Narain Singh, who said he had been present at many meetings in the Gurdwara and had read extracts from two newspapers, "Bahadur" and poems from holy books to those of the assembly who could not read. He had never made a political speech because they were forbidden.

He was cross-questioned by counsel for the prosecution and the reason for his turban being black was brought up. Witness said "I wear black turban because it is my will."

Mr. Priestwood, "Isn't it true that you wear a black turban because you are a radical and against the government in India?"

Witness, (pointing) "There is a Sikh high in the police with a black turban, does that mean he is disloyal to the government?"

Mr. Priestwood, "Are you satisfied with the present way India is governed?"

Mr. Wing, interrupting, "Are all Englishmen?"

Witness, "Yes I am satisfied."

Witness stated further that he did not serve in the army because of physical disabilities. He thought the charges against him were the result of personal differences with the police informers.

The case was adjourned.

FALSE PRETENCES CHARGE DISMISSED

In H.M. Court on May 15, before Mr. A. J. Martin, Registrar, the remanded hearing of the charge against C. H. Chaves of obtaining money under false pretenses brought by Woo Ting-chong and Sung Pao-hung, was continued. Complainants were represented by Mr. Paul Urban of Messrs. Hansons whilst defendant appeared on his own behalf.

Mr. Chaves read a prepared statement to the court in which he stated that he had until recently been employed as a shipping clerk by the Robert Dollar Co. and while in that capacity had been approached by complainants who asked him to "say a word for them" to secure the position of labour contractor that was vacant. He (defendant) stated he told them he had no powers to secure any position but would do what he could. Later the two complainants appeared at his house and asked if he wanted a loan of some money. He replied "Yes" and received $120 against which he signed a promissory note. At different intervals came additional money until he stated he had signed notes amounting to $450. He further alleged that when the position was filled by another, complainants appeared at his house with several friends and threatened him. He then signed an additional note for $600, and a day later complainants appeared and demanded immediate payment. When he could not comply "he alleged" they went to the general manager of the Dollar Company and as a result he was dismissed.

No Interest Called For

Counsel for complainants in cross-examination brought out that no interest was called for in the notes and "charged defendant that when the position was secured for my clients the notes were to be torn up" to which defendant answered "Nothing like that. It was only a loan. It was not squeeze."

Mr. Urban further stated that the prosecution was financed by the Robert Dollar Co., "who took the attitude that the defendant should be punished for attempting to sell a position over which he had no control."

On May 16, the court held that there was considerable doubt about the money having been obtained by false pretences and ordered the case to be dismissed.

BLUEJACKET'S DEATH

A finding that "deceased met his death by committing suicide by drowning while of unsound mind" was delivered in H.M.Police Court on May 16 by Mr. A. J. Martin, Registrar, acting as Coroner, in the remanded inquest into the death of William Arthur Kempshall, 2nd class engine room assistant on H.M.S. Ladybird, whose body was found in the Whangpoo River on February 17.

George H. Thompson, Paymaster-Commander H.M. Navy, was called as witness and stated that a naval court of inquiry had been held into the death of deceased and that all witnesses who gave evidence at that court were now away from Shanghai and would not be likely to return for several months.

Zee Ah-she, sampan coolie, was then called and stated he had been hired by deceased on the night of February 16 at the Wayside Public Wharf to make a trip to a naval ship in mid-stream, and that when half-way out deceased had jumped overboard from the sampan and drowned. Witness had managed to grasp him by the collar but had been shaken off and deceased was not seen again. Witness reported the matter to the River Police.

A verdict as stated was returned.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

DIVORCE ACTION

Ludmela Medlenka sued Arthur Medlenka for divorce in the American Court on May 13, charging desertion. They were married in 1922, according to petitioner. No answer to the petition was filed and Judge Purdy granted an interlocutory decree.

PROVISIONAL COURT

FAILURE TO TAKE PAPER DELIVERY

A civil action for Tls. 22,565.67 brought by Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, against the Kien Paper Mill and its manager Wong Shih-yen, was heard at the Provisional Court on May 10 by Judge Ying and Mr. S. L. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy, and resulted in judgement being reserved following the non-appearance of the defendants. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. A. M Preston of Messrs. Ellis & Hayes.

A representative of the defendant was present and asked that the case be adjourned pending the return from Hangchow of Wong Shih-yen but application was denied by the court when evidence was offered that the defendant was in the Settlement.

Evidence was offered that on August 8 last year the British firm sold the defendant a quantity of pulp paper at Tls. 70 per ton. The goods arrived ahead of the date fixed in the contract and though the defendant was notified in due time they failed to accept the goods or pay for them.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AGENT

In the Provisional Court, on May 14, before Judge Chen and Mr. H. E. Stevens, Senior Consul's Deputy, Zung Z-tshung was charged with unlawfully misappropriating and converting to his own use a quantity of kerosene, etc., and the proceeds of his sales, viz., $72,000, the property of the Asiatic Petroleum Co.

At the outset of the hearing, Judge Chen said that the three points in this case appeared to be 1. accused sold the goods below the price authorized by complainants; 2. the stocks issued to him and the stocks in his godowns did not tally; and 3. accused misappropriated money received by him as agent for the complainant company.

Mr. A. Ting, for complainants, informed the Court that the prosecution had proved that accused had misappropriated $71,903. It was impossible to get definite proof that

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he sold below authorized prices but inquiries showed that it had been done.

Mr. Pawley said that he had visited Changsha and all the company's sub-agencies in the Changsha district and found no stocks against the statements and that there was practically no money outstanding: it had all been collected. At Wang-ka-loo, he found 130 units of oil, so he told the sub-agent to send the money for this direct to the company and not to accused. Three weeks later, the company received $20, which was all the money collected from the Changsha district.

At Dah-dai, in course of conversation with the manager of the Texas Oil Co., witness learned that the stocks shown to him before by the Van Chong agency (accused's company) as being A.P.C. stocks had been borrowed from some other people. This was during his visit in November. When he went to Sungkiang, he went to see the agency but no agent was there nor were there any books. It was presumed that these had been taken to Shanghai. Witness inquired about outstanding stocks and money and was told that there were no stocks and that the outstanding money amounted to $1,000 or so. He then visited the godown at Sungkiang and found no stocks. The agencies up-country, he learned, also had no stocks.

Many Units Alleged Missing

This evidence was corroborated by Chinese assistants. One said that he was not allowed to bring the oil to Shanghai and that he had been paid only $300. He also has been told that the accounts had been sent to Shanghai. There should have been 500 units at Wang-ka-loo but only 150 were found. Another witness said that, in Sungkiang, 23,000 units were missing. The agent had sold the oil to other companies. It was against the rules for one company to sell oil to another. Witness had been told that oil had been sold under authorized prices. He discovered at Tsur-tach that some $5,000 or $4,000 was owing to the company and that 400 units had been sold to the Texas Co. and 300 units to the Standard Oil Co.

Mr. Zau, for accused, said that his client could prove that he had not collected all the accounts due to the Van Chong Co. He had sent men out but, until they returned, he could not say how much he owed the company.

The Judge asked how much accused admitted owing.

Mr. Zau replied that he could not say until his men had returned.

Sing Yuan stated that he owed accused $24,000 and that he had an account of over $30,000 which he had not collected. He dealt in oil and had always owed accused money: accused had asked him to pay. His shop was now closed but he was having his accounts collected by a man who was still in the country.

Accused said that he could not get all the accounts ready in two weeks as there were over 100 agencies to visit and it would take at least a month.

A remand was ordered until June 3.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

A further remand was ordered by Judge Chen in the Shanghai Provisional Court on May 14 in the case involving the alleged embezzlement of five lakhs of taels from the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce.

Two Chinese were charged in the case, one being R. Ching, described as a manager, and Wong Tsz-ziang, a proprietor (of what it was not stated), with being concerned, prior to September 11, with embezzling Tls. 500,000, whilst in the employ of the complainant bank.

Counsel in the case were Mr. Lee Tseu-yuin (for complainants) and Messrs. E. Y. B. Kiang and Dei Ching, for accused.

At the request of counsel, the case was not heard and an application for an adjournment was granted.

UNBURIED coffins must be removed from open spaces before June 30, as they are a menace to the general health of the public, or steps will be taken to gather them together and burn them. This is the gist of an order issued jointly by the Bureaux of Public Safety and Public Health for Greater Shanghai.

PERSONAL NOTES

MRS. W. E. Fairbairn, wife of Supt. Fairbairn, has left for Home.

MR. J. R. L. Calder has returned to Shanghai after an extended visit to Australia.

THE late Mrs. Caroline Augusta Jane Galton (76), widow of W. P. Galton, formerly of Foochow, China, left estate valued at £7,727.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly in Hongkong, between Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., of 405 The Peak, Hongkong, eldest son of the Rev. W. H. Hole, late Rector of Georgeham, Devon, and Dorothea Elisabeth, daughter of the late Rev. A. A. Astley and Mrs. Astley, Dye House, Thursley, Surrey.

LONDON:—The "Daily Express" understands that Sir Beilby Alston, formerly Minister at Peking, has resigned his post as British Ambassador to Brazil.—Reuter.

THE Chinese papers report that M. W. J. Oudendijk, the Dutch Minister and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, is soon to leave for Home to spend the summer. During his absence, Mr. K. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, will act as Doyen.

MR. R. C. K. Johnson, for so many years amateur billiard champion of Shanghai, has returned on a brief visit which is part of a business tour of the Far East in general. Mr. Johnson is looking exceptionally well. He has been following reports of local billiards with much interest and is highly gratified at the enthusiasm that has been shown this season, much of which, it can be said, is the outcome of his own earlier efforts to popularize tournament play in the Settlement.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, at which Sir John Sandeman Allen M.P. was in the chair, 30 resident fellows, 111 non-resident fellows, six undergraduates and three associates were elected, amongst them being Mr. V. W. G. Smith, of Shanghai.

THE engagement is announced between John Vincent Blood-Smyth (late Captain R.A.F., and Gold Coast Political Service) son of the late Lieut. Colonel Blood-Smyth and Mrs. Blood-Smyth of Queen's Gate Place, London, and Doris Mary, daughter of Mrs. F. H. Greybrook of Shanghai.

THE American Consulate General is interested in obtaining information concerning the whereabouts of Miss Rachel B. Jenkins, for many years engaged in nursing here; the whereabouts of Commodore B. M. Pyshnoff; and the whereabouts of M. J. White, formerly residing at 39-B Kiangse Road.

THE engagement is announced of Mr. J. G. Crighton of the Shanghai Municipal Police and son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Crighton of Dundee, Scotland, to Miss Julie Lawrence, daughter of the late G. H. Lawrence, of Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10:—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha str. Korea Maru arrived from the Far East to-day passengers including Miss Sally Joyce, who has filled an engagement as an entertainer in Shanghai. Miss Joyce is *en route* to Hollywood to marry Mr. John Harrison, a film actor.—United Press.

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CORRESPONDENCE

FOREIGN SAFEGUARDS IN CHINA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR, Three weeks ago we heard Mr. O. M. Green deliver his speech at the Ratepayers' Meeting on the subject of the absolute necessity for Shanghai to present its case and combat active Chinese propaganda on the spot at the capitals of the Powers. The speech was, it will be remembered, roundly applauded.

Some ten days ago the redoubtable Mr. Bruce Lockhart came out in "The Showdown" with his proposal that Shanghai should send the Director-General to Washington to just the end proposed by Mr. Green. Some regard this suggestion as a beautiful "leg-pull". I would not put this beyond Mr. Lockhart, and there are certain little glints in his article which lend colour to such an interpretation. But even if this is a case of subtility, we should not forget the tale of Balaam. Often a jest contains more of the real salt of life than all the wisdom of the sages.

Howbeit, whether the proposal of Mr. Fessenden be put forward seriously or not, many folks in Shanghai regard it seriously and with high approval as a piece of real constructive thought. We islanders in Shanghai know that Mr. Green has stated the necessities of the case and we believe, many of us, that Mr. Lockhart has carried the matter a trifle further, no matter how *feasible* an object we may consider him to be.

But what are we doing about it all? Is the Council moving in the matter? We can hardly expect them to inform us whether they are or not, at least, until they have come to a decision. But we might do something to let them know what we think. Are there sufficient ratepayers with the initiative to call a special meeting on this subject, which is really that of this community's survival under livable conditions? Three weeks and hardly a public comment! (This is the excuse for the exercise of my own unready pen.) Are we to say nothing and do nothing while our safety, not to say our liberties, are surrendered? Remember the attack on extraterritoriality and the courts that has developed during those three weeks. I write "courts" in the plural advisedly because the attack is directed not only at the provisional court with its truncated supervision, but also at the consular courts, inferior to the Chinese courts, forsooth!

The position grows more serious every day. The sending of a Commissioner to London is even more important than sending one to Washington, but who should I say, granted the Council will move before everything is gone?

Shanghai, wake up! Send a Commissioner to Washington, yes, but send one to London even earlier. Let Chamberlain know what he is doing to us. Tell him about Hankow and the result of Indian concessions. Expose the cross misrepresentation of Chinese propaganda where the exposure is of use. Wake up or lose all!

I am, etc.,
COG.

Shanghai, May 9, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The obvious inference in "Cog's" letter is that the representatives in China—the consuls and ministers of Great Britain and the United States, are just a lot of dum figureheads who either tell their respective Governments nothing about actual conditions here, or that what they report is not worthy of serious consideration and is wholly ignored or disbelieved.

Such an idea is stupid. We may accept it as a fact that the said representatives have their wits about them, and that they get to find out and are able to report more fully about how things are going on in this country than the "man in the street" is ever in a position to know.

But the point is that in London and in Washington they have to deal with these matters from a totally different angle and on a totally different plane—*international questions*—whereas we here view them only in the light as affecting our existence and liberties as a *community*.

Is it not common knowledge that the United States Government are ready to concede *everything* to Nanking, but for the agreement with Great Britain and Japan that no one party is to take independent action?

As regards the British attitude, nothing can be more illuminating than the words of the chairman at the annual general meeting of the China Association held in London just a month ago:

> "We cannot expect China to develop economically and to remain stunted politically. In enjoying the benefits of her economic development we have got to accord her an increasing degree of political freedom. In these circumstances our most useful function appears to me to be that of helping our Government to adapt the various foreign institutions which have grown up in China to the new conditions surrounding them."

There is no need to read between the lines. One thing all foreigners in Shanghai—and not a few hundred thousand Chinese too—should feel devoutly thankful for at this juncture is, that by the foresight and action of the British Government—and the British Government only—we were saved from an unending catastrophe—a catastrophe that history would have written down as simply an inevitable event in the course of national upheaval, like what took place in Soviet Russia.

I am, etc.,
H. A. T.

Shanghai, May 11, 1929.

THE BAN ON THE "N.-C.D.N."

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR, The Imperialistic, or better still, the Radical Imperialistic attitude of free and united China in banning your journals from transmission is one more reason why China should get extraterritorial rights to foreigners relinquished.

What would the Nanking Government have to say were British ships to refuse to carry Chinese postal matter by way of gentle retaliation?

I am, etc.,
FENESTRA.

Tsingtao, May 11, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Although everyone naturally desires to believe the declarations of the Nationalists that since the departure of Borodin from China, the Nationalist Government is no longer under the influence of Bolsheviks, it is evident that many of the methods employed by them are Bolshevik methods pure and simple.

The recent action of the Nationalist officials in refusing transmission of the "North-China Daily News" through the post is certainly an instance of this adoption of high-handed Bolshevik methods, common only in Moscow.

It should be remembered that a similar ban was put upon an American newspaper, "The North China Star," some months ago, because the Nationalists took exception to a political report published by that paper.

Is it possible that they contemplate driving out of China all foreign newspapers and all correspondents of Home papers as a means of preventing the publication abroad of any criticisms?

The widest publicity should be given throughout the world to this matter. People in America and Britain and other lands should be informed before it is too late.

I am, etc.,
AMERICAN.

Shanghai, May 13, 1929.

PARKING AND CONGESTION

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the last Municipal Report, references are made to road-widening schemes—some accomplished, others projected—and figures are given showing the tremendous cost, notably of the section of Nanking Road where it joins the Bund. Presumably the object of widening a road is to improve traffic conditions, but if this is the main object the money might well be saved or spent on something of greater benefit to the community.

With the disappearance of the "Watson" block, and the substantial addition to the width of Nanking Road, one hoped for some relief in the congestion at this point. Actually, the benefit to traffic has been exactly *nil*. Within a few hours of the completion of the work the new section was fully occupied by cars and rickshas and gives every promise of being merely another more or less permanent parking space.

During the rush hours and, in a lesser degree, at all times of the day, the snail-like progress of westbound traffic is due almost entirely to the line of vehicles parked between Lane, Crawford's building and Honan Road. Until this is kept absolutely clear of all vehicles—motor and otherwise—there can be no hope of speeding up traffic. Under present conditions, one lumbering trancar can hold up most of the traffic behind it from the Bund to Chekiang Road. The few cars that manage to pass do so only by making frenzied dashes when opportunity offers, thus adding to the already innumerable hazards of the road.

At 12.15 p.m. today, with traffic at its heaviest, cars were double-banked outside Sassoon House and the Palace Hotel. From Lane, Crawford's to Honan Road the south side of the road was almost entirely occupied by stationary cars, as was the north side between Honan Road and Moutrie's building. My car was eight minutes covering the few hundred yards between the Bund and Honan Road!

There seems to be no good reason why a very small percentage of car owners, whether they are shopping or not, should be allowed still further to complicate Shanghai's appalling traffic problem. No regulation which permits vehicles to park for ten, or five, or even two minutes is of any practical value. To enforce the rule would need a special squad of police and, in any case, the space vacated by one car is immediately taken by another, leaving the situation as it was before.

If all parking were forbidden on Nanking Road during normal traffic hours, say between 8.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., I am convinced that the average speed of traffic would be increased by at least fifty per cent. But the solution looks so simple that I am sure there must be some snag in it!

Can the Traffic Department do nothing, or must we await the appointment of another of those Special Committees of business men that appear to be necessary to teach the "experts" how to do their jobs?

I am, etc.,
TAO-LU.

Shanghai, May 14, 1929.

MONEY STOLEN IN THE POST

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The administration of the local Post Office has recently been subjected to considerable criticism on the inefficient service it is rendering to the public. Here is a case that demands not only an explanation but redress as well.

Seven weeks ago I mailed at the headquarters of the local Post Office an insured packet, enclosing twenty dollars gold in banknotes with an accompanying letter. The banknotes and the letter were enclosed in the presence of the postal officials and handed over to them for transmission to Europe.

This packet has now been returned to me bearing the Irkutsk Post Office stamp and Soviet seals. But in place of the twenty dollars gold in banknotes, which I enclosed, I found there seven three rouble notes, and instead of my letter, a note scribbled in pencil on scrap paper, attached to the packet, with the information that the Soviet "government" does not allow the entry of roubles from abroad into Russia!

Now comes the question: has the local Postal Commissioner the right to wash his hands of this matter? His excuse that the seals of his Post Office are plastered over with Bolshevik seals and therefore he cannot be responsible, is nothing but an attempt to evade his office's responsibility.

I hold the receipt of his Post Office for a duly insured packet with contents declared. He has undertaken to transmit this, for which service I paid what was asked of me, and it is, therefore, his duty to investigate thoroughly this flagrant breach of postal trust, and bring to book the thieving postal officials whoever and wherever they may be, and also to refund to me the money I entrusted to his Post Office for transmission.

The above not only calls into question the working efficiency of the Chinese Post Office, but it also serves as a warning against sending anything of importance or of value "Viâ Siberia."

I am, etc.,
EVA.

Shanghai, May 11, 1929.

LISTENING IN ON ENGLAND

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is perhaps a matter of interest that this morning, between 2 and 3.30 a.m., I was receiving the English broadcasting from Chelmsford on, I understand, 24 metres. There was difficulty in hearing the announcer, but a lecture on birds came through fairly well, and several orchestral numbers, one a selection from "Ruy Blas," and a fine soprano solo came through very well, all on a loud speaker.

This was a first effort at long-distance short-wave reception—almost a first try at short-wave reception of any kind. It may interest others to know that three valves of an old five-valve set were used with a Fludlite adaptor; the antenna is about a hundred feet long, about forty feet above the ground, lying east and west.

I am, etc.,
M. WHITE STEVENS.

Shanghai, May 15, 1929.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Volunteer Corps.

Field Artillery Battery (Horse).—Major E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., is transferred to Headquarters.

Captain H. B. Lobb to command.

"A" Company.—The commission of Captain G. H. Mann, M.C., is renewed from March 24, 1929.

"B" Company.—2nd Lieut. F. G. Jones is promoted Lieutenant, dated April 28, 1929.

Russian Company.—2nd Lieut. A. L. Orlov resigns his commission.

Annual Inspection.—The Report of Brigadier O. C. Borrett, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., Commander Shanghai Area, H. B. M. Forces in China, upon his recent inspection of the Corps, is appended, together with the letter of acknowledgment:—

Headquarters, Shanghai Area,
May 2, 1929.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward a report on the inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps for the current year.

I was much struck with the efficiency of the Corps, and am of opinion that the Council may be well satisfied.

Although numbers have not been increased during the year, the addition of the Russian Detachment has added materially to the value of the Corps.

A serious matter for consideration is the range practice of the Artillery. I understand they will not be able to shoot this year or until the Chinese Authorities are prepared again to afford facilities.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
O. C. BORRETT,
Brigadier,
Commander Shanghai Area.

H. E. ARNHOLD, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

REPORT.

General Remarks.—I am of opinion that the Corps is in an efficient condition and capable of carrying out any duties it may be called on to perform.

While a good spirit pervades each unit of the Corps, it is particularly noticeable in certain Troops and Companies in which it is recognized that soldiering need not invariably be treated with the utmost gravity.

2. *Strength.*—The number of all ranks who turned out for the Ceremonial Parade and for the detailed inspection was most creditable.

3. *Ceremonial Parade.* — The Corps was well turned out, was steady on parade, handled their arms and marched well. It was an imposing ceremonial which must have been a source of gratification to the Council and the many residents of Shanghai who witnessed it.

4. *Equipment.*—Generally good but would look better and last longer if Mills' Equipment Cleaner were provided.

5. *Clothing.*—Good with the exception of the Russian Detachment.

6. *Arms.*—Guns, automatic and rifles are in good order except that many rifles require minor repairs. These are repairable by a Regimental Armourer and should receive attention.

The Corps possesses no Drill Pattern Lewis Guns or Machine Guns. It is for consideration whether this is not a false economy, as the wear and tear on the service weapons during training is very considerable and may render them prematurely unserviceable.

7. *Horses.*—Serviceable and in good condition.

8. *Automatics, Light Horse and American Troops.*—A very useful adjunct.

9. *Artillery.*—Both Batteries are in very good order. The 4.5-in. Battery has adapted itself well to its new form of locomotion.

The 2.75-in. gun is obsolete and the question of future supplies of ammunition requires attention. It is an unsatisfactory weapon and should be replaced as occasion offers.

10. *Armoured Car Company.*—Very efficient. All the personnel should be armed with revolvers.

11. *Lewis Guns.*—A useful weapon which deserves more attention.

12. *Musketry.*—Satisfactory.

13. The Armoured Car Company has the only Machine Guns in the Corps.

I would suggest the raising of a Company of 16 Machine Guns. The increased fire power would be a great asset and compensate to a certain extent for lack of numbers.

Return of Communicable Disease

Reported during the week ending Saturday, midnight, May 11, 1929.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smallpox	2	6
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Diphtheria	1	1
Tuberculosis	2	18
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0
Amœbic Dysentery	1	0
Bacillary Dysentery	0	[illegible]
Plague	0	0
Cerebrospinal Fever	2	29
Total Deaths in all Causes	12	275

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Large Stocks Kept in China
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SHANGHAI—HONGKONG

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

The King's Speech: Friendly Message to China: Hopes of Disarmament: The Improvement in Trade: State of Rival Parties

London, May 10.

The King resumed charge of official business to-day.

In connection with the dissolution of Parliament His Majesty held a meeting of the Privy Council, at Craigweil House, Bognor, which was in telephonic communication with the Houses of Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor read the Speech from the Throne in the House of Lords, after which the Privy Council at Bognor signed the proclamation for the dissolution of Parliament.

The Speech from the Throne announcing the dissolution of Parliament refers to the ratification of the Kellogg Peace Pact and the mission of the Duke of Gloucester to convey the Order of the Garter to Japan, "as a pledge of the friendship uniting the two countries in their determination to cooperate in the peaceful settlement of international questions, both in the Far East and all over the world."

Good Wishes to China

It then alludes to the recognition of the Chinese Government by Great Britain, expressing the hope that internal peace will soon be restored in that country and that events will continue to improve and gradually progress towards more stable conditions. His Majesty states, "I am glad that it has been possible for full recognition to be accorded to the National Government at Nanking and a treaty concluded recognizing the principle of complete tariff autonomy."

His Majesty also hopes that internal peace will soon be restored in Afghanistan so as to permit the resumption of normal friendly intercourse between Britain and that country.

The King states that new hope of the early achievement of naval disarmament has been held out by the speech made by Mr. Hugh Gibson, the American delegate, at the recent Preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva, adding: "My Government was not slow to express its appreciation of this speech."

His Majesty prays that success will crown the labours of the Simon Commission, and announces that, in pursuance of the recommendations made at the Imperial Conference in 1926, arrangements will be made for a meeting to be held in October of a committee of experts on the operation of Dominion legislation and also of a subconference on the merchant shipping legislation.

Improvement in Trade

His Majesty says that unemployment in Britain continues to be a cause of anxiety, "but a substantial improvement has occurred and there are now grounds for the belief that we are moving towards a higher level of employment all over the country."

"The derating scheme and the reorganisation of the present form of Local Government Boards promise widespread benefits, particularly in the trades which form the bases of our industry."

A royal proclamation orders the new Parliament to assemble on the 25th June.—Reuter.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES

Mr. Baldwin Opens the Campaign

London, May 10.

The state of the various political Parties constituting the House of Commons at the time of the dissolution was as follows:

Conservatives	398
Labour Party	163
Liberal Party	45
Independents	3
Constitutionalists	2
Independent Liberal	1
Irish Nationalist	1
Communist	1
Prohibitionist	1

To His Majesty the Decision

May 11.

The Premier, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, opening the Conservative campaign at the Albert Hall to-day, replied to the challenge made by the leader of the Liberal Party, Mr. Lloyd George, at Milford Haven on April 27, when he asked the Premier to say whether, if the Conservative Government were defeated in the forthcoming Elections, he would advise the King to establish a Socialist administration.

Mr. Baldwin quoted parliamentary authorities emphasizing the discretion of the Crown in the choice of a Prime Minister. Therefore, he declared Mr. Lloyd's George's question did not arise.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Reply to the Liberal Promise

London, May 10.

The Government has issued a memorandum on unemployment in the form of a White Paper in reply to the Liberal pamphlet expounded by Mr. Lloyd George, the leader of the Liberal Party, at a luncheon in London on March 1 to the Liberal candidates who will represent the Liberal Party in the General Election.

It consists of a general statement in which the Minister of Labour, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, says that the Liberal programme will simply create a problem of demobilization when carried out. He expressed the opinion that it is impracticable as it is based on a misunderstanding of the unemployment problem.

The Minister of Transport, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Ashley, the Minister of Health, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Postmaster-General, Sir William Mitchell Thomson, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, contribute memoranda dealing with their own spheres.

Mr. Lloyd George's Project

It will be recalled that Mr. Lloyd George, at the luncheon on March 1 to the candidates who will represent the Liberal Party, outlined the programme of the Party. He stated that they were ready with schemes of work which could be put into immediate operation and which would reduce unemployment to normal proportions within a year without adding a penny to national or local taxation. They were not proposing relief works, but works which would properly equip the nation.

He then dwelt on the transport system which, he said, must be reorganized and a national system of roads completed. He referred, among other things, to the reforms to be carried out in connection with afforestation, mines and telephones, in which connection the Liberal Government would provide work for two years for 60,000 men and women.

The Liberal Pledge

Mr. Lloyd George accused the Government of having borrowed £10,000,000 to keep men in enforced idleness. "Surely money could be borrowed for the schemes I have propounded to remove the disgrace and humiliation of unemployment."

In conclusion he claimed that the Liberal Party was the only Party capable of executing such a business programme.

May 13.

The publication by the Government of a memorandum on unemployment in the form of a White Paper on the 10th, in reply to the Liberal pamphlet expounded by Mr. Lloyd George on March 1, is denounced by both the leader of the Labour Party and the leader of the Liberal Party.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in a speech at Seaham to-day, strongly condemned "dipping into the public purse" for publishing "an Election manifesto in the guise of an official publication."

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the National Liberal Club to-day, chided the Government's "unprecedented and unwarranted step in issuing a document with the seal of the Crown as a politicial pamphlet—a thoroughly discreditable performance."

The Labour Party has adopted Mr Thomas Aprhys, who is blind, as Mr. Lloyd George's opponent in the Carnarvon Boroughs for the General Election.—Reuter.

NO WILD PROMISES FROM MR. BALDWIN

London, May 11.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in the course of his election address to-day, reiterates his refusal to make spectacular promises.

He lays down a comprehensive programme to stimulate trade and for the creation of permanent employment. He declares that there will be no general tariff, but all industries may seek safeguarding, providing no taxation of food is involved.

He adds that he will continue to promote Imperial preference, to which the Empire, which to-day is our best customer, has appreciatively responded, but "we regard the employment of British capital and finance in British enterprise as likely to prove a more fruitful investment than speculative loans or guarantees to a foreign government which squanders its own resources in a futile war against capitalism and which so far has shown neither a friendly disposition towards Britain nor a readiness to recognize past obligations."

Mr. Baldwin, after his adoption as candidate for the Bewdley Division of Worcestershire, announced that he was in entire agreement with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's demand for a clear-cut majority in order to avoid a stale-mate in the Government. He said this was important from a domestic point of view, but even more important abroad for the maintenance of British influence for world-peace and the influence of Britain with the United States.

Foreign Policy

The section of the address dealing with foreign affairs declares that the promotion of peace and disarmament has been the prime object of their foreign policy, and that policy has proved successful over the whole field of Foreign Affairs. The improvement in the international situation brought by important treaties, such as that signed at Locarno and the Kellogg Pact, leads his Ministers to look with confidence for an early advance towards disarmament.

He says they have set a notable example in the reduction of armaments and, along with this reduction in fighting strength, they have progressively reduced cost of the Imperial deficit, despite considerable programmes of replacement and rearmament in all three Services necessitated by modern conditions. In 1929-1930 the total estimated expenditure on defence services shows a reduction of approximately £7,500,000 as compared with the corresponding cost in 1924-1925.

The development of the League of Nations is a cardinal principle of the foreign policy of the Conservative Party. The importance attached by the present Government to the work of the League is illustrated by the fact that Great Britain has been continuously represented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the Council and in the Assembly of the League. "We welcome the fruit of his consistent policy in the advance recently made at Geneva towards an International Agreement for the reduction of armaments and we greatly hope for a further advance in this direction on the lines of the proposals foreshadowed by the representative of the United States of America. We will continue, in every sphere of foreign policy, to act in close consultation and co-operation with the governments of the Dominions."

Confident of Victory

May 13.

In a message to the country the Premier, Mr. Baldwin, says that he starts on his election campaign confident of victory.

The Conservative Party, he asserts, is absolutely united and is backed by five years of hard work for the betterment of industry and the welfare of the people. He asks for a simple mandate from the nation to continue to build up its prosperity on the same sound lines as in the past. He remarks that neither the Liberal Party nor the Socialists can offer the country the stable, steady and progressive government it needs at the present time, and he does not doubt that British electors will give the Conservative Party a decisive mandate to go full speed ahead with their policy.—Reuter.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S POLICY

London, May 12.

The election address of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the leader of the Labour Party, describes him as a believer in Socialist ideas who will do his best to apply them in a businesslike way as a solution of industrial difficulties and for the augmentation of national prosperity.

He dismisses anti-Socialist scaremongers as people who insult the intelligence of electors.

Mr. Macdonald says the Labour Government will eventually nationalize the coal industry; concentrate on the clearance of slum areas; amplify maternity benefits; protect children's health through prenatal and baby clinics; facilitate education; pass the Factories Bill; ratify the Washington Eight-Hours' Convention; amend the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Trade-Union Law, so that the grave and insulting injustice done to industrial combinations of workmen will not continue; deal with conditions in the iron and steel industries; and appoint a commission to consider the licensing laws for the control of the liquor traffic, all of which will save a great deal of the money which has been misspent through pauperising agencies. Therefore there will not be any nett cost to the country which, on the contrary, will be enriched by taxing land values and increasing the taxation on other huge unearned incomes.—Reuter.

MESSAGE TO THE WOMEN VOTERS

London, May 14.

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, wife of the Premier, has addressed a message to the women voters of the country in which she recites the domestic policy of the Conservatives.

"During the war, in the night watches and in pursuing our daily avocations," her message concludes, "we women prayed to God to send us peace. Then came strikes; again we prayed for peace. Let us keep the Government which worked for peace maintained for peace."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Hamilton, in Lanarkshire, to-day, adverted to the White Paper on unemployment published by the Government on May 10.

The Labour leader said that the matter was more serious than it had originally appeared to be: not only had public money been used for Tory electioneering, but members of the Civil Service had been enlisted to supplement the Tory headquarters staff. By that enlistment, he declared, the Government had done very great injury to public confidence in the Civil Service.—Reuter.

IRELAND AND THE VATICAN

Diplomatic Relations to be Established

Rome, May 11.

The "Osservatore Romano" states that the Irish Free State has applied to the Vatican with a view to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The Holy See has agreed to send a representative to Dublin and to receive a Minister of the Irish Free State accredited to the Vatican.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 14:—The London "Gazette" announces that Major-General Sir C. C. Van Straurenzen, General-Officer Commanding in Malaya, has relinquished his appointment.—Reuter.

KING'S ARRIVAL IN WINDSOR

Triumphant Progress by Road from Bognor

London, May 12.

The town of Windsor is preparing a civil welcome for the King, who will leave Bognor by motor-car on Wednesday morning, arriving at Windsor Castle in time for luncheon.

May 14.

It may be recalled that on April 28 an anonymous donor, under the pseudonym "Audax", wrote to Baron Stamfordham, the Private Secretary to the King, undertaking to set aside over a period of seven years a total sum of 100,000 guineas, to form the nucleus of a National Thank Offering Fund, to express joy at the King's return to health.

Audax is, according to the "Evening Standard," the company director, Mr. George Roberts, of Wimbledon.

May 15.

An enthusiastic farewell was extended to the King and Queen by the inhabitants of Bognor to-day when they left for Windsor Castle.

A heartfelt welcome greeted the King along the whole journey which he made to-day from Bognor to Windsor, a distance of 60 miles. At every town and village the inhabitants were waiting in their numbers to bid him "God Speed." By the King's wish, the chauffeur went slowly through every village and His Majesty bowed, smiled and raised his hat in response to the enthusiastic cheers of the villagers.

As the Royal car came up Castle Hill, Windsor, rose-petals were showered on it from the windows of the houses and covered its roof.

The King was obviously much moved by the popular demonstration of interest in his welfare and delight at his recovery which he had witnessed.

It was officially stated at Windsor Castle this afternoon that the King had borne the journey well and shown no signs of fatigue.

The King and Queen will spend about three and a half weeks quietly at Windsor Castle. Usually, when the Court is at Windsor there is much entertaining but during the King's present stay entertaining will be modified, on the advice of His Majesty's doctors. It is definitely stated the King will not attend the Ascot race-meeting, which is one of the chief social events of the season and takes place in the middle of June. It is expected His Majesty will have removed to Sandringham before this.—British Wireless through Reuter.

All India Thanksgiving

Simla, May 16.

The Viceroy, Lord Irwin, has issued an "All-India Thanksgiving Appeal" to commemorate His Majesty's recovery. The proceeds will be utilised for the alleviation and prevention of sickness and disease in India.—Reuter.

FRANCO-AMERICAN FILM DISPUTE

Negotiations Broken Down Over Question of Restrictions

Paris, May 11.

The negotiations between French and American film producers in regard to the proposals to be made to the French Government for the modifying of the French restrictions on the import of American films have broken down. Consequently American producers will probably continue the ban on the export of films to France.—Reuter.

OSLO, May 17:—After a prolonged debate the Storting (Parliament) to-day rejected a Labour motion demanding Norway's withdrawal from the League of Nations. Fifty-five out of 150 voted in favour of the motion.—Reuter.

TOKYO, May 13.—The Navy Office announced that the search for the seaplane which was missing on the 9th, as the result of stormy weather which came on when the machine was carrying out a long-distance between Omura, near Nagasaki, and Nawa, in the Loochoo Islands, has been abandoned.—Reuter.

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THE REPARATIONS COMMISSION FAILURE

Winston Churchill's Emphatic Statement on the Proposed Revision of Payments: Change at Britain's Expense Repudiated

London, May 10.

Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons to-day said that His Majesty's Government in no circumstances would accept the proposals mentioned recently, which were to the effect that practically the whole cost of revision of German reparations payments should be borne by Great Britain by alteration, to Britain's disadvantage, of the percentages already definitely agreed to among the creditor Powers.

The first publication of suggestions to this effect was greeted with a spontaneous outburst of protest by the British press and public opinion. This is based broadly upon the opinion and feeling that Britain has already borne an excessively heavy share of the financial burdens entailed by her advances to her Allies, amounting to £1,600,000,000 and, in order to finance her Allies, borrowed more than half that amount from the United States. Britain in 1923 funded her debt to the United States on terms which provided for full repayment in 62 years, with back interest from June 1919 capitalized at 4½ per cent. and interest from date of refunding at 3 per cent. for ten years and 3½ per cent. thereafter. Amounts due to her were far in excess of her debt due to the United States, but the Balfour Note of August 1922 which summed up British policy favoured by His Majesty's Government is that of surrendering their share of German reparations and writing off through one great transaction the whole body of inter-allied debts.

No Desire to Make a Profit

But if this be found impossible of accomplishment, we wish it to be understood that we do not in any event desire to make a profit out of any less satisfactory arrangement. In no circumstances do we propose to ask more from our debtors than is necessary to pay our creditors. And while we do not ask for more, all will admit that we can hardly be content with less. For it should not be forgotten, though at times it is, that our liabilities were incurred for others, not for ourselves. Food, raw material and munitions required by the immense naval and military efforts of Great Britain and half of the £200,000,000 advanced to our Allies were provided, not by means of foreign loans, but by internal borrowing and war taxation. Unfortunately a similar problem was beyond the power of other European nations. An appeal was, therefore, made to the Government of the United States and, under the arrangements then arrived at, the United States insisted, in substance if not in form, that, though our allies were to spend money it was only on our security that they were prepared to lend it. This co-operative effort was of definite value to the common cause but it cannot be said that the role assigned in it to this country was one of special privilege or advantage. The sacrifices which this policy entailed are reflected in the fact that Britain is the most heavily taxed country in the world and among all parties it is insisted that the cost of any further alleviation allowed to Germany must not fall on Britain alone but must be shared proportionally by all the creditor nations.—British Wireless through Reuter.

The Labour Attitude

London, May 10.

Discussing the question of German Reparations in a speech at Doncaster to-day Mr. Ramsay Macdonald declared that the Labour Party stood for complete and final settlements of war debts all round. The Labour Party was not going to take on more burdens unless it got equivalent guarantees that the nations which said they were unable to accept a less contribution from their old enemies proved their poverty by spending less on armaments.—Reuter.

Re-drafting the Report

Paris, May 10.

The Credit Powers, for the time being, have decided to drop the question of the distribution of German Reparations payments. The head of the British delegation, Sir Josiah Stamp, in conjunction with Dr. Schacht, the chief German delegate is re-drafting the report of the Committee so as to embody Dr. Schacht's ideas of what safeguards Germany must have if she is to pay the figure suggested by Mr. Owen Young, the Chairman of the Committee.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND THE ALLIES' DEBTS

London, May 15.

Speaking at Newport to-day the Premier, Mr. Baldwin, said that foreign nations must not expect Britain to do all the disarming and debt-paying. That was not the spirit of the covenant of the League of Nations. We had all got to march together, and Britain was marching with the quickest, but other nations cannot lag behind indefinitely.

Miners' Manifesto

The Miners' Federation, in its Election manifesto, urges mine-workers to seize the priceless opportunity offered by the forthcoming General Elections to strike a blow at the authors of their sufferings and to show by the manner in which they vote their detestation of the Tory Government which, in 1926, became the executive of the coal-owners.

The manifesto appeals to shopkeepers and business people to make common cause with the mine-workers to help give Labour an opportunity of succeeding where the older Parties have lamentably failed.

Results Likely to Be Late

With the huge increase in the electorate and millions more votes to count, it is expected that fewer election results will be announced on polling night and these later than has been the case in previous elections.

Furthermore, as this is a "Summertime Election," the polling hours may be extended an hour in boroughs and industrial divisions. This is a further reason why the authorities in many constituencies may postpone counting the votes till May 31.—Reuter.

RADIO COMPETITION WITH U.S. CABLES

New Trans-Continental Domestic Service

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 13.

The Radio Corporation of America announced to-day that it will start its trans-Continental domestic radio communications service on Wednesday.

Radiograms under the new service can be sent from New York to San Francisco for relay to the Orient without any delay. The R.C.A. has applied to the government for sufficient radio channels to serve 30 inland cities. This will mean active competition in the domestic communications field between radio and the land wire concerns.—United Press.

STRONG EARTHQUAKE IN PERU

Reports Anxiously Awaited from Colombia

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Lima, May 12.

The highest buildings in Lima and its suburbs swayed noticeably to-day when a strong undulatory earthquake of three seconds rocked the capital.

The quake started at 2.12 a.m. and was accompanied by a heavy rumbling in the centre of the earth. Many people left their beds and rushed into the streets.

Reports from the interior, towards the Colombian border, were awaited with anxiety as it was believed that the epicentre of the disturbance was in this region where there are several volcanoes.—United Press.

AMERICAN FIGHT ON TARIFF REVISION

Tax on Sugar Attacked by Representative from Milwaukee

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 10.

The labour issue was injected into debate on the tariff bill to-day when Representative. John Chales Schafer, Republican of Milwaukee, Wis., attacked the proposed three cents sugar rate on the ground that it would cause an influx of Mexican labour into the United States.

The western beet sugar interests have long been fostering Mexican peon labour on the beet farms of the west and southwest, Representative Schafer said, and under the increased sugar schedule provided in the tariff bill would increase beet acreage greatly, depending on seasonal labour from northern Mexico to do the work.

The three cent sugar tariff is a direct challenge to American agricultural workers, Representative said.

The Republican majority, in a caucus to-day, decided that debate on the Tariff Bill shall continue in the House of Representatives until the House agrees want schedules, if any, shall be opened for amendment.

The programme of Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Republican of Potsdam, N. Y., which would force a vote on the tariff not later than May 23, received no action.

During the debate on the tariff bill, Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat of Mississippi, attacked the proposed schedules on sugar.

Representative Rankin said the sugar schedules as now written in the bill merely place a tax upon American consumers for the benefit of "those British interests which control the sugar industry in the Philippines."

The effect of the new schedule will be merely to increase Philippines sugar prices.

Increase on China Goods Small

May 12.

An unofficial analysis of the tariff bill shows that the majority of imports from China are not affected while moderate changes are likely in respect of eggs, rugs and tungsten. These, however, are not prohibitive, as, for instance, in the case of eggs in the shell. The United States imported only 180,000 dozen of these from China, and from Hongkong 23,000 dozen. Most Chinese imports consist of frozen dried eggs.

The increased tariff on silk fabrics chiefly affects European products like velvet pile fabrics, broadsilk when woven in Jacquard patterns.

Rugs and carpets hereafter are to be on the specific basis of $.50 per square foot, but there will be a minimum rate of 60 per cent. *ad valorem* compared with the present tariff of 55 per cent. It is expected that there will be an increase on imports of rugs valued at under $.83 per foot. Woodoil is free.

There was an agitation to make hides and skins dutiable, but this would primarily relate to skins of cattle only and probably not affect coatskin.—United Press.

SENSATIONS FOR THE AERO EXHIBITION

Several Secret Machines to be Shown at Olympia

London, May 12.

A small aeroplane that has been specially built to fit into a submarine is one of the secret exhibits that will be revealed for the first time at the International Aero Exhibition to be opened at Olympia by the Prince of Wales in July. This machine is the outcome of some years of experiment and is one of the most modern developments of aircraft science. Several other Royal Air Force machines which have hitherto been kept secret will also be on view at Olympia.—British Wireless through Reuter.

LONDON, May 14:—The total number of unemployed registered on May 6 was 1,132,108, being 21,108 less than the week before but 28,000 more than a year ago.—British Wireless through Reuter.

PULITZER PRIZES FOR WRITERS

Awards Made for Meritorious Work by U.S. Authors

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 12.

The Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University to-day announced annual awards for literary and journalistic efforts of the prizes provided in the will of the late Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the publisher of the New York "World" and the "Evening World."

The award for the most meritorious service by a newspaper during the year is given to the New York "World" for its campaign against "ambulance chasers," a class of lawyers who have made it a practice to handle claims of persons injured in street accidents, etc.

The award for the best piece of newspaper reporting during the year was given to Mr. Paul Y. Anderson, the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" (a Pulitzer newspaper) for his work in uncovering the Continental Corporation bonds deal, in connection with the oil scandals of the Harding Administration. Mr. Anderson's investigations and the campaign of his newspaper aided the government in the prosecution of Mr. Harry F. Sinclair, the oil millionaire now serving a gaol sentence for his participation in the oil scandals.

Other awards for literary work during the year, included:

For the best American novel, Julia Peterkin for her work, "Scarlet Sister Mary."

For the best American play, Mr. Elmer L. Rice for his "Street Scene."

For the best volume of verse, Mr. Stephen Vincent Benet, for his "John Brown's Body."

For the best work on the history of the United States, Mr. Fred Albert Shannon for his "Organization and Administration of the Union Army from 1861 to 1865."

For the best American biography, Mr. Burton J. Henrick for his "Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page."—United Press.

MOB VIOLENCE IN BOMBAY

Police Forced to Charge Crowd with Fixed Bayonets

Bombay, May 15.

There was a recrudescence of mob violence in the cotton-mill area to-day.

The police were forced to charge, with fixed bayonets, an unruly crowd of strikers in Delisle Road. Two of the strikers were severely injured.

Troops were compelled to fire in the air to disperse some strikers at the Moon Mills who had thrown stones at an Indian police officer. Reinforcements were hurried up, but the crowd refused to disperse. Three shots were then fired in the air. Nobody was wounded in this affair, but one policeman and two strikers were injured in a scuffle when a body of strikers broke into four of the mills.

Several of the cotton-mills which had resumed work, have been compelled to close down owing to a display of passive resistance by the mill hands.

Not a single mill has paid wages for last month owing to the disturbed situation. Despite an order forbidding assemblies of more than five persons, the Girn-I-Kamgar Union is still in force. It has advised the strikers to gather at the gates of the mills to demand their wages and to practise passive resistance until they are paid. This policy is likely to lead to further dispersals of crowds by the police and military, who have been posted at strategic points.—Reuter.

GERMAN DOMESTIC LOAN APPROVED

Berlin, May 15.

The Reichstag has adopted the bill for a new domestic loan of Mks. 500,000,000 with special privileges with regard to taxation, which was recently approved by the Federal Council.—Reuter.

FARM RELIEF BILL PAST SENATE

Debenture Clause Left in: Milk and Cream Tax Put On

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 14.

The Senate to-day passed the Farm Relief Bill as introduced into the present special session of the Congress by Senator McNary of Oregon, the chairman of the upper house committee on agriculture.

The measure as passed includes the debentures clause which would refund to farmers, as bonus, one half the tariff duties charged on their exported products and which has been denounced as a direct subsidy to agriculture by President Hoover.

Friends of the President hope that the debentures provision will be eliminated in the House of Representatives, where the Senate Bill now is sent for readjustment.

The President's first move in his compromise programme with the agricultural congressmen opposing his Farm Relief programme and the Tariff Bill was indicated to-day when Mr. Hoover, in an Executive Order, increased the tariff on flaxseed from 40 to 56 cents a bushel. The milk duty was increased from 2½ to 3½ cents a gallon and the duty on cream from 20 to 30 cents a gallon.

In publishing the order Mr. Hoover pointed out that the increase in the cream tariff charge was lower than that proposed in the Tariff Bill. The President refrained from any general statement regarding his views on the increased schedules provided in the proposed new tariffs now being considered by the House of Representatives.

The reason for the unexpected Executive Order, Mr. Hoover indicated, was his desire to grant immediate aid to the farmers. The President said that his conferences with leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives had convinced him that the agricultural population of the nation deserved some immediate succour, without awaiting for the proposed new tariff schedules to become effective.

Sugar and the Housewife

Representative Allen T. Treadway, Republican of Massachusetts, a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the Lower House, attacked the proposed three cents a pound duty on sugar in the new tariff schedules during the debate to-day.

Mr. Treadway said that the increased suger tariff would be equivalent to an additional duty of $14.34 per ton and would mean an additional expenditure by the nation's housewives during the year of about $3,000,000, on the total sugar imports.

"Should this sum revert to the farmer and the cane growers," Mr. Treadway said, "it is probable that America's housewives would be willing to make the additional expenditures which it involves. I venture to say, however, that, if this higher tariff is enacted, but a small fraction of it will be reflected in the price the western farmer receives for his beets or the southern grower for his cane."

The Representative remarked that sugar beets now grown in western states, like Colorado, could also be grown in the southern states.

The House Ways and Means Committee will consider the new tariff scale on hides on Thursday.—United Press.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Paris, May 12.

Two ballots in the Municipal elections throughout France have resulted in very little change in the general political formation of municipal bodies. In Paris the Government majority has been raised from 47 to 52 seats, against 28 held by members of the opposition.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 15:—Prince George visited Edinburgh to-day to open the new Department of Zoology at Edinburgh University. Afterwards the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him.—British Wireless through Reuter.

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GRAF ZEPPELIN IN FLIGHT AGAIN

Departure from Friedrichshafen to Cross Atlantic

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 12.

Advices from the Navy Department state that the Graf Zeppelin will begin a world tour starting on July 15 from Lakehurst.

Steps for fuelling will be made at Friedrichashafen, Kashimagaura, Los Angeles and at Lakehurst again, before attempting the trans-Atlantic fight.

The German dirigible Graf Zeppelin probably will visit the principal cities of Japan and China during its proposed world tour starting on July 15, according to U.S. Navy advices to-day.

Preparations for re-fuelling the big airship, which made a round Trans-Atlantic flight from Friedrichshafen, to the United States last year, are now under way. One of the re-fuelling stops will be in the Japanese naval air station at Kasumigaura, near Tokyo.

The U.S. Naval Air Service will co-operate in the flight.—United Press.

French Permission

Friedrichshafen, May 14.

There was a dramatic development following an official announcement that the Graf Zeppelin would start on a flight across the Atlantic this morning when the Commander of the giant dirigible, Dr. Hugo Eckener, announced that the departure of the airship would be postponed as the French Government had not given them permission to fly over French territory.

Among the passengers who were to have left aboard the airship were the famous North Pole flier, Captain Sir Hubert Wilkins, and "Susi," a young gorilla.

May 15.

The French Government has now given permission for the Graf Zelpelin to cross the French frontier between 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning.

Bad weather yesterday prevented the airship taking the Holland-Britain route. It may however, take that course if the weather improves.

The attitude of the French Government is attributed to the fact that on the last occasion the pilot, Dr. Eckener, deviated from the route specified by France and flew over the fortress of Besancon and the Creusot engineering works, as a result of which a diplomatic protest was lodged with Berlin. Dr. Eckener explained that the meteorological conditions at the time of the flight compelled deviation from the route laid down.

The freight carried by the Graf Zeppelin on her present trip includes a grand piano.—Reuter.

Friedrichshafen, May 16.

The Graf Zeppelin started for the United States at 5.41 o'clock this morning.

In addition to a crew of 41 persons, the airship carried 18 passengers and the gorilla, "Susi." It is due at Lakehurst on Sunday morning. Mrs. Mary Pierce of New York is the only woman passenger. --United Press.

Washington, May 15.

Admiral Moffett, chief of the Naval air service, has ordered preparations to receive the airship at the naval air station at Lakehurst, N.J. The U.S. Navy will co-operate through all its stations in the effort to make the flight a success, it was said. The fuelling stops for the air liner include Friedrichshafen, Kasumigaura, Japan, Los Angeles, California and another stop at Lakehurst, before the return Trans-Atlantic flight.—United Press.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO SIR RONALD ROSS

London, May 12.

In a letter to the press Sir James Barr, the well-known medical authority, appeals to the public to subscribe one million shillings as a national testimonial to Sir Ronald Ross, the celebrated malaria expert, whose health has been seriously impaired by strenuous work in the Tropics and who has been obliged for some years to draw on his capital for family necessities.--Reuter.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PHILIPPINES

Appointment of Mr. Dwight Davis Unconfirmed

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 15.

There was no official confirmation here to-night of the widely circulated reports that President Hoover had decided to appoint Mr. Dwight Davis, former Secretary for War and donor of the Davis Cup, emblematic of the tennis championship of the world, to be Governor-General of the Philippines, in succession to Colonel Henry L. Stimson, now Secretary of State to the Hoover Cabinet.

Mr. Davis could not be reached for a statement to-night, but according to the reports the announcement of his appointment may be made within one or two days.

Earlier reports from apparently reliable sources had said that the President had decided on General McCoy for the Manila post.—United Press.

AEROPLANE RIDES FOR CHILDREN

Interesting Propaganda Tour of Great Britain

London, May 15.

In a large De Havilland ten-seater aeroplane, Sir Alan Cobham starts to-day on a three months tour of Great Britain with the object of arousing municipal interest in flying in a hundred towns.

In addition to flights which will be given to local authorities, Sir Alan Cobham will be able, through the generosity of an anonymous donor, to give one hundred thousand flights to school-children, and these will range from 50 to 300 per town according to the basis of the school population.

Sir Charles Wakefield yesterday christened Cobham's air-liner "Youth of Britain" and, in doing so, said that, while the immediate object of the tour was to investigate landing-ground possibilities and demonstrate flying prospects to all large towns in Great Britain, the direct appeal which would be made to boys and girls would, in the long run, do even more to assist imperial aviation. The day would come where flying, as a means of travel and as a sport, would be an accepted commonplace of life. Youth would herald that day.--British Wireless.

WOMAN TO FLY TO INDIA

Duchess of Bedford to Endeavour to Make Trip in Two Days

London, May 14.

The Duchess of Bedford, it is understood, intends to fly to India in two days, her ambition being to surpass, if possible, the great achievement of two R.A.F. officers, Squadron-Leader Jones-Williams and Flight-Lt. Jenkins, who reached Karachi in 50 hr. 58 min. and just failed to break the world's non-stop long-distance record. The attempt will be made in the big Fokker monoplane Princess Zeria, in which, nearly a year ago, Captain Barnard and Mr. Allicott, with the Duchess as passenger, attempted to fly to India in four days. They were forced down at Bushire, Persia, by engine-trobule and were stranded for several weeks. Barnard will be pilot for the attempt which, it is understood, will start in three or four weeks' time.—British Wireless through Reuter.

DUTCH AVIATOR OPERATED ON

Victim of Crash Cared for on British Cruiser

Colombo, May 13.

The two Dutch seaplanes, which are on their way from Holland to Java, have arrived at Trincomalee. One of the Dutch flying-officers, who was injured when the D-22 crashed at Baghdad, on May 2, has undergone an operation on board the cruiser Enterprise, which is at present lying in Trincomalee harbour. --Reuter.

HORRIBLE FIRE IN HOSPITAL

115 Killed in Conflagration Following Explosion

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Cleveland, O., May 15.

Three explosions wrecked the Cleveland Clinic Hospital here late to-day causing heavy loss of life.

Twenty-six bodies had been removed by firemen and police within an hour after the explosions and it was feared that many other persons were dead. More than 100 injured were taken to other hospitals.

Fire started immediately after the explosions occurred and it appeared that many persons, uninjured by the explosions, were trapped in the flames.

Many persons were injured in leaping from windows of the big building.

Firemen said that explosions apparently occurred in the X-Ray Rooms in the basement of the building and caused an immediate fire as flimsy materials in the rooms burst into flames which swept upwards through the corridors of the structure.

All available fire equipment was called out and police reserves summoned to patrol the area and keep back inquisitive crowds.

The Mayor has been asked to order a special investigation of the disaster, one of the worst of its kind in many years.

The Deadly Fumes

Later.

The total known dead from yesterday's hospital fire is 94, the police announced at 1 o'clock this morning.

The search for further bodies is continuing. The fire has been brought under control.

A preliminary investigation by the municipal authorities led to the belief that fire started after a series of three explosions of film packets stored in the X-Ray Photograph Rooms in the basement of the hospital.

Dr. William Lower, a member of the board of directors of the institution, in a statement to the United Press said that he believed that the majority of those killed lost their lives through the release of poison gas, similar to the deadly phosgene gas used in the World War. Many of the people in the buildings died within three minutes after the explosions, the physician believed.

Dr. George Crile, widely known surgeon and head of the institution, personally directed relief work, succouring the injured and treating many cases personally. He was still at work in the operating room of an adjacent hospital early this morning.

The body of one staff surgeon of the hospital has been recovered. Two other staff surgeons, who managed to escape from the building, are in a critical condition.

The big hospital was a mass of twisted girders when firemen got the blaze under control last night. It looked as if it had been struck by a tornado.

Firemen's Difficulty

Firemen who entered the structure shortly after the explosions had to be equipped with gas masks because of the poisonous gases generated by burning chemicals. They said many of the dead apparently were killed instantly, literally falling in their tracks as the gases spread through the building. The gases seeped through doors and windows penetrating every part of the building and hampering the work of the firemen who carried many patients through windows to safety.

The whole city was in confusion as news of the disaster spread. Newspaper extras which were issued every few minutes detailed the increasing extent of the tragedy.

Property damage was estimated at over than $250,000.

May 16, 4.30 a.m.—The death roll now amounts to 115.--United Press.

BOMBAY, May 10.—The ban issued by the Bombay Government against the carrying of weapons has not been withdrawn, but the two Sikhs who went on hunger strike in prison yesterday because they had been deprived by the police of their kirpans (a kind of dagger worn as a religious symbol) have had their symbols restored to them and so have broken their fast.—Reuter.

LOUISIANA GOVERNOR IMPEACHED

18 Counts Including Plotting Assassination

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Baton Rouge, La., May 14.

The Upper House of the Louisiana State Legislature, sitting as a high court of justice, to-day started the hearing of impeachment proceedings brought against State Governor Huey P. Long, who is charged on 18 counts with various high crimes involving malfeasance in office.

Governor Long has been under fire for more than two months, following sensational activities after he assumed the governorship a year ago. He was elected by the Democratic Party for a four-year term, which would expire in May, 1932.

The charges against Governor Long include plotting the assassination of his political opponents and misappropriation of state funds.

His whole career has been spectacular. Born of poor farmer parents in the north of Louisiana, he worked as a labourer as a youth and later was connected with a medicine shop and then organized co-operative societies.

He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and finally was elected to the state legislature, later winning the election for the Governorship largely through the support of women, whom he alienated soon after assuming office by refusing to pardon a convicted murderess, Mrs. Ada Le Boeuf.

Testimony against the Governor, leading to impeachment proceedings, was given in part by a former heavyweight boxer, who acted as his bodyguard and who said that Governor Long had asked him to aid in a plan to do away with one of Long's political enemies, a member of the Lower House of the Legislature.—United Press.

ACROSS AMERICA IN 48 HOURS

New Passenger and Mail Service Planned

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, May 12.

The Trans-Continental Air Transport Co., to-day announced that a 48 hour air mail and passenger service between Los Angeles and New York will be started on July 1.

The Western Air Transport Co., announced that its Kansas City-Los Angeles air mail and passenger service will be placed on a regular programme starting June 1.—United Press.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

Recommendations by Important Conference in London

London, May 14.

A month ago the delegates of seventeen countries, including the British Dominions, India, the United States, Japan, Holland and Soviet Russia, assembled at the Foreign Office for the opening of the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, convened by the British Government with a view to revising the International Convention signed in London, in 1914, after the Titanic disaster.

A *communique* issued by the Conference to-day states that the Committee on Navigation is considering the inclusion in the Convention signed in 1914, of new provisions for the collection and distribution of meteorological data designed to give warning of gales and hurricanes.

The same Committee has agreed to recommend universal adoption as an international code (a) of a compulsory second white mast-head light on steamers over 150 ft. long (b) of a permanent fixed stern-light on all except very small vessels (c) of a special day-signal on sailing vessels fitted with auxiliary motors and (d) of a special fog-signal for a towed vessel.—Reuter.

WEALTH OF UNITED STATES

Economic Experts Finding an Increase of Stock-holders

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 14.

The report of the Stokes committee of economic experts, of which President Herbert Hoover is the chairman, was made public here to-night and reveals a generally satisfactory state for the nation's economic situation.

The committee was organized to give a report on the "state of the nation's business." It reveals that more than 17,000,000 citizens are now share-holders in the various industrial companies of the country, whereas the number of stock-holders immediately after the close of the world war was only about 2,000,000.

The Committee commended the widespread investments in business and industrial enterprises made "by the average citizens of the country," and called attention to the fact that many business enterprises were now largely owned by their employees.

No conclusions regarding speculation were given in the report, except indirectly, with regard to the Federal Reserve Banking System, which, the Committee said, appeared to meet with popular confidence and trust.

The fact that the people of the country are saving money regularly and consistently accounts in a large degree for the rapid development of many industries which have found it comparatively easy to obtain capital directly from the people, because of popular confidence in the economic future of the nation. Popular savings also are responsible in a considerable measure for the success of billions of dollars in foreign loans floated in this country since the war. American financial institutions have been able to float loans successfully, because they could sell the bonds directly to the people.

"The Leisure Industries," including radio, the motion pictures, theatres, automobiles, books, etc., the Committee asserts, have largely furnished employment for those workers who had lost their jobs in other industries through the rapid introduction of labour-saving machines, which cut down the number of workers needed in the old factories.

The report describes the development of automobile manufactures, radio, cinema films, book and magazine publishing, etc. as one of the outstanding features of the post-war period.

"In general," the report states, "your Committee finds there has been unparalleled progress and generally satisfactory conditions in the United States since 1922."—United Press.

SINCLAIR STILL IN THE SADDLE

Re-elected Chairman of One of His Companies

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 15.

Mr. Harry F. Sinclair, multi-millionaire petroleum producer, was re-elected chairman of the board of directors of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co. to-day, despite the fact that he is now serving a gaol sentence in the District of Columbia, a owing to his conviction for contempt in refusing to testify before the Senate committee which investigated the oil scandals of the Harding Administration.

The Sinclair Consolidated is one of several petroleum concerns of which Mr. Sinclair is the chief owner. —United Press.

CANADIAN SALMON

U.S. Boats Caught Poaching

Ottawa, May 12.

A Canadian Government patrol boat to-day took into custody five salmon patrolling vessels belonging to United States citizens on a charge of violating international fishing regulations.—Reuter.

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AIRSHIPS OVER THE PACIFIC

San Francisco-Honolulu Plan Laid Before President

New York, May 10.

Mr. Paul Litchfield, President of the Goodyears-Zeppelin Co., visited President Hoover at the White House accompanied by a group of sympathetic Senators, and outlined plans for the building of two great mail and passenger dirigibles for service across the Pacific.

President Hoover is reported to have intimated that the Government favoured the proposal.

It seems certain that Congress will give the new service a mail subsidy permitting inauguration of the new air-line by 1932.

Mr. Litchfield said that the Goodyear-Zeppelin Co., would inaugurate the service with two dirigibles capable of giving a 36-hour service from San Francisco to Honolulu.—Reuter.

The Scheme Described

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 10.

Extension of the proposed Trans-Pacific dirigible airship mail and passenger service to Manila, Shanghai, North China and Japan must await the development of a smooth running air-line between San Francisco and Honolulu, Mr. Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., and its subsidiary, the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, said to-day in a statement explaining the G-Z Corporation's plans for aerial services in the Pacific.

Plans for the Pacific service are going forward, Mr. Litchfield said, but he warned the public not to expect too great a rapidity in the development of the services, which must be started one link at a time and which require extensive and very careful preparation.

The G-Z dirigibles to be used on the Pacific routes will cost about G.$4,000,000 each, Mr. Litchfield said, and will be equipped with a 600 horse-power motor on either side. They will have comfortable state rooms for passengers and will carry crews of about 50 men each.—United Press.

A PLAN TO MAKE MEXICO DRY

Temperance Campaign Set Afoot by the President

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Mexico City, May 10.

"A broad temperance campaign leading to the eventual enforcement of Mexic prohibition laws throughout the Mexican Republic has been initiated by the Presidencia," President Portes Gil announced today.

The campaign, designed to educate the people against the use of alcoholic drinks, will be developed as quickly as national conditions will permit, President Gil said.

The President estimated that it would require from five to 10 years for eradication of his plan, which envisages complete prohibition of strong alcoholic drinks in Mexico.—United Press.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF MELLON DENIED

No Intention of Vacating Post Despite Attacks

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 13.

The Treasury Department has authorized the United Press officially to deny rumours being circulated in New York that Mr. Andrew Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, intends to resign his portfolio in the Hoover Cabinet.

The rumours are "entirely without foundation," the Treasury Department said.

The reports received some credence in Wall Street this morning because of the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has been under fire by a section of the progressive element in the Republican Party because of his former widespread financial holdings.—United Press.

NAVAL REDUCTION SCHEME

Cruisers Insufficient for Empire's Trade Routes

London, May 12.

The naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that the formula drawn up by United States naval experts for the reduction of fighting fleets is now being scrutinised by British experts.

The formula, the correspondent declares, lays down 250,000 tons as the maximum for cruisers. This, he asserts, would involve a heavy reduction in the American programme and the wholesale scrapping of British vessels.

British naval authorities are of the opinion that the proposed maximum tonnage for cruisers would be utterly insufficient for British requirements as, after providing for the Battle Fleet, barely a dozen cruisers would be available for the defence of British trade-routes throughout the world.

May 13.

Reuter's Agency learns that the report that the British Government has received details of the Americans plans for Naval Disarmament is incorrect. It only possesses the general plan outlined by Mr. Hugh Gibson, the head of the American delegation at the recent meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Committee at Geneva.—Reuter.

RELIGIOUS PEACE IN MEXICO NEAR

Settlement Negotiations Expected to Take Some Time

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 11.

Religious peace in Mexico is nearer than at any time since the priests left the churches throughout the Mexican Republic following enforcement of the religious clauses of the Mexican Constitution by Gen. Calles, according to to-day's news.

Following the statement a week ago by Mexican President Gil that a peaceful solution of the quarrel between church and state in Mexico seems possible, in the view of the present Mexico City administration, persons here who are in close touch with the exiled Mexican priests and representatives of the government believe that compromise conversations may be started during this year. It was emphasized however, that the settlement of the quarrel will probably take a long time, and that it may be several months before actual negotiations can be started.—United Press.

REVIVAL OF BRITAIN'S TRADE

Considerable Improvement in the Export of Coal Record

London, May 12.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of April show that imports during the month totalled £104,163,000, as compared with £96,800,000 in April last year and £98,000,000 in the month of March this year.

Exports also show a considerable expansion. Their value last month exceeded £60,244,000 or £4,976,000 more than in April last year. Coal exports represented in value nearly £1,000,000 more than a year ago.—Reuter.

THE GERMAN GOLD RESERVE

Only Forty-one Per Cent. of the Note Issue

Berlin, May 10.

The weekly returns of the Reichsbank to-day show that the cover in gold and foreign currencies for its bank-note circulation is only 41 per cent. It is thus approaching the lowest statutory level. The recent increase in the discount rate and the restrictions in discounting bills have not resulted in the expected relief and a further increase in the bank rate is now regarded as inevitable.—Reuter.

TRADE EXHIBITION AT NEWCASTLE

Prince of Wales' Advice to Industrial Leaders

London, May 14.

At the opening of the North East Coast Exhibition at Newcastle-on-Tyne to-day, the Prince of Wales said that it was an announcement to the world that the great shop of this industrial district was still open, was still determined to carry on and was prepared to meet all orders with the highest traditions of the not unworthy past. He urged leaders of industry to show the courage ruthlessly to scrap all methods and machinery that did not come up to standard.

Prior to the opening of the Exhibition, the Prince opened the new Mining Department of Armstrong College. Here he referred to the need for the scientific development of industry. The mining industry was confronted by very stern competition from overseas, he said. It must be equipped to meet that competition.

The Prince added that, much as he valued the educational opportunities which were offered to the mining industry as a whole, they appealed to him particularly in the way that they affected the individual. He welcomed anything which would bring the miner into touch with things outside: anything which would give him a change from the drab life he had to lead. There was a natural instinct for a son to follow his father's calling, but it might be that a boy's genius sometimes lay in an entirely different direction. By these educational opportunities they might kindle sparks of genius in a boy which the country could ill afford to lose.—British Wireless through Reuter.

OIL CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

Legality of President's Action Questioned in Senate

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 13.

A resolution by Senator William H. King, Democrat of Salt Lake City providing for a Congressional investigation of the legality of President Hoover's petroleum conservation programme, was referred to a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day.

The resolution was considered to be the result of protests by western states against the President's plan to curtail the drilling of oil wells in the petroleum producing areas of the west.

Senator King contended that the Congress alone was empowered to regulate and dispose of Government lands, including the granting of permits for prospecting for petroleum deposits and the drilling of oil wells. The President's programme called for leaving these matters under the control of the Secretary of Interior.

Simultaneously with this action on the King resolution Mr. E. C. Finney of the Land Office ruled that the President's programme was legal. He said the oil-leasing act of 1920 gave the President discretionary powers in this regard.—United Press.

ADMIRAL MAGRUDER NOT REINSTATED

Proposal is Rejected by President Hoover

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 14.

President Hoover to-day rejected a proposal to reinstate Rear-Admiral Thomas Pickett Magruder as commandant of the United States Navy Yard at Philadelphia.

Admiral Magruder was removed from his post more than a year ago and given a new assignment because of articles he contributed to various publications, including the "Saturday Evening Post," criticizing the efficiency of the Navy. His friends urged an action to reinstate him at the Philadelphia Yard some months ago but the Secretary of the Navy declined to overrule an earlier decision by his predecessor, Mr. Wilbur. The matter then was referred to President Hoover who returned the petition of the Admiral's friends without action, to-day.—United Press.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

THE GRAF ZEPPELIN TURNED BACK

Forced Return to Friedrichshafen Owing to Breakdown of Two Motors

New York, May 16.

The Graf Zeppelin, which early this afternoon passed over Barcelona, wirelessed this evening: "Two motors are broken. We are heading back."—Reuter.

Friedrichshafen, May 16.

A wireless message received here to-day states that Dr. Eckener, the commander of the Graf Zeppelin, decided to return here at 6.35 this evening after conferring with the passengers.—Reuter.

Berlin, May 17.

The Graf Zeppelin has sent a wireless message stating that she is 80 miles south of the Rhone delta travelling slowly against a strong wind.—Reuter.

A Promising Start

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 16.

The German dirigible Graf Zeppelin was heading across the Atlantic towards New York to-night and was expected to arrive over this city early Sunday reaching the naval air station at Lakehurst, N.J. during Sunday morning.

Paris dispatches reported that the Zeppelin had changed its announced course and that it flew over the town of Bourg at 7.55 o'clock this morning and thence down the valley of the River Rhone.

The airship was reported over the town of Valance at 10.55 a.m. flying at an altitude of about 600 metres. It disappeared to the southward at great speed.

The official starting time from the big air liner's base at Friedrichshafen was officially corrected to 5.51 a.m. to-day, instead of 5.44 as at first reported. The weather was good.

The Zeppelin was carrying 18 passengers, a gorilla, and had 41 members in its crew. Mrs. Mary Pierce of New York was the only woman passenger.

Preparations to receive the big air liner at Lakehurst had been completed and it was expected that large crowds of people from New York and the cities of New Jersey and Pennsylvania with easy motoring distance of Lakehurst would take advantage of the Sunday holiday to watch for the arrival of the airship which was making its second trans-Atlantic voyage to the United States.—United Press.

Friedrichshafen, May 17.

The "Graf Zeppelin" has wirelessed that at 8 a.m. she passed the mouth of the Rhone going at a speed of about 30 kilometres an hour. She later sent a message to the effect that she was enveloped in a strong mistral. The authorities estimate that the airship will arrive here some time this afternoon, assuming that the mistral moves northward. It is estimated that the Zeppelin was 700 kilometres from Friedrichshafen at 8 a.m.

Battling with Headwinds

Later, Nimes, May 17.

It is reported from Bellegarde which is 16 kilometres southeast of this town that the Zeppelin is unable to progress and is hovering over Bellegarde.

Paris, May 17.

A message sent at 10 a.m. from Nimes states that the "Graf Zeppelin" is battling gamely against headwinds but is progressing so slowly that she is nearing the minimum speed at which she can be safely handled. A later message states that the airship has turned back and flew over the Nimes aerodrome heading for Avignon, scarcely moving.

The countryside round Nimes watched fearfully as the Zeppelin stalled at several hundred metres altitude, either to permit repairs to be carried out by Mr. Eckner or because the headwinds equalled its speed with the disabled motors stopped. It was realised that if the airship was forced to land a large crew of trained men would be required.

Later, Friedrichshafen, May 17.

Ludwig Duerr, technical expert connected with the flight, has announced that the airship will most probably not arrive before nightfall. It is most likely to land on Saturday at dawn, he said. It is generally believed that the present trip will definitely be cancelled, and it is considered doubtful whether the world tour which had been arranged will be carried out.—United Press.

MEMORANDUM ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. Baldwin's Reply to Labour Leader's Condemnation of White Paper

London, May 16.

Fashionably-dressed women mingled with top-hatted business and industrial magnates at a meeting of electors in the City of London to-day which was addressed by Mr. Baldwin.

At the outset of his speech, the Premier replied to the attacks made by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald with regard to the memorandum on unemployment recently issued in the form of a White Paper; which the opposition leaders condemned, in strong terms, as "dipping into the public purse" in order to publish "an election manifesto in the guise of an official publication."

Mr. Baldwin mentioned that the receipts from the sale of the White Paper had already exceeded the cost of its production.

He then charged the Liberals with acting unconstitutionally and being guilty of misrepresentation when they asserted that Civil servants were unable to find a flaw in Mr. Lloyd George's schemes for new works; such as reorganization of the transport system, completion of a national system of roads and other huge plans; which, the Liberal leader asserted, would do away with unemployment.

The Premier said that the Government forbore from publishing the criticisms made by Civil servants of the schemes mooted by the Liberals in their pamphlet of April 10, as this would be unconstitutional, and, therefore, it did the only possible thing to stop further misrepresentation and to protect Civil servants by publishing the White Paper.

The Centre of Finance

Emphasizing the importance which the Conservative Party attached to sound finance, the Premier said that much of the productive and industrial power of this country had been built up with the knowledge, sympathy and help of the City of London—that city which was so sensitive to the inter-play of international commerce and to the success or failure of industry at Home. Within this tiny area of the City of London there was unrivalled financial power and responsibility. This had not been built up on something more difficult, and that was character.

Saying it was part of the Labour Party's programme to damage the financial stability of the country, Mr. Baldwin pointed out the connection between sound finance and the standard of living of every working man and woman.

Referring to safeguarding, the Premier reiterated that import duties would only be applied after application by specific industries and after impartial inquiries. Iron and steel would be treated exactly like any other industry. It would have to make out its case before a tribunal. He had pledged himself not to impose food duties.—British Wireless through Reuter.

PROMOTION FOR MR. A.G.M. FLETCHER

London, May 17.

Mr. Arthur George Murchison Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, since 1926, has been appointed Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in succession to Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.M.—Reuter.

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AMERICAN MISSION TO RUSSIA

Trade Delegates to Inspect U.S.S.R. Field: Demand for Recognition Revived

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 16.

It was announced to-night that a delegation of 50 American business men were arranging to visit Russia during July and August for the purpose of making an economic survey of the U.S.S.R.

The mission is understood to have received the unofficial approval of President Hoover and his Secretary of State, Colonel Henry L. Stimson.

News of the impending Russian tour immediately revived interest in, and agitation both for and against, diplomatic recognition of the Soviet *régime* by the Government of the United States.

Senator Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Upper House of the Congress and long an advocate of Russian recognition, issued a statement supporting the mission. He says that he regards the proposed economic survey of the U.S.S.R. as "promising a valuable contribution" to his resolution now pending in the Senate, which will provide for the opening of active negotiations to bring about a resumption of Russian-American diplomatic relations which have been severed ever since the start of the Bolshevik *régime*.

Heads of a number of large industrial corporations have also issued statements supporting the mission, calling attention to the fact that the United States was formerly first in Russian trade, but now ranks below Germany. Figures were quoted to show that last year Russia purchased goods abroad valued at about G.$1000,000,000, but that the total goods sold to Russia by the United States amounted to only about G.$15,000,000.

American capitalists, it is said, are greatly interested in the development of the petroleum, manganese and electric power industries in Russia under the Soviet *régime*.—United Press.

ATTEMPT TO FLY THE PACIFIC

Canadian Aviator's Plan of Non-Stop Flight from Tacoma to Tokyo

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, May 17.

Harold Bromley, 29-year-old war aviator of Tacoma, Washington, hopes to be the first flyer to make a non-stop flight from the Pacific Coast of the United States to the Orient. By present indications he will make the attempt soon.

Bromley has been spending the past few weeks here supervising the re-building of a Lockhead-Vega one-passenger monoplane in which he expects to take off some time in June on a flight from Tacoma to Tokyo.

He is backed by Tacoma business men and the plane will be christened "The City of Tacoma."

The plane is one originally intended for the Antarctic Expedition of Sir Hubert Wilkins. It is fitted with a Wright J-6 motor and is of all-wood construction. Bromley had the wings reconstructed so that they will serve as extra gasoline tanks, built so that they can be emptied and sealed in fifteen minutes, thus forming pontoons which would enable the plane to float in case of a forced landing at sea.

A radio with a radius of 750 miles has been built for the plane and Bromley expects to keep in touch with civilization throughout the flight, which he estimates will take from 30 to 40 hours.

The flight will be approximately 4,700 miles long. Tentatively, Bromley proposes to head north out of Tacoma, across a corner of Alaska, and swing down southward to Japan. On this route he would be near land nearly all the time.

Bromley is a Canadian. He is married and has one son, five years old, who often flies with his father.—United Press.

CLEVELAND CLINIC HOSPITAL FIRE

Extent of the Tragedy Attributed to Faulty Operation of Fire Door

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Cleveland, O., May 16.

The total of those dead as the result of yesterday's disastrous fire in the Cleveland Clinic Hospital amounted to 125 this evening as the authorities continued their investigation of the tragedy, which has thrown the entire city into mourning.

The preliminary inquiry by state and municipal authorities indicated that the tragedy was largely caused by the faulty operation of a fire door which connected the X-Ray photography rooms in the basement of the structure with the upper floors. This door was supposed to operate automatically and, had it closed, the fire, which followed three explosions of film, would have been confined to the rooms where the explosion occurred.

Another of the injured died this evening, bringing the total dead to 126. Physicians said that other injured persons were in a serious condition and might die.—United Press.

A WARNING TO U.S. BANK OFFICIALS

Federal Reserve Men Not to Participate in Reparations Bank

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 16.

The Secretary of State in a statement issued to-day notified the Federal Reserve Bank officials that they must abstain from participation in the work of the proposed International Bank which is being discussed in connection with the work of the reparations experts meeting in Paris.

The Secretary said that while the United States looked with interest and sympathy upon the work of the reparations experts, with regard to an International Bank the government of this country did not desire that American officials should participate in the collection of German reparations through the proposed bank or otherwise.

Officials of the Federal Reserve Banking System would not be permitted to select those American officials who would serve on the directorate of the proposed international banking organization, Colonel Stimson said.—United Press.

HOME CRICKET

Easy Victories for Derbyshire and Kent

London, May 16.

At Portsmouth, Derbyshire beat Hampshire by five wickets in a low scoring game.

Hampshire scored 110 runs in their first innings. Mitchell took six wickets for 42 runs.

Derbyshire could reply with only 99. Kennedy was in great form with the ball, taking nine wickets for 46 runs.

Hampshire made 111 runs in their second time at bat, but Derbyshire made amends for their first innings collapse. They passed Hampshire's total of 221 for the loss of only five wickets.

A day and a half sufficed for the match between Leicestershire and Kent, which was played at Leicester. Kent gained an overwhelming victory, defeating the home country by ten wickets.

Leicestershire, batting first, scored 99. Kent replied with 133.

The home county fared little better in their second innings, being all out for 109. Freeman bowled brilliantly, taking seven wickets for eleven runs.

Kent scored the 76 necessary for victory without the loss of a wicket.—Reuter.

BASEBALL

Cardinals Leadership in American Lead Strengthened by Latest Win

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 16.

The St. Louis Cardinals strengthened their leadership in the National League pennant race today defeating the Pirates at Pittsburgh 10 to 9 in a slugging contest in which the heavy hitters of each team had opposing pitchers in trouble much of the time.

Pittsurgh got 16 hits to 15 for the Cards but the visitors played superior baseball in the pinches and got through the game without an error while the Pirates made one costly bobble.

At Philadelphia the Phillies took an easy game from the Brooklyn Dodgers, 7 to 4 while at Boston the Giants lost a close contest to the Braves 3 to 4, Boston getting 10 hits to 9 for the New York team. In the first game of a double header. The Braves won the second game also by a single run, 5 to 4.

No other games were played in the National League.

In the American League at Detroit the Tigers faced the Chicago White Sox in a close contest 4 to 3. Errors by the visitors were costly. At St. Louis the Browns blanked the Cleveland Indians 1—0 in an errorless game. No other games were played.

Left Fielder O'Doul was the hero of the Phillies-Dodgers game, slamming out a home run with the bases full and accounting for the four winning runs of the home team.

The Braves-Giants game was one of the hardest contests of the day the Boston team playing air-tight baseball and showing the fastest kind of work in the field to win.

Superior pitching by the moundsmen of the Detroit Tigers and excellent fielding, characterized by two double plays, brought to-day's victory over the White Sox. The Detroit team also had a heavy hitting session in the first inning.

The St. Louis Browns beat the Indians in the ninth inning when, with one man out, and a runner on third base, Second Baseman Melillo made a pretty sacrifice letting in the lone run needed to win.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	6	[illegible]
Detroit	4	9	1
Cleveland	0	2	0
St. Louis	1	9	0

Others not scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	4	9	[illegible]
Philadelphia	7	11	0
St. Louis	10	15	0
Pittsburgh	9	16	[illegible]
New York	3	9	[illegible]
Boston	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	4	14	[illegible]
Boston	5	[illegible]	2

The Percentage

The standing of the teams at the end of to-day's play was:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	Play	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	22	14	8	.636
New York	20	12	8	.600
St. Louis	25	15	10	.600
Detroit	28	16	12	.571
Cleveland	21	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	25	10	15	.400
Washington	20	8	12	.400
Boston	22	7	15	[illegible]

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	Play	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	23	15	8	.652
Chicago	21	13	8	.619
Pittsburgh	20	11	9	.550
Boston	22	12	10	.545
Philadelphia	18	10	[illegible]	.526
Cincinnati	22	10	12	.454
New York	20	8	12	.400
Brooklyn	22	6	16	.27[illegible]

—United Press.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN TO STAY IN OFFICE

London, May 16.

Speaking at Birmingham to-day Sir Austen Chamberlain said that Mr. Baldwin had invited him to continue as Foreign Secretary in the new Parliament. He added that he proposed to do so.—Reuter.

THREATENED LOCK-OUT IN LANCASHIRE

London, May 16.

The Earl of Derby has been asked to intervene in the threatened Lancashire cotton lock-out.—British Wireless through Reuter.

DUNCAN'S VICTORY OVER HAGEN

Magnificent Struggle in 1,000 Guineas Professional Tournament

Leeds, May 16.

In the first round of the Thousand Guineas Professional Turnament, on the Moor Town course, to-day, the great match was between George Duncan, the famous British professional and captain of the English Ryder Cup team which recently defeated the American Ryder Cup team on the same course, and Walter Hagen, the skipper of the American team.

Both played magnificent golf and the issue was in doubt to the last putt, when a brilliant effort by Duncan enabled him to win the match by one hole.

Walter Hagen opened by winning the first two holes, Duncan fluffing his second shot for the first hole and taking three putts from 20 yards for the next.

Duncan won the third, successfully holing a three-yard putt. Hagen took the fourth, but the Scots professional won the next two, making the game all square. He got into a bunker, however, at the next and thus was one down: but, holing an eight yard putt, won the eighth.

Duncan took the lead for the first time at the 12th, but lost it again at the 16th when he missed a four-foot putt.

The 17th hole was halved. Amid intense excitement, both played great second strokes for the 18th. Then Hagen, putting first, laid a stymie, but Duncan, putting from a distance of twelve yards, cleverly negotiated his opponent's ball and holed out, thus winning the match one up.

The other results in the first round were:—

Arthur Havers (America) beat Gus Faulkner (Britain) by 3 up and 2 to play.

W. Davies (Wallasey) defeated George Gadd by 3 and 1.

Twine (Bromley) beat J. Jurado (Argentina) by 3 and 2.

H. T. Jolly (Britain) defeated L. T. Cotton (Britain) 3 and [illegible].

Archie Compston (Britain) beat Aubrey Boomer (Britain) at the 21st hole.

Charles Whitcombe (Britain) defeated T. H. Cotton 2 and 1.

Ed. Dudley (America) defeated Sayner (Britain) 3 and 2.

Leo Diegel (America) beat Al. Watrous (America) one up.

Ockenden (Britain) defeated Claude Gray (Britain) one up.

Abe Mitchell (Britain) beat Fred Robson (Britain) one up.

Joe Turnesa (America) beat Ernest Whitcombe (Britain) at the 19th.

Horton Smith (America) beat Tom Barber (Britain) two up.

J. J. Taylor (Britain) defeated J. Atkinson (Britain) by 4 and 3.

S. Brews (S. Africa) defeated A. Bradbeer (Britain) [illegible].

A. Young (Britain) defeated Bert Hodson (Britain) at the 21st hole.

The results in the second round were:

W. Davies (Wallasey) beat Arthur Havers (America) by [illegible] and 2;

George Duncan (Britain) beat Ockenden (Britain) by 5 and 4;

H. T. Jolly (Britain) beat Twine (Bromley) by 6 and [illegible];

Archie Compston (Britain) beat Abe Mitchell (Britain) by 4 and 2;

Joe Turnesa (America) beat Horton Smith (America) by [illegible] and 2;

J. J. Taylor (Britain) beat S. Brews (South Africa) by [illegible] and 2;

Leo Diegel (America) beat Ed. Dudley (America) by 5 and 4; and

Charles Whitcombe (Britain) beat A. Young (Britain) [illegible].

Duncan Beaten by Davies: Diegel by Whitcombe

Leeds, May 17.

The weather was dull this morning when play was started in the third round of the 1,000 Guineas Professional Golf Tournament.

The surprise of the morning was the defeat of George Duncan by W. Davies of Wallasey by one up. Duncan lost the first hole but was all square at the 5th, where Davies was trapped in the bushes. Davies become at the 5n0EESESEESEEE one up again at the 7th through his opponent being bunkered. The remaining holes were all halved, the figures for the homeward journey being 4, 4, 2, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4.

Joe Turnesa (America) beat Abe Mitchell (British) by 5 up and four to play.

H. C. Jolly, the Foxgrove professional, defeated Archie Compston, of Combe Health, at the 21st hole.

Charles Whitcombe, of Crewe Health, won his match against Leo Diegel (America) by 2 and 1.—Reuter.

GRENADIER GUARDS INSPECTED

Bayonets Fixed in March Through the City: An Ancient Right

London, May 16.

The Duke of Connaught inspected the Grenadier Guards from Horseguards' Arch to-day. In a window of the archway sat the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Princess Royal. On the parade ground were also Grenadiers of yesterday. Two hundred stalwart London policemen, who once wore the uniform of the regiment, stood drawn up on the Duke's left, their dark blue uniforms and helmets presenting a strange contrast with the scarlet of the soldiers. On the Duke's right was drawn up a line of civilians who were once in the Grenadiers.

The Duke rode along ranks inspecting the battalions and ex-Guardsmen. Then, to the music of a band of the regiment, the battalions marched in a column of companies past the saluting-base. As the colour party of each battalion passed the Duke and the Prince of Wales, their historic flags were dipped in salute. After the march past, the Duke led the Grenadiers along the Mall and took the salute once more at the gateway of Clarence House, his home, while the band played the famous song, "The British Grenadiers."

Half an hour later the 1st Battalion were marching back through the City to the Tower of London. They exercised their ancient privilege of marching through the City with fixed bayonets and from the balcony of Mansion House the Lord Mayor took their salute.—British Wireless through Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.

Melbourne, May 16.

Mr. Henry English Fulford, C.M.G., who was Acting Consul-General at Shanghai in 1913, was found in his bedroom to-day shot dead. He had lately been in ill health.

Mr. Fulford, who was 69 years of age, entered the Consular Service in 1880 and six years later, in company with Messrs. James and Younghusband, travelled extensively in Manchuria. He was Acting Consul, Chungking, 1890-92; Acting Chinese Secretary, Peking, 1893-94 and 1898-1900; Acting Consul, Swatow, 1896-1897; Soochow, 1897; Vice Consul, Shanghai, 1897; Consul, Newchang, 1899-1906; Consul-General, Mukden, 1906; Acting Consul-General, Tientsin, 1904 and 1909-12; Acting Consul-General, Shanghai, 1913. He was Consul-General at Tientsin from 1912 to 1917, when he retired.—Reuter.

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Tariff on Application to Manager.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

THE SIMON COMMISSION IN INDIA

Departure for England: Unaffected by Indian Prejudice: An Open Mind to See Things As They Are

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Calcutta, Apr. 7.

Sir John Simon and the members of the Indian Statutory Commission have begun their homeward journey. What impression they have got about the situation in India no one knows, and what their recommendations will be it is difficult to guess, but those who had opportunities to see them at work from close quarters, are definitely of opinion that the charge of the boycotters that they came to India with a cut and dried plan is absolutely baseless. Some of them may have imperialistic tendencies and may not like the idea of giving too much to the Indians, but none of them is dishonest. Sufficient evidence was forthcoming that they began their inquiry with an open mind.

Unmoved by Violence

It is also certain that the hostile demonstrations all over India and Burma, the hard words spoken about the Commissioners and their mission in a section of the Indian-edited Press, and lastly the lunatic attempt to overawe them by throwing bombs and firing pistols in the Legislative Assembly, have not been able to move them. They will undoubtedly make their recommendations with conviction. Such recommendations may not be acceptable to those Indians who want to sever the British connection and may not give satisfaction to the supporters of the Nehru Report, but it is certain that they will urge advancement to a very great extent. A further instalment of Reforms under which the children of the soil will enjoy substantial powers in the government of the country is bound to come.

Except the two Peers, the remaining five members of the Commission will have to seek re-election to Parliament almost immediately, and one wonders how the Parliamentary character of the Commission will be retained if any of them is defeated in the General Elections. Replacement of such a member by a member of the new Parliament will be unfair to India, for the simple reason that the incoming member will have no first-hand knowledge of the situation in this country. Similar difficulty will also be felt with regard to the Indian Committees who have co-operated with Sir John Simon and his colleagues. The Provincial Committees may get rid of their difficulties by submitting their proposals before the Provincial Legislatures are dissolved. The Central Committee (comprising members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly) has been invited to go to England, but who will the members of this committee be? In all probability the majority of them will be deprived of their memberships of the Council of State (India's "House of Lords") and the Legislative Assembly (the country's "House of Commons) before they can think of arranging their luggage for a journey to England. What will happen then? There seems only one way by which the difficulties in India can be avoided, and that is to nominate such members of the Indian Committees as may be unseated in the next election.

Sir John's Farewell Message

"We have accomplished the first stage of our task and enter upon the next stage with an ever-increasing desire to contribute what we can to a happy future of good relations between Britain and India."

This was Sir John Simon's farewell message to India. And Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, one of the two Labour members, added to what Sir John said by declaring, "We shall be completely uninfluenced either by black flags or bombs and make our recommendations regardless of what happened in the Legislative Assembly or outside."

If the truth must be told, the intelligentsia as a class have left the Simon Commission severely alone. The point of view of those who can think nationally has thus been almost completely absent from the material placed before the Commission. Apart from that officially supplied to the Commission, the evidence tendered to it was almost exclusively that of special interests either of a communal or class character. The big landlords, the Europeans, a large section of the Mohammedan community, the non-Brahmins and the Depressed Classes, have placed before the Commission their respective claims and demands in the future scheme of constitutional reform.

The Nehru Report

To a considerable extent, the abstention of the politically-minded classes from all contact with the Commission has been set off by the Nehru Committee's Report and the proceedings of the Indian National Congress, the Indian Liberal Federation and other conferences dealing with the political and economic problems of the day. Thus, the Commissioners have been placed in possession of a general idea of the aspirations and demands of the politically-minded classes also. In addition they have had opportunities of watching the Provincial and Indian Legislatures at work, and some of them have "assisted" at the historic scenes of bomb-throwing and pistol-firing in the Legislative Assembly a few days before they left the shores of India. They have had working with them the Committee of the Central Legislature and Committees of Provincial Legislatures, and have no doubt derived much useful information from them.

Owing to Sir John Simon's unfortunate (?) ruling amounting to a sort of censorship of the reports of the Commission's proceedings, a large section of the Indian-owned Press gave up publishing them and this undoubtedly diminished the public interest in the Commission's movements and doings.

Sir John Simon has at different times spoken differently (that is, if he has been correctly reported) of the nature of the Report which the Commission will present to the British Parliament. He has sometimes described the task of the Commission as consisting merely of the collection of materials, and at others, he has given it a more ambitious character. In view of the manner in which the British Government have treated the reports of the Donoughmore and Hilton-Young Commissions (in Ceylon and East Africa, respectively), it is difficult to say what weight they will attach to the Report of the Simon Commission.

A Chance for Empire-Building

It will depend to a large extent, if not entirely, on whether the Report is unanimous. Although as I have said before the Commission is sure to urge advancement to a very great extent, others are not so optimistic and declare that it would be an unpardonable exaggeration to say that any intelligent person or body of persons in this country builds much on expectations formed of the recommendations of the Simon Commission. I do not share in this pessimism. I think Sir John Simon and his colleagues will take a constructive view of the factors in the present political situation and by a bold stroke light upon a solution which, by strengthing the conception of Indian citizenship, will vitalize every part of the body politic, and so bring about by a natural process the elimination of the discords which at present loom so large in the eyes of the superficial observer. If they do this, the Simon Commission will rank among the great Empire-builders of the past and both Great Britain and India will have reason to be grateful to them. Britain and India can then look forward with confidence to the future, the two peoples working hand in hand to promote inter-racial peace and good-will.

The Montagu Inquiry

The actual progress of the inquiry as represented by the lines of work followed at the Commission's public sittings compared favourably with those taken by the late Mr. E. S. Montagu (a former Secretary of State for India) and Lord Chelmsford (a former Viceroy). Mr. Montagu held that his and Lord Chelmsford's main conclusion was decided in advance for them by the Imperial Government's historic declaration in Parliament. Their consultations dealt in broad issues with a view to fulfilling it. Thus they adopted the Lucknow Pact between Hindus and Moslems as the basis of their provision for dealing with the main communal problem.

To Mr. Montagu, contrary to the principle enunciated by Lord Morley at the last preceding revision of the Indian constitution machine, posterity was a pack horse standing ready to be loaded and the load good for it was already prescribed by the Imperial Government. He and Lord Chelmsford arranged the load, balanced its weights, and assured its safe carriage as best they could.

The Simon Commission are more fortunate. Their prime task under the Statute is to appraise and criticize what was done ten years ago. They are first charged to inquire "into the working of the system of Government, the growth of education and the development of representative institutions and matters connected therewith." In each case they inquired how the load imposed in 1919 is being borne. And the only charge to the Simon Commission as regards its Report is that it shall say "whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government, including the question whether the establishment of Second Chambers of the Local Legislature is or is not desirable.

Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have been much blamed for paying too little attention to the administrative side of their plan. The Simon Commission, which devoted special attention to administrative detail, has been blamed for pettifogging. But the evidence taken in public was only secondary to that contained in the written memoranda.

Rumours of a Split

India has been entertained recently by reports of a split in the Simon Commission itself. One version says that the Commissioners are likely to present several reports. It is also said that the Indian Central Committee is likely to make as many reports as it has members, or may produce only a series of minutes. The important thing is not to consider whether these rumours are based on anything, but to look at them in careful perspective. If the Government wanted a Commission whose members would all think alike from start to finish it would not have appointed one containing Conservative, Labour, and Liberal representatives. Differences of outlook towards important points brought under consideration appeared early among the Commissioners. Such rubbing together of opinions is an essential condition of getting a good judgment. And as for the Indian Committee, its chairman, Sir Sankaran Nair, shrewdly observed in an interview soon after he and his colleagues first met that "the very essence of our capacity for constructive work will lie in the fact that we do emphatically represent widely diverse standpoints."

Sir John Simon has strongly emphasized that the Statutory Inquiry is not called upon to settle the future constitution of India, but only to report; the distinction is constantly ignored by commentators. The framing of the new Government of India Bill will not lie in the hands of the Royal Commissioners, but in those of His Majesty's Government, in consultation with the Government of India, after they and the Indian Provincial Governments have examined the Simon Commission's Report. "It is not our business to devise machinery for the purpose of Indian Government," said Mr. Gladstone, speaking in the House of Commons on the Indian Councils of 1892; "it is our business to give to those who represent His Majesty in India ample information as to what we believe to be sound principles of Government, and it is, of course, the function of this House to comment upon any case in which we may think they have failed to give due effects to those principles." Lord Morley found the words topical enough in his day to quote them in reply to the criticism that the Indian Councils Bill of 1909 was vague and sketchy.

To Combine East and West

It is upon this problem of the principle to be followed that the Indian Statutory Commission and their Indian colleagues have in the main to report; of the principle to be followed in order, in Sir Harcourt Butler's words, "to combine the ancient and honoured culture of India with the culture of the modern Western world;" to produce "that synthesis between East and West which seems sometimes nearer and sometimes more remote, but which is becoming ever more important for the high enduring interests of humanity and civilization." In the pursuit of that aim the members of the Simon Commission are unanimous.

"We have accomplished the first stage of our task and enter upon the next stage with an ever-increasing desire to contribute what we can to a happy future of good relations between Britain and India."—Sir John Simon.

Nobody need envy the Simon Commission what they have yet to do, remarked "The Statesman" (Calcutta) in the course of a leading article. The Commission has had various experiences in India from which they must carry back somewhat chaotic impressions. The sorting out of all these, the evolving from them of some policy upon which there is a definite measure of agreement and the stating of that policy in a form that will find acceptance in Great Britain and, in some measure, in India is a task before which the mind quails. Sir John Simon brought to India a reputation for logical thought, for the sifting of evidence and for precise statement of a point of view. He will be happy indeed if that reputation survives the test to which it is now to be put.

"Whatever form of constitution may be evolved we hope (says "The Statesman") that it will contain within itself the seeds of growth without necessitating a fresh Simon Commission at intervals of a few years. Nothing could be more hampering to any form of progress than that we should be inspecting the roots every decade. We have been glad to have the Simon Commission; we hope that a long time will pass before there is any necessity for another."

OUR PARIS LETTER

France and Italy in N. Africa: The Beauty Ravager

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, April 17.

Signs of anxiety over possible future developments of Italian policy are beginning to show themselves in the French Press. It is asked whether one of the objects of the reconciliation between Church and State in Italy was not to help Signor Mussolini's designs in Northern Africa and free his hands. Rightly or wrongly, the impression prevails that he does not want French and Italians to live in harmony in Tunis. The Archbishop of Carthage, Mgr. Lemaitre, a Frenchman, encounters opposition from Italian prelates who want to provide him with a couple of Italian bishops. The French not unnaturally conclude that the recognition of the Pope's temporal rights has not been without its *quid pro quo*, and that, other things being equal, the Church will henceforth take the Italian rather than the French view in matters of high policy, especially as France has a purely lay government.

Moreover, the two countries are controlled on entirely different principles. France adheres to those of the revolution of 1789, while Italy is now counter revolutionary. France wants to live in peace, while Italy seems to have her mind bent on war. Signor Mussolini has frequently said that force is the only thing that counts in the relations between nations, and, as he showed by bombarding Corfu in 1923, he is not likely to let the League of Nations step him. An Italian, Signor Curzio Malaparte, has published a book "Italy against Europe" in which he represents the rest of Europe as a set of decadent democratic communities which it is Italy's duty to regenerate by fire and sword. Signor Turati, one of the Fascist leaders, has said that a conflict is inevitable between young and vigorous nations and those that are old and rotten, which is evidently an allusion to France. With such portents looming on the horizon, disarmament proposals can hardly strike the French as practicable.

Beauty Parlour Dangers

At the request of the Council of Public Health, the Minister of Labour and Hygiene has ordered an inquiry into a very prosperous industry of American origin. Every town in France now has its beauty-parlours, bearing such high-sounding names as Beauty Super-Institute, Beauty Academy, and so on—establishments in which feminine flesh is treated in many strange ways. The Council of Public Health has learnt with horror that these establishments are provided with machines that flatten out superfluous tissue on the back, remove crows' feet from the face and hollows from the neck, thin the ankles, straighten the knees and otherwise correct Nature's handiwork with ferocious precision. The really up-to-date beauty specialist will undertake to harden breasts, remove wrinkles from the stomach, cause local perspirations with the object of reducing the size of any particular part of the body, put on enamel made of herring-scales, remove hair and so on.

These processes, which may be quite dangerous to health, are administered by unqualified practitioners with no medical degrees and no responsibility. They sell face-paints and cosmetics containing mercury, lead, zinc or bismuth, which are very bad for the skin, and they coat the faces of their customers with mud which is supposed to come from mineral deposits but of which no one knows the actual composition. They use antiseptic lotions containing tetrachloride of carbon, which is poisonous. The beauty-parlours will have to be placed under the Factory Acts and subjected to frequent inspection. This will be the only way, we are told, of protecting French women against charlatans who profess to be able to make them all look young and pretty.

The Imperial Club

The case of the Imperial Club, a British institution founded in Paris just before the war, provides a striking illustration of the difference between British and French habits. The club was started by Mr. Ernest Duveen with the patriotic object of providing a place at which young Englishmen employed in Paris could take their midday meal and foregather in the evening. It was intended as an antidote to the less reputable attractions which are only too numerous in Paris. The club has a place in the history of the British colony in Paris. Its dining-room was the scene of a meeting, in August 1914, of British subjects who came from all parts of France to volunteer for service in the French army. Thanks to a long lease and comparatively small rent the club has been able to carry on up to the present but the lease has now expired and fresh quarters must be found. Rents in the meantime have risen enormously, and, if the club is to continue, it will have to spend five or six times as much as before on rent, with a corresponding increase in rates and other charges.

The great difficulty in the way, however, is the special taxation on clubs, which eats up 80 per cent. of the members' subscriptions. The French legislator has always been suspicious of clubs. They have been regarded for generations as places in which citizens meet to conspire against the Government. They can exist if they go in for gambling for money of which the State takes a percentage, the collection whereof involves a permanent control, but the club of the British type, with bridge and billiards as the principal attractions and no visits from Government inspectors, is not welcome, and the tendency is to tax it out of existence, for which reason the Imperial Club is unlikely to survive, at any rate in its present form.

A Popular Comedian

Mayol, the well known Paris music-hall singer, whose approaching retirement was announced last year, has definitely made his exit from the stage. He has sung his last song in public at Bobino, in the Montparnasse district in which he made his début over 39 years ago, and he is now free to enjoy his ease in the villa he built for himself near Toulon. Everyone in Paris

(Continued on Page 289.)

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

PILLARS OF THE KING'S HOUSE

V.—The Queen's Man of Affairs: Sir Harry Verney

By Ardirthnot Maunsell
(Caricature by Tom Cottrell)

Sir Harry Verney

Queen Mary hates a fool. It is, therefore, only natural that her Private Secretary, Sir Harry Lloyd Verney, should be one of the shrewdest men in England.

He needs all his intelligence, as well as his industry, imagination, and application to cope with his duties. Everyone around the Queen is busy, for she generates energy like a dynamo, and transmits it to all her entourage: but Sir Harry Verney is the most occupied of them all.

In looks and manner he is deceiving, for he fills your notion of just what an ideal Victorian courtier should be. Tall, yet carrying himself with a slight stoop, his clean cut features, grey hair and moustache, smooth cultured voice, exquisite hands, and quietly distinguished dress are all perfect. He radiates suave good sense: you feel instinctively that his tact could cope with any situation no matter how deplorable.

Behind this facade, which a lifetime of diplomacy and Courts has impressed upon him, Sir Harry possesses one of the most lucid and active of intelligences. He is always "on the spot," he always knows, he is never at fault—valuable assets in serving a lady who always wants things done "at once." He possesses, too, that quick sense of humour which the Queen demands of her intimates. To hear Her Majesty laugh is a revelation. It is a real ringing hearty laugh, with no reservations or half-measures about it. "When the Queen opens her mouth and laughs you know what a woman she is," a Labour politician told me once. "It's the finest laugh I've heard for years, a laugh with real joy in it."

Morning's Business

Sir Harry attends on the Queen in the mornings, in her sitting room at Buckingham Palace, or at Windsor, after she has breakfasted, and fed the sparrows who very well know that she never forgets their crumbs. He brings with him the letters not addressed to Her Majesty personally, and she has her personal post ready for him to deal with. Perhaps there are several hundred letters, but they are quickly read and their answers arranged, in order that the real business of the morning may be begun.

This may touch on any subject under the sun. Arrangements for future engagements, the matching of some hangings in Holyrood Palace at Edinburgh, tracing the history of a Sevres figure at Windsor, finding a new position for a footman whom the officials of the household have visited on discharging in disgrace, planning a serious programme of reading in the latest developments of Politics or Economics.

The Queen's mind is omnivorous, all subjects and matters come alike to her; and the touchstone of her humanity transforms even the driest matter into a problem of life and happiness.

Sir Harry must keep abreast with all her interests. He must be politician, economist, antiquarian, relieving officer, and raconteur, all in the space of half-an-hour. The Queen's energy and intelligence are the most vital things at Court today, and the Queen's secretary must keep them occupied, and working at full pressure. She hates idleness and slovenliness of mind, and Sir Harry must see that her business is executed with the maximum of despatch and the minimum of fuss.

His, indeed, is an heroic task, but I believe that he revels in it, nor would he exchange his place for any other man's. Like all her Household, he loves his mistress, with an affection which is as personal as it is sincere. They call her the "Master Mind," and the name is no extravagance of loyal devotion.

Cavalier Ancestor

Sir Harry was born fifty-six years ago, and he comes of an ancient and distinguished family. One of his ancestors, most attractive of all King Charles's cavaliers, fell in one of the battles of the Civil War still clasping the Royal Standard, which he had counted his highest honour to carry. Sir Harry was educated at Eton, and then entered the Diplomatic Service as an honorary attaché. Next he was Assistant Private Secretary to the late Marquess of Lansdowne, from whom he learned the precise and business-like methods which make him so invaluable in his present position. In 1905 he was appointed a Gentleman Usher to King Edward, and when King George ascended the throne he became a Groom-in-Waiting to His Majesty. The Queen appointed him as her right hand in 1919.

His wife, Lady Joan Verney, a daughter of the late Earl of Desart, is a Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and one of her most trusted and faithful attendants. Thus, the whole of Sir Harry's life is bound up with that of Her Majesty. His wife, no less than himself, is in daily contact with her; her pleasure and her business are the first and paramount interests of his whole existence.

Apart from her public duties, one of the Queen's principal interests lies in her many possessions, or rather in the palaces and their contents of which she is trustee for the nation. The arrangement of furniture in each room is photographed, so that a permanent record of it may be kept. After any alteration has been made, a new photograph must be taken. Dozens of great albums of such photographs, their indexing, and their arrangement similar volumes of press cuttings, hundreds of family photographs; collections of data concerning each piece of china, each picture, each antique treasure of the royal palaces—all of these form one part (and only a small part) of the affairs in Sir Harry's hands.

He acts as the Queen's almoner, dispensing her unknown private charities as well as the hundreds of annual subscriptions to institutions of which Her Majesty is patron or president.

Untiring Investigations

When the Queen attends any gathering, large or small, important or obscure, she seems to display an uncanny knowledge of the personal history of those she meets. How many men and women has she delighted by a reference to an absent son or an inquiry for a sick child? How does she gather the necessary knowledge which inspires these questions? True she possesses a retentive and well stored memory, but that is not enough.

The answer lies in Sir Harry's indefatigable inquiries. Quietly, but thoroughly, he finds out the circumstances and peculiarities of all those whom the Queen meets; he discovers that this Mayor has recently lost his wife, that the grandmother of a certain child, lying sick in hospital, helped to make the Prince of Wales's baby clothes. And so when Her Majesty arrives, she is able to spread joy around her by just the right words to the right persons.

"It is very simple" Sir Harry would tell you with a deprecating smile. Certainly it is, but it is also very human, very understanding and charming.

In fact, it is extremely difficult to picture the multitude and complexity of Sir Harry's duties. Think of your own private and business affairs, reduce them to complete order and regularity, multiply them by a thousandfold, and continue to manage them smoothly and efficiently, without any appearance of being busy. When you have done all this, you will have gathered a very good idea of what Sir Harry does every day.

His is an attractive personality, so considerate, so courteous and so self-forgetful, yet not colourless because shot through with humour and a strong vein of individual taste. He is one of the most important unseen cogs in the machinery of the British Empire, as he sits at his desk, wrestling with strange epistles addressed to "Mrs. Queen," or "Madam Majesty," or even "Mrs. England."

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CHINESE RECORDER

Specially Interesting to Mission Workers

The "Recorder" for May contains much that is of intense interest to all engaged in the great task of bringing the gospel to China. The paper by Dr. Reichelt on the "Divine seed in the ethical system of Buddhism gives much information about the mystical side of Buddha's teaching. The root of the system, says Dr. Reichelt, is the doctrine of cause and effect. What a man is depends on the accumulated effect of his previous lives. The good and evil he has done in the course of many transmigrations hangs, like a millstone, round his neck. He is bound to the wheel of Karma and whatsoever he has sown that must he reap. By the accumulation of good he may over balance his evil destiny but there is always the possibility that he may fall short in the weary march upwards and "he will be thrown up and down on the rolling and unstable waters of the sea of bitterness. He is not secure, he is not saved, he is a miserable being in the midst of the most intense joy and pleasure." But there is hope, for in every human heart there is the "Buddha seed." Let the man but realise the infinite possibilities implied in the possession of this seed of righteousness and "by faith in the boundless mercy of Amitabha" he may "in a moment be raised up to the state of boundless light, life wisdom and compassion." There is much food for thought here.

Phillips Bradley, professor of political science in Amherst university, contributes a scholarly and pertinent paper on "Religious Liberty in International Law." Missionaries who study this paper will have a good understanding of extra-territorial right how it came into existence in various states and the steps by which it comes to be abrogated. It is always a temporary measure and in its enactment looks forward to the time when it shall be no longer necessary.

The Rev. E. W. Burt takes to task, trenchantly, an article in the March "Recorder" in which a writer sets forth his thoughts on the "Changing Missionary Message." In that paper the writer sets Christ on the same plane as other great religious teachers and supposes that the duty of missionaries nowadays is to co-operate with Chinese thinkers in building up a new and composite religion combining all the ologies in one conglomerate. Mr. Burt shows that this is not Christianity at all and that the call to preach a doctrine of this kind will not bring men to the mission field. If a man has nothing better to offer than what is already found in non-Christian religions why should he bother to preach to the heathen. How true this contention is shown on another page which records that "between 1920-1927 the number of new missionaries sailing decreased one third, but between 1920-1928 the number of new student volunteers decreased ninety per cent. A study of 11,000 missionaries showed that thirty-nine of those that sailed withdrew within the first five years. In 1928 the number of student volunteers in America was only 252. As a result in three to five years the supply of new missionaries, if dependent thereon, will only be about half those needed in China alone." The new theology has evidently a deadly effect on missionary enthusiasm.

OUR PARIS LETTER

(Continued from Page 233.)

knows Mayol, with his tuft of blond hair in the middle of his forehead and the bunch of lilies-of-the-valley in his buttonhole. He had better business instincts than most members of his profession, and took advantage of his notoriety to start a place of his own, which he called the Concert Mayol, though it was very far from being a concert-hall as the word is usually understood, the fare provided for its patrons being quite as highly spiced as at any Parisian music-hall, which is saying a good deal. Mayol has had many imitators, rarely successful, in his own genre—the sentimental song with a touch of humour, not easy to write and still less easy to sing effectively. He takes with him into his retirement the gratitude and respect of a very large circle, for he has never been known to turn a deaf ear to a tale of distress or to spare himself when anything in his line could be done for the sick and wounded soldiers of his country during and after the great war.

15079D. Out-O-Town Gal
Just a little bit O! driftwood

15300D. Just a sweetheart
Where is the song

1683D. I'm bringing a red—Red rose
Makin' Whoopee (From Whoopee)

1701D. Let's do it
Japanese Mammy

1733D. My lucky star
Button up your overcoat

5010. Georgie porgee
Felix the cat

9476. Tschaikowskiana Part 1 and 2.

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THE BOOK PAGE

THE MYSTIC RIVER

A Vision of English Poetry

English poetry through the ages may be likened to a great river which mirrors its hastening banks, be they far or near; but always bears a reflection of the sky in its translucent flow. The springs of its origin are remote in the blue hills of Time, and it has had innumerable tributaries, both great and small. Long before the coming of the Normans it received into its deep though narrow stream, winding through the columned dusk of primeval woodlands, the solemn music of the Latin hymns and of that sonorous translation of the Scriptures made by the learned saint whom Christ Himself rebuked for being more of a Ciceronian than a Christian. In the three centuries between the Conquest and the birth of Chaucer tiny rivulets of simple singing, for the most part love-poetry such as "Lenten is come with love to toune" and "Of one that is so fair and bright," added a tender radiance to the enforested flood, and many a brief lamentation, such as even to-day we may spell out on grey stones in cushat-haunted churchyards, made it deeper by a tear. To this very day those singing streamlets, rising in simple hearts, are constantly coming in, each can murmur to itself:

> I move the sweet forget-me-nots
> That grow for happy lovers

and boast that:

> Men may come and men may go
> But I go on for ever.

In Full Flood

In Chaucer's age the river took to its broadening breast a great tributary indeed—all that antique Anglo-Saxon poetry of assonance which is so wondrously represented by that beautiful love-lorn miniature of a Divine Comedy called "The Pearl" and by the fluctuating indignant lines, often long as a whip-lash, of "Piers Plowman." At the same time the august flood, now showing in its large rhythms the very pulsations of that "giant heart of memories and tears" which is the secret source of racial strength, absorbed—perhaps to our loss, but who can tell?—the poetical power of Scotland, of that language of R which can even now produce melody as slow and sweet as honey dripping from the honeycomb and might otherwise have had a galaxy of singers and makers independent of the verse-forms proper to the Language of R our classic English. If these tributaries had gone their own way, seeking each its own sea, each Province might have become a Povence, so to speak, and we might have had —who knows?—free cities of the poetic soul in Worcester, Liverpool, and Edinburgh. As it is, London is the capital of English poetry, and its idiom that humble dialect of Cockaygne, which has been so ennobled by noble usages. Into the centripetal stream, moreover, before Chaucer's day, had flowed the abundant verse of interminable metrical romances, bringing with the goddess who was to be on earth all that the Queen of Heaven is among the star-censers, and that ardent wanderer in haunted woodlands and enchanted castles, whose chivalrous duty it was—and is—to fall in love at the earliest opportunity, and, if possible, hopelessly. These rhymed romances were translated from French originals, and it is to the French wit thus introduced, flashing across English love of human nature, that we owe the happy humour which our poetry has never lacked—so that in every reach of the mighty river, though it be a march of solemn music, you can always hear, as it were, the jocund chaff of fellow-voyagers, sailors who don't care. The homely satire of the Land of Cockaygne, where:

> There are rivers great and fine
> Of oil, of milk, honey, and wine,
> Water serveth there for nothing,
> Save to look at and for washing,

has also been a constant element in our poetical humour. There are flashes of passion and traces of tenderness in the Old English verse, but [illegible] a party and [illegible] partake of it.

Changing Scenes

The [illegible] from century to century, broadening out or becoming narrow, but always remaining a true measure of the Englishman's secret power of thought and feeling. What, after all, is poetry but the philosophy by which a nation lives, touched with emotion and changed to music that is momentous and immortal? English poetry became a sunlit tumultuous sea in the age of Elizabeth and Shakespeare, the celestial virago and her heaven-sent masterpoet, and we see it thronged with white-winged argosies, with the light of morning on their sails and ready to voyage into the West over the brink of evening. In the so-called Augustan Age, when Pope set the poetic fashion with his precise metronome and formal morality, it narrowed to a smooth-flowing stream, embanked between patterned pleasances and elegant palaces in the Palladian style. Once more it widened out wondrously in the era of the great Romantics, Scott and Byron, Shelley and Keats, Coleridge and Wordsworth; yet again the water seemed horizonless, and one with the blue sky above, and for the first time we clearly heard, in the solemn accents of the last-named master, a truly Franciscan message —"The wisdom which diversity had bred." Never since then has the quick sense of "Some life of men unblest" ceased to give even our idlest piping a troubled sound at times, and to Wordsworth belongs the inalienable honour of hearing, and causing us at any rate to overhear, the lyric cry, tragical and intense, of the poor and oppressed. In the age of Tennyson, it is true, though he himself was one of the very great of conscious craftsmen and worthy to be named as such in the same breath as Milton, and though he had noble and sincere contemporaries, the mystic river was notably narrowed—because its main flow was outside the anguished struggle in our prison-cities not for life but for a living, and a kind of cloistral calm lay like a white mist over its mild-way fluctuations. Later on, the self-satisfaction of the Victorian Age bred poetasters for whom it was always tea-time in a walled garden; and there were virtuosi of versification, who lost themselves in quiet backwaters, dreaming of a return to Hellas as Swinburne did, or imitating with Coventry Patmore the accents of the old sacred amorists, or insisting as the "ninetyish" poets did that "Art for Art's sake" was the secret of perfection, that poetry was a world apart from our workaday world—as sadly sufficient to itself as the cold Moon, her face graven with the hieroglyphs of a meagre past, who climbs star by star through the night to her spectral meridian! Then came the Great War and the poetic river, like the nation's whole life, became a catastrophic cascade, over which there hangs the faint rainbow of the first true poetry by soldier-poets.

Transition

Is there to be yet another great age of English poetry? At present, to be sure, the mystic river resembles the Oxus in Matthew Arnold's noble narrative poem, when it had passed through the hushed Chorasmian Waste under the solitary moon and flowed right for the Polar Star:

> Brimming and bright and large; then sands began
> To hem his watery march, and dam his streams,
> And split his currents; that for many a league
> The shorn and parcell'd Oxus strains along
> Through beds of sand and matted rushy isles.

The greater poets of the pre-war generation have passed away or write little, if at all. Thomas Hardy, a poet not without art, but without artifice, who bore up the burden of modernity beyond his eightieth year, [illegible] a heart of dust with his con[illegible]. Rudyard Kipling, the real father of the modern school which finds romance, vivid as blood, in the heart of the commonplace, seldom [illegible] his pen cut from an eagle's [illegible]. A. E. Housman, who is an [illegible] with a modern gift [illegible] humour, is silent, and W. B. Yeats [illegible] his magic case- [illegible] the majority must be classed as experimentalists. Their work lacks memorableness, nor does it always grant us that "balance of pleasure" which Wordsworth rightly expected even of the most tragical poem. Some of the more extreme experimentalists must needs fail, since they are not only possessed by a cosmical grievance against things as they are, but, what must be fatal, ignore the genius of the language which must be their medium. Yet all of them, even the failures, are preparing the way for a new poetic renaissance by extending the range of poetic subjects and superseding the old outworn poetic diction by a study of the subtle and infinitely varied music of colloquial speech. Sooner than we expect, perhaps, the parcelled and impeded river will cease to seem a "foil'd circuitous wanderer" and will reveal a "luminous home of waters" far wider and deeper than any Area Sea. But when the greater poets arrive—shall we know them for what they are?—E. B. Osborn in "Morning Post."

THE FUNDAMENTALIST

"THE CHINA FUNDAMENTALIST."—Edited by Rev. Hugh White B.D., Yencheng, Kiangsu. Publishers: The Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai. Quarterly. Price, $2 per annum.

No rust grows on the nib of the editor's pen. Like Sir Walter Scott, he belongs to the black hussars of literature who neither give nor accept quarter. The paper is out to maintain the infallibility of scripture without reservation. From Genesis to Revelation the book is inspired of God and is profitable for instruction, for reproof and for instruction in righteousness. That there is much loose thinking and loose teaching in regard to the scriptures in these days is undeniable and it is possible for teachers of theology to dwell so largely on passages difficult to be understood or of doubtful interpretation that they give their students the idea that the Bible, and especially the old Testament, is a mass of fables not worthy of serious study. To those who have only a superficial acquaintance with the scriptures these opinions have a semblance of authority, but the real student knows that, apart from its divine inspiration altogether, the Bible, historically considered, is the most valuable book in the English language. There is more reliable archaeology in the 10th chapter of Genesis than in many a ponderous tome. Still earlier history, the story of the flood, has within recent months received emphatic confirmation from the British archaeological mission now making excavations in Ur of the Chaldees; the city from which Abraham started out on the quest for the city which hath foundations, whose maker and builder is God.

The Director of the mission has publicly announced that he has found irrefutable evidence of a flood that wiped out a civilization that was ancient before the pyramids were built. The historical books of Kings and Chronicles are the most reliable records we have for the period they cover and in the Psalms and prophetical books we have aspirations after holiness and an exalted conception of the attributes of Deity barely surpassed in the New Testament and unequalled in any other writings of any race in the world.

That a protest should be made against the flippant attacks on the scriptures, frequently made by those whose acquaintance with the sacred books is of a superficial description, is altogether to the good. This issue of the China Fundamentalist gives large space to the conflict between modernism and fundamentalism in the United States and seems to indicate that the battle is by no means to the doubters nor the race to those who are swift to see flaws in the book that has been an anchor to the souls of good men for thousands of years.

We may express the hope that the editor will take to heed the apostolic injunction and see that his contributors do not "strive about words to no profit" but keep to the great doctrines remembering always the famous motto of the [illegible] convention: "In essentials Unity, in non-essentials Liberty and in all things Charity."

HUNTING MEMOIRS

"MEMOIRS OF A FOX-HUNTING MAN."—By Siegfried Sassoon. London: Faber & Gwyer Ltd. Price, 7s. 6d.

Books on fox-hunting usually belong to one of two distinct types—the book written by a man who has spent his life in the dual role of Master of Foxhounds hunting his own pack, appealing to those who delight in hound work; and the work of the novel writer who uses the hunting field as a background for a theme in which the hero and heroine invariably are super-riders, the horses all more or less capable of getting the Grand National Course, and the hounds possessed of superb noses that make light of dusty fallows and turnpike roads, and with pace that makes the chances of the survival of the little Red Rover, who acts as pilot, a slender one.

"Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man" belongs to neither of these types. It is an accurate description of English country life as it was well nigh throughout the length and breadth of England before the War, a life which still obtains in many districts to the present day. Although the telling of hunting, good days and bad ones, with descriptions of its companion sport, point-to-point racing, occupies many pages, there are also many delightful word pictures of the countryside in spring, summer and autumn, amongst which stand out the descriptions of the local Flower Show and the village cricket matches.

Of the characters who live their lives in the pages of this book, that of Dixon, the groom, is finely drawn, a good example of the old type of gentleman's servant. One deeply sympathizes with the little lonely orphan who because of his loneliness and the manner of his upbringing by his fond aunt, is a shy, nervous, little kid, who suffers tortures from self-consciousness and is in constant dread that he is saying or doing the wrong thing. How Dixon weans him from these childish terrors and makes a man of him is a masterpiece.

This book should particularly appeal to those who would like to glimpse a true picture of real English rural life and would feign have their children brought up in the healthy atmosphere, if circumstances permit; and to those desirous of recalling memories of their own happy childhood when, unlike the central figure in this book, they had the blessed companionship of brother or sister, or at any rate playfellows drawn from the adjacent mansion, farm house, and the keeper's cottage.

MRS. BESANT

"THE LIFE OF ANNIE BESANT."—By Geoffrey West. London: Gerald Howe. Price, 15s.

In the days when she was a Fabian, Mr. Shaw once said that Mrs. Besant was a "sort of expeditionary force, always to the front when there was trouble and danger," and those who know her well declare that of two methods of achieving an object she will "inevitably take the more difficult and combative." That makes an estimate of Mrs. Besant, who is not only a personality, but a portent, a variegated experience; for, as her most recent biographer has said, the landscape of her long life —she is 82—is "littered with the discarded coaches of Christianity, Marriage, Free Thought, Malthusianism, Radicalism, Democracy, Republicanism, Trade Unionism, Fabianism, Atheism, not to mention the private vehicles of any number of individuals," and to-day her load is heavier than ever, for in addition to Theosophy, which puzzles her latest biographer, it includes a fierce fight for Indian Home Rule.

Any book about Mrs. Besant is, therefore, a book about the emergence of ideas of her generation, and, though many of those ideas have been so long accepted that we find it very difficult to believe they ever had to be fought for—think of the banning of "The Fruits of Philosophy"—many of her later adventures to goals not yet reached give the book a sense of life not usually associated with octogenarianism. Mr. West is an intense admirer of her tremendous vitality and versatility, but he is also perplexed by some of the paradoxes she presents. Thus:—

> In herself she is a woman of overwhelming personality, yet even as such she appears to have made little impression upon her contemporaries in general.
>
> She leaves no distinctive body of writings, no vitally original thought to carry on her name. As a phenomenon of sheer energy she will live. Her fame beyond that seems curiously problematical.

A NOVEL OF POLITICS

"CLASH."—By Ellen Wilkinson. London: G. G. Harrap & Co. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

To write in a novel about your political opponents—or even your own part—is a delicate matter, but Miss Wilkinson contrives to do it without excessive offence, though sometimes a character may be dismissed with all the ease of political disparagement. The story is about the general strike and the coal strike, and some uncomplimentary things are said about Ministers and coal-owners as well as of the morals of Bloomsbury. It is partisan, rhetorical, and tremendously hearty, but touched with generous emotion, and, though the life it depicts is not ascetic, it keeps in sight the ideal of a community "simple in their private lives, and splendid in their public ways." Joan, the heroine, is a doughty worker in the Labour cause who "left the impression of a breeze rather than a woman." She is not a subtle conception, and, indeed, subtlety would be out of place in such a novel. When the story opens she is bored and tired, but even her weariness is exhibited briskly, and she reacts gallantly to the prospect of the strike. There is some intelligent talk about it, and one Labour leader makes the reassuring statement that "British revolutions are made by British church-wardens. That's why they have been successful." But there are some fiery spirits too, and the most interesting passages in the book are the expositions of attitudes and aspirations. Miss Wilkinson does not shirk the highly controversial topic of the negotiations preceding the general strike, and Joan, and her friends, or some of them, are represented as facing the struggle with something of the old joy of battle. Yet it strikes one sometimes that the point of view is very much that of the sympathetic middle class. We come near the heart of the matter when the man whom Joan eventually marries says: "The only thing is for the men and women who can lead the workers to stick with them, lead their life, eat their bread, and resolutely refuse to go one step beyond the standard of living of the people they are leading." 'Tis is a hard saying, and it might provide the theme for a great novel. Miss Wilkinson has not the qualities to write it, but in her clever and spirited book there is evidence of the capacity and sympathy that make a valuable advocate.

Unfortunately the love story, which is worked into the theme with sufficient ingenuity, is a conventional one. The splendid Joan detaches a fashionable lady's husband, but though it is intimated that this may improve the quality of his short stories he is not a man to keep step in the social advance. Like so many of the stories of to-day, this one suggests that with the abolition of marriage, and, consequently, of the Divorce Court, the novelist's occupation will be gone. The weaker part of the story goes far to overpower the other, but Joan rejects her lover and marries the friend who will be one with her in the life's work. It is a satisfactory conclusion.—A.N.M., in "Manchester Guardian."

The first volume of the official history of Gallipoli was published by Heinemann on April 25, the fourteenth anniversary of the great landing. It has been compiled by Brig.-General C. F. Aspinall-Oglander.

Recently there has been a heated discussion as to whether women are fitted for the teaching of boys. Dr. Cyril Norwood, the headmaster of Harrow, has not taken part in the debate, but he is at present at work on a book which should throw some light on the question. This is "The English Tradition in Education," which Messrs. Murray hope to publish in the autumn. Dr. Norwood is here to give us an analysis of the English public school system, its ideals and its dangers.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

IN THE MATTER OF SURNAMES

The Ordinary and the Extraordinary

Even in the comparatively small white community of Shanghai a fair number of out-of-the-way surnames is to be found, but one cannot help feeling that their proud owners would be surprised if they could see the list of old English names which was recently published in a Home paper.

The list mentioned contains such cognomens at Ratnetts, Parodies, Goshawks, Styzrings, and Langdells, the owners of which all proudly claim that there is but one family bearing each name. But, stranger still, there are, it appears, numbers of Quicks, Youatts, Hogsfleshes, Twentymans, Horsenails, Gingers, Costins, Leapingwells, Mustards, Muttons, Lattas, Foggos, Tatifulls, Kneeboneses, Earlyrises, Peppercorns, Snoxells, Pitblados, and even Whalebellys and Hairsnakes. One cannot believe however, that there can be very many Tarkootys, Arblasters, Potticargs, Bassingthwaites, or Baragwanaths, although of Gotobeds, we are told, there are about 450 and some 150 Beetles.

The last named may find it a consolation to learn that their title has no connection with insects, but that they are indeed descendants of dignified parish beadles—the policemen of olden times. The Cowards, likewise, are not the children of forebears lacking in courage: on the contrary, their ancestors were once the sturdy and phlegmatic cowherds, for whom the care of snorting bulls was all in the day's work.

The name Challoner, on the other hand has a dignified ring but, be the truth known, the ancestors of today's families bearing this name were the mediæval equivalent of the Breton onion-boys of the present time. They came over from Chalons selling blankets, which were called after the town name by the English populace, and so the name developed. Another example of this is in the case of the Poynters or Pointers, who were originally the humble makers of poynts, or tags, by which hose were fastened to the doublet—[Eliz]abethan suspender-makers in [fact].

It was not until about 1450 that surnames came into use at all in Great Britain, but then as the population grew and property began to be owned and handed down from father to son, the value of a common name for the members of a family became apparent. Previously only a Christian name had been used, possibly in conjunction with a nickname, and it was this latter which gradually became the surname of the family. Every surname, however, has been acquired in one of five ways, irrespective of whether it was first born by Saxon or Norman: it was a nickname, like Short, or Fleet, or Strong; or the name of a place, such as Hadley; an occupation, such as Baker; or official position such as Chamberlain; or baptismal, ending in son or its equivalent.

The baptismal and place names are the most plentiful and a patient genealogist who classified the first 30,000 names in the London Directory found that 11,360 of them were place names or corruptions of these. Of baptismal names there were 8,203 and of occupational names 2,651. Official and vocational names, such as Judge, Cook, Dowman (keeper of dovecots) accounted for 1,737, and nicknames for 3,096, while 1,500 of the names were foreign and 1,700 so corrupted that it was impossible to place them in any category. A great tribe of modern surnames, including all the Ellises, Elliots, Elkinsons, and Elcocks, derive, we are told, from Elias, a name very popular at the time of the Crusades.

The list also gives the number of bearers of the commonest names, and, it is said, there are several races, (including China one would imagine) which have names relatively much more numerous than our Smith and the German Schmidt. Although, according to statistics, our British Smiths number some 520,000, followed by the Joneses—425,000 of them. The Browns and the Brownes number some 320,000 and the Taylors 238,000. It is a sort of tradition in joke columns to speak of "Smith, Brown and Robinson," but the last mentioned is really by no means among the commonest names. Ahead of them are the Davises and Davieses totalling 180,000, the Wilsons numbering 122,000, 121,000 Walkers, 120,000 Morrises, 108,000 Wrights and others.

Speaking of America, the list quotes from a New York telephone book, which should make interesting study for the genealogist. An easy first in surnames are the Cohens and Cohns—there are 34 columns of them, while of Smiths there are only 26. Not many decades ago the first place numerically was taken by the Kellys but now, although the most plentiful tribe of Irish, they occupy only eight and a half columns of the modern telephone book, followed by the Murphys half a column behind. The fast growing preponderance of Jews in New York is further exemplified by the fact that there are 22 columns of names beginning with "Wein."

The summer evening gown is soft and fluffy, and the scarf or coattee, while accentuating this, is also a useful addition.

WITH ORANGES AND LEMONS

Here Are Some New Ways of Dealing With The Ever Popular Fruit

No British breakfast table seems complete without a marmalade of some kind, and, although there are many excellent brands of this preserve on the market, the home-made product retains the premier place in our affection.

Nowadays one hears, "Have you had your vitamins?" and it is well to remember that citrous fruit, as lemons, oranges, and grapefruit, are the principal source of vitamin B. The following recipes will appeal to the housekeeper who is looking for "something different," and they have this in their favour, the preparation of the fruit is very simple, a sharp knife being the only implement required, and they can be made in any season.

Orange and Lemon

This is a wholesome sweet much appreciated in the nursery.

The proportion is—1oz. sugar, 1oz. butter, 3 eggs to 1 lemon and 1 orange. Use a double saucepan and, failing that, a bowl set in a pan of boilling water does very well.

Grate the rind of the fruit and squeeze out all the juice. Beat the eggs slightly. Melt the butter, add the sugar, rind, and juice, then then eggs. Stir continually one way only until it thickens; on no account must it boil. Put in small pots and cover.

Grapefruit Marmalade

For this choose two firm grapefruit, and rub with a damp cloth.

Slice them thinly, laying aside the pips. Add the juice of four sweet oranges and four lemons, and weigh the whole. Put into an earthenware basin, and add three pints of water to each pound of fruit. And the pips tied in a piece of muslin and leave overnight. Next day put the fruit in preserving pan, bring to the boil, and boil until the rind is quite soft. It may take one hour and a half, but the large quantity of water allows for that. Put back in basin and leave overnight.

Next day measure the pulp after you have removed the pips. Allow one and a half pounds of sugar to the pint of pulp and boil until it jells. As in lemon marmalade, this sets easily. An extra pound of sugar added to this quantity makes this a sweet, honey-like preserve much liked by the sweet-toothed. The marmalade should be well covered and stored in cool, dry cupboard.

Lemon Marmalade

Take twelve firm fresh lemons and wipe them with a damp towel. Do not choose large fruit as they are often all pith and no juice. Using a sharp knife, cut them roundways in the thinnest possible slices. Remove the pips as you come to them and place them in a piece of muslin. Weigh the fruit, put it in an earthenware basin, and cover with water, three pints to one pound pulp, add the pips. Let this stand overnight. Next day put it in a preserving pan, bring to the boil and cook gently until the rind is tender. The average time for this is one hour. Put back in the basin and leave overnight again. Remove the pips, measure the pulp, put it in the preserving pan, and add one and a half pounds of sugar to each pint of pulp. Bring to the boil and boil until the marmalade jells, usually in about 15 minutes. Lemons being rich in pectin and acid, this is marmalade that sets easily, and the flavour is delicious.

Amber Jelly

This is quite new. The colour is beautiful and the taste delicious and rather tantalising as no flavour predominates.

Take six sweet oranges and two lemons—the lemons being necessary to give pectin—and wipe them. Slice the fruit thinly, weigh it and put it in a basin. To every pound of fruit allow two pints of water and add one extra pint. Let this sit overnight. Next day put it in the preserving pan and add the contents of a 2lb. tin of pineapple. This is why the extra pint of water was added. Boil steadily until it is reduced to pulp. Put into a straining bag and leave overnight. Next day measure the liquid. Blend two teaspoonfuls of tartaric acid with a little of the liquid and add it. Allow one pound of sugar to one pint liquid. Bring to the boil, skim well and boil until it sets, which it does very quickly. This makes a delightful filling for tartlets, sponge sandwiches, etc.

THE UNIVERSAL SMALL BOY

More Mess Than One Can Imagine but He is a Dear

If his name is not Peter, it is probably Michael or John. (These names go in cycles: his father was Tom or Willie, his grandfather was Charles or Frederick.) He is much luckier in clothes than either of these forbears; he wears less of them, they are cheaper to replace, they are looser and more comfortable. True, on Sundays he may be a martyr in an Eton suit and a stiff collar; but at other times he is happy in the freedom of a grey flannel suit or in a sweater and knickers.

These are only surface differences, however. The small boy of today is really the same small boy of the 'nineties and also the small boy of the 'sixties.

He can make (say) a teaspoonful of ink go farther than anyone else could believe. His fountain-pen always leaks, especially when he wears a new suit. He has ten pockets, all full to the brim; and the contents of those pockets had better not be investigated, except by a person of strong nerves. His handkerchief is used for every other purpose than that of nose-[blow]ing; he has no explanation to give of the strange fact that two corners are torn completely off. He would do *anything*—he would even wear gloves—rather than wash his hands, especially if it involves going upstairs.

He considers the bath a mere play-place, to be occupied (no matter how his outraged family thunders at the door) until the water grows disagreeably chilly: and he leaves that water pure as the driven snow rather than contaminate it with base soap. His knees and his ears are a subject of frequent and embittered family discussion.

It is a real torture to him to keep still for more than five minutes together: and the only time when he is really willing to accept the suggestions of his exhausted relations and "read quietly" is in bed at night, when he is supposed to be asleep.

His diet, if left to his own fancy, would consist largely of chocolate, ice-cream in every form, apples, bananas, and roast chicken.

He likes all occupations that make a noise. Failing everything else, it is always possible to whistle while one is otherwise occupied, or to roll little bits of machinery up and down on polished furniture. He loves everything that has wheels, or that can be wound up and made to go. He will be happy for a whole afternoon taking an old clock to pieces; sometimes, miraculously, he will even put it together again.

He can ask more questions (many of them quite unanswerable) in an hour than any other person could invent in a day. He wants to know, in rapid succession:—Why Hens Lay Eggs, Do Wasps Enjoy Stinging, Do Policemen Ever Have Any Daughters (this particular friend in that profession happening to have only sons), Do Angels Ever Snore, How Much Does An Elephant Weigh? His most embarrassing queries are propounded in the presence of as many strangers as possible.

He brings more dirt into the house, makes more work, and produces more noise than any other three people put together; and his mother ticks off the slow, dull days of term-time as they pass, until the blessed holidays shall bring him back to her.—E.M.C. in "Evening Standard."

THE GREATNESS OF MRS. BEETON

Eliza Acton and Her Book, Which Was Always Suitable

This week sees the 130th anniversary of the birth of Eliza Acton, who was the "Mrs. Beeton" of Victorian England.

It has been suggested that it was the refusal by Messrs. Longmans to publish a volume of her poems that led Eliza Acton to write her cookery-book. She herself explains in her preface to the early edition that "what moved me, in the first instance to attempt a work like this was the discomfort and suffering which I had seen brought upon men and women by household mismanagement. I have always thought that there is no more fruitful source of family discontent than a housewife's badly cooked dinners and untidy ways." Then follows the recipes, the natural history of animals and vegetables we use as food," the chapters on servants, children, the doctor, and legal memoranda.

It is no wonder that a copy of "Mrs. Beeton" was a customary gift to the young Victorian bride, but one can imagine her feeling of despair on reading the list of virtues and duties enjoined on her. Choice of acquaintance, frugality, conversation, good temper, and dress are a few of the subjects that are dealt with. During the difficult "half-hour before dinner" our young Victorian is warned "to display no kind of agitation" and advised that "photograph and crest albums will help to pass a few moments pleasantly." And from what pitfalls is she saved as she reads: "When dinner is finished the hostess, who sets the tone to all ladies present, will merely wet the tips of her fingers. The French and other Continentals have a habit of gargling the mouth; but it is a custom which no English gentlewoman should in the slighest degree imitate."

For those who pass the evenings at home "interesting and agreeable pastimes" are recommended, such as fancy needlework or the reading aloud of "good standard works by which a knowledge of polite literature may be obtained by the whole family." And, as though a little doubtful whether this suggestion is sufficient to stand by itself, Mrs. Beeton underlines each point with quotations from all the recognised authorities—Dr. Johnson, Thompson, Bacon, Chatham, Campbell, and finally Jeremy Taylor.

Space forbids a detailed description of her advice to the less important members of the household, although it is equally delightful to read. The cook, for instance, is told that "in the kitchen the modern crinoline is absurd, dangerous, out of place, and extravagant. We say this in the kindest possible manner, for we do not object to servants wearing a moderate amount of crinoline or following their fancies in fashion at proper times and places."

One senses a tone of real regret for a world that is quickly changing in the careful advice to the lady's maid on footwear: "The chaussure, or footgear, of a lady is one of the few things left to mark her station and requires special care," and what a full Victorian flavour in this naive encouragement addressed to the humble scullery-maid: "We are acquainted with one instance of a young girl who absolutely left her parents and engaged herself as scullery-maid in a gentleman's house where, through her activity and intelligence, she quickly rose to the rank of kitchen-maid, and from this she became one of the best women cooks in England."

Throughout the whole volume one cannot help feeling how much is missed by the compilers of our modern routine cookery-books through fearing to risk an irrelevance, then much more interesting to discover, for instance, upon looking up a recipe for gravy, Froissart's account of the wedding of Charles VI, "for which a hundred different dishes were prepared in a hundred different days," or to learn, upon seeking how to boil a ham, "The best way to silence a pig: anecdote of Charles V."—H.M.V.

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INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per D.K.K. Saikio M. (via Siberia)	May 19
Per R.D.S. Pres. Grant	„ 21
Per D.K.K. Heien M. (via Siberia)	„ 22
Per C.P.O.S. Emp. of France	„ 24
Per M. M. Angers	„ 24
Per P. & O. Rajputana	„ 27

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—

Per P. & O. Morea ....May 21

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per N.Y.K. Africa M. ....May 20

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per R.D.S. Pres. Grant ....May 21

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are show under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Benrinnes	Apl. 6	May 21
Hakone	Apl. 20	May 30
Carm'shir	Apl. 13	May 31
Benarty	May 8	June 1
Benmohr	Apl. 16	June 1
Kashgar	May 2	June 10
Suwa M.	May 4	June 13
Glenshane	Apl. 27	June 17
Glenog'e	May 11	June 21
Ranpura	May 17	June 24
FushimiM.	May 18	June 27
Khyber	May 30	July 8
Hakozaki	June 1	July 11
Malwa	June 11	July 22
Karmatwa	June 27	Aug. 5
Morea	July 12	Aug 19
Kashmir	July 25	Sept. 2
Mantua	Aug. 9	Sept 16
Kalyan	Aug. 22	Sept. 31
Macedonia	Sept. 6	Oct. 4
Kashgar	Sept 19	Oct. 29
Rawalpindi	Oct. 1	Nov. 12
Khyber	Oct. 16	Nov. 24
Malwa	Oct. 18	Nov. 26
Rajputana	Nov. 1	Dec. 10
Karmala	Nov. 14	Dec. 20

From LIVERPOOL

Lycaon	Apl. 13	May 25
Dardan M.	Apl. 13	May 26
Antilochus	Apl. 20	May 31
Sarpedon	Apl. 27	June 3
Automedon	May 1	June 7

From OSLO

Templar	—	June 5
Bessa	—	June 8

From TRIESTE

Fiume	—	May 27
Venezie	—	May 21

From BREMEN

Medon	—	May 25
C. of Tokio	May 10	July 14

From HAMBURG

Canton	Apl. 3	May 22
Oostkerk	Apl. 5	June 3
Trier	Apl. 17	June 9
DerffIinger	May 15	July 6
Saarbruecken	June 12	Aug. 4
C. of Osaka	June 10	Aug. 11
Coblenz	July 10	Sept. 1

From AMSTERDAM

Ouderkerk	May 12	July 1

From ANTWERP

Panama	Apl. 20	June 13
C. of Athens	Apl. 9	June 16

From ROTTERDAM

Jufuku M.	Apl. 6	May 22
Kommetsberg	Apl. 18	May 30
Lahn	May 8	June 18
Anhalt	May 17	June 25
Ouderkerk	May 9	July 1

From MARSEILLES

Angers	Apl. 19	May 24
G. Metzinger	May 3	June 7
A. Lebon	May 17	June 21
Porthos	May 31	July 5
Conceaux	June 14	July 19
Athos II	June 28	Aug. 2
D'Artagnan	July 12	Aug. 16

From GENOA

Oostkerk	Apl. 24	June 3

From SUEZ

Canton	Apl. 18	May 22
Q'tn nC'ourt	Apl. 29	June 2
Oostkerk	Apl. 30	June 3
Glenshane	May 17	June 20

From PORT SAID

Ilmar	Apl. 23	May 25
Trier	May 5	June 9
Panama	May 4	June 17
Lippe	May 13	June 14

From BOMBAY

Mirzapore	—	May 22
Tottori M.	Apl. 21	May 23
Alipore	May 29	—

From CALCUTTA

Gunna	May 5	May 28

From COLOMBO

Main	May 6	May 22
TilsingtonC.	May 14	—

From SINGAPORE

Main	May 13	May 22
Siam	May 19	May 25
Rajputana	May 19	May 27
QuarringtonC.	May 21	June 2
R'gtonCourt	May 17	—

From SOERABIA

Tjisalak	May 4	May 25
Tjitaroem	May 18	June 8

From MANILA

Ilmar	May 15	May 20

From JAVA PORTS

Ekstrand	—	May 26

From BALIKPAPAN

Ekstrand	May 5	May 18
Tjisalak	May 9	May 25

From BATAVIA

Tjikarang	May 15	May 27
Tjisaroea	May 25	June 6

From AMOY

Sanchang	May 16	May 19

From HONGKONG

Hapeh	May 15	May 18
Ekstrand	May 14	May 18
Soochow	May 16	May 19
Kwongsang	May 16	May 19
C. of Mobile	May 16	May 20
Kwangsang	May 20	May 23
Iyo M.	May 20	May 25

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Cyclops	—	May 21
C. of Evansville	—	June 27
C. of Canberra	—	Aug. 22

From SAN FRANCISCO

G. Horn	—	May 22
Tenyo M.	May 7	May 31
P. Grant	—	May 31
G. Tide	—	June 3
Korea M.	May 22	June 13
G. Wall	—	June [illegible]
G. Peak	—	June 21
Shinyo M.	June 5	June 28

From SEATTLE

Shidzuoka	May 1	May 27
Yokohama	May 25	June 17

From TACOMA

Everett	—	May 18

From TACOMA

Tacoma	—	May 26
Seattle	—	June 7
Shelton	—	June 28

From PORTLAND

Illinois	—	June 1

From VANCOUVER

E. of France	May 9	May 24
E. of Russia	May 30	June 14

From KOBE

ShanghaiM.	May 16	May 19
NagasakiM.	May 20	May 23

From YOKOHAMA

Katori M.	May 20	May 27

From NAGASAKI

ShanghaiM.	May 16	May 19
NagasakiM.	May 20	May 23

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Fausang, May 11. From Northern Ports. Mrs. E. E. Dunlop, Mrs. A. Y. Ansty, Miss T. L. Edgar, Dr. Swan.

Per str Luenho, May 11. From Hankow. Mr. Shram, Mrs. L. E. Gale. **From Wuhu.** Bishop and Mrs. George Ro Grose. **From Nanking.** Messrs. H. B. Dickson, L. E. Gale and Earl F. Baskey.

Per str. Loongwo, May 12. From River Ports. Mr. Arthur J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hannisdal, Mrs. S. R. Mehringer, Miss Eidelman.

Per P. & O. S. Delta, May 12. From London, etc. Engr. Comd. and Mrs. Aitkenhead, Lieut. D. A. Bergne, M. S. Barnett, Miss D. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Bieletti, Mrs. N. B. Beach, Mrs. O. C. Berrett, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Barnes, Mr. W. Brown, Lady M. Cholmondeley, Miss M. Cholmondeley, Mr. D. J. Coleman, Mrs. E. F. Cantor, Miss E. A. Cantor, Mr. R. M. Elkin, Miss M. Fitzgerald, Messrs. T. Gibson, J. Granville and C. F. Gaskill, Lady M. Herbert, Mr. J. G. Hillhouse, Miss J. Holden, Mr. L. E. Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Herren, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jones, Messrs. R. C. Johnson, A. Jenkins, F. Kyling and F. Kulka, Miss C. Lindy, Capt. A. H. McEwan, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Malden, Maj. Gen. Sir N. Malcolm, Miss C. M. Morrison, Messrs. Ne Sum, W. N. Nathan, A. J. O'Shea, S. W. Page and W. J. Parker, 2nd Lt. C. W. Richardson, Messrs. D. Ramsdale, H. Reaks and H. E. Sharp, Lt. Col. G. R. Steward, Mr. H. P. Surrey, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thomas, Mr. E. Teyssonnier, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tarlton, Miss C. I. Withers, Messrs. S. and F. A. White, Mr. J. W. Wheeler [illegible].

Per str. Suiwo, May 14. From River Ports. Miss Montiero.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, May 14. From Ningpo. Rev. Shoemaker, Rev. Pere Borch, Mr. S. M. Cowles.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 15. From Ningpo. Messrs. Watters, White, Richards, Kiec, De Candia, Finnie and Goodbar[illegible].

Per str. Nagansaki Maru, May 17. From Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. [illegible], Misses Mabel and Elizabeth [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Mans, Messrs. E. Wooster and F. V. Chamberlain, Capt. J. J. [illegible], Master J. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. E. Wacht, Miss [illegible] Wacht, Mrs. [illegible] McKay, Mrs. [illegible] McKay, Messrs. S. J. Hales, [illegible] Mrs. J. E. [illegible].

Per str. [illegible], May 16. From [illegible] From Weihaiwei. [illegible]

Per str. Kashima Maru, May 16. From Europe and Way Ports. Messrs. [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ledertoug, Misses K. and I. Ledertoug, Master M. Ledertoug, Dr. W. Leontief, Mr. Lloyd, Capt. C. E. Neilson, Mr. G. Pala, Mrs. C. P. E. Roesholm, Mrs. G. M. Smart, Master I. J. Sart, Master I. C. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. Thurnheer, Mr. H. Wood.

Per str. President Taft, May 16. From Hongkong. Mrs. F. G. de Alberto, Messrs. H. E. Anthony, Nicolai Aall and J. K. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, Messrs. Robert Dollar 2nd and John Harold Dollar Jr., Misses Alice Dollar, Virginia Dollar and Jane Barr, Messrs. T. J. Evans, Bliss Giles and J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Haley, Master Roy Haley, Miss Joyce Haley, Messrs. Ralph Johnson, Perry N. Jester, T. M. Knight and D. A. Kreider, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Kirker, Dr. I. Kaldor, Mrs. John Leonard, Mr. E. H. Lockwood, Misses Ada A. Matthias and C. M. Mulligan, Messrs. Chas. Moyer, C. J. Meyers, C. B. Pattison, James Remick and S. B. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Strahorn, Mr. O. G. Steen, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Stevens, Mr. Jose Urquico, Miss Brigida Villas, Mrs. A. C. Wallace.

Per str. Kungwo, May 16. From River Ports. Mr. H. V. Hawley, Mrs. Hawley, Miss Hawley, Messrs. J. H. Crocker, H. J. West, Westman, Fred W. Hallberg, Clarke, J. L. Cowen and Hu, Misses N. Fry and Dawson and 2 children, Mrs. G. L. Hogmon, Messrs. F. C. Jordan and P. R. Shields.

Per str. Whanyin, May 17. From Hankow. One French Naval Rating.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 17. From Ningpo. Baron Sadoine, Messrs. Turner, Sequeira and Rairere.

Per str. Kaiping, May 17. From Chinwangtao. Mr. F. B. Turner, British Minister and Party.

Per str. President Jefferson, May 17. From Japan. Messrs. T. Balanger and W. C. Boone, Mr. and Mrs. F. Durrer, Mr. Charles Fournier, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Gallarer, Mr. C. B. Gardner, Mrs. B. C. Gardner, Master Douglas Gardner, Mr. E. George, Rev. John R. Grace, Master H. Durrer, Mrs. I. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hegner, Mrs. Ada Hendy, Rev. Edward Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jamison, Lt. B. F. Lasbbermann, Mr. E. Macomber, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Manget, Misses Catherine Manget and Lucille Manget, Messrs. D. T. Manget, Jr., John Martin and M. C. McGuire, Miss Winifred Meyers, Mrs. C. B. Moore, Miss Margaret Moore, Mr. E. B. Morton, Rev. James G. O'Donnell, Mrs. Margaret Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Wodward.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, May 17. From Hongkong. Dr. A. F. Oliveres, Mrs. N. Squire, Mrs. F. N. Maleviantier, Messrs. A. Gewitch and H. H. Kelly, Mrs. L. M. Wilkinson, Mr. M. C. and Miss E. Armstrong, Messrs. J. M. Henry, Don Burdick and H. D. Browne, Col. L. M. Cosgrave, Mrs. M. G. and Miss A. M. Carvalho, Messrs. J. M. Daigarne, J. W. Dusenbury, W. J. Dusenbury, J. Tickle, F. F. Fairman and Harry Gild, Mr. and Mrs. D. Heathcote and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ledbury, Messrs. A. Macrewan, E. M. Mitchell, G. E. Robinson, E. F. Richard, and A. L. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Snow, Messrs. O. Steenstra, M. M. Tockey and H. A. Themlinson Miss M. G. Themas, Messrs. J. A. Verner and W. H. Bremner, Mrs. R. C. Weellerton, Mr. R. A. C. Watson.

OUTWARD

Per str. President Jackson, May 10.—For Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Honolulu via Japan Ports.—Mrs. M. P. Talbot, Miss Mary G. Talbot, Master Ralph Peter Talbot, Mr. Sam Howe, Lt. A. E. True, Miss Eleanor Longfellow, Mr. Thos. J. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hykes, Messrs. Frad Haddad and S. Y. Gattas, Mrs. Florence Quei, Mr. and Seth Castle, Messrs. Von Shubert and H. Arns, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Moore, Master Thos. Moore, Messrs. W. R. Carpenter and J. T. Woolaway, Mrs. Maryanska, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McGinnis, Mrs. T. Fleming, Mr. H. H. Solomen, Mrs. K. C. Ferneding, Miss P. Ferneding, Messrs. E. E. Waner, John W. Bandow and Fritz Thiel, Mrs. Anna Thiel, Miss P. Thiel, Mrs. John W. Bandow, Mr. R. L. Titon, Mrs. B. H. M. Lloyd, Master John Lloyd, Messrs. Pedro Loureiro and S. H. Andringa.

Per str. Tungchow, May 11.—For Tongku.—Mrs. White, Mrs. M. E. Stees, Mr. John A. Stees, Miss Lacey, Mrs. M. A. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, Mr. R. H. Edwards, Dr. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bidewell, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Weikheiser, Mrs. B. E. Soderquist, Mrs. G. P. Lindin, Two Franciscan Sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Weinberg.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, May 12. For Japan. Messrs. J. Kleffel, J. V. Ogan and James Morton, Miss Thelma Percival, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis, Mrs. A. J. Pratt, Mrs. C. B. Clarke, Mrs. du Pac de Marsoulies and child, Messrs. F. Miedbrodt, O. M. P. Flug, M. H. Dodge, E. M. Poons, A. P. Hall Thompson and P. J. Didiesheim, Miss R. Trainin, Mr. W. J. Lowry.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 12.—For Ningpo.—Mr. W. B. Walter, Mrs. P. Zuccarine.

Per str. Fausang, May 12.—For Northern Ports.—Miss Powell, Mrs. Skindler, Messrs. W. Shampney and Page, Mrs. Strafford, Nurse and child, Mr. McLeman.

Per str. Luenho, May 13.—For River Ports.—Messrs. McCartney, K. Mouser and Y. Y. Dunn, Miss Dunn, Mr. Medichi, Lt. Barnett, Paymaster Lt. Bogne.

Per str. Shengking, May 14.—For Wuhu.—Mrs. E. I. Huxley.—**For Hankow.**—Mrs. Chaplain.—**For Kiukiang.**—Mrs. F. H. Judd, Misses E. E. Ingman and Smirnoff.

Per str. Shuntien, May 14.—For Weihaiwei.—Mrs. C. H. Webb and 2 children, Mrs. Aitkenhead.—**For Chefoo.**—Mrs. Bzerre, Mrs. O. Karipides, Misses V. Mielevehiva and N. Widkafskia, Mrs. A. Shklarova, Mr. and Mrs. Olrik.—**For Tongku.**—Mrs. Hogue, Messrs G. F. Dumbarton, D. Willame, Y. Pomnerage and G. Nesty, Two French Sisters, Messrs. D. C. Reib and Rocca, Misses Sclavana, Everenoff, Morozeff and Paselova.

Per str. Loongwo, May 14.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. O. V. Lanning, Messrs. Hussey Freke, C. G. Pearsen, Hers and E. K. Saul.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 15.—For Ningpo.—Messrs. J. E. Shoemaker and James Turner.

Per str. President Hayes, May 15.—For U.S.A., etc.—Mr. H. T. Brooks, Misses F. Banvard, Josphine Kelfoyle, Elana Aherne, Valentine Clemoro and Kathlean Vanghan, Messrs. Heaton Grey, Thomas Sleigh, Bardy Russell, Reginald Lippett, Ormiston Miller, G. V. Wallace and Benry J. Corner, Miss Annie Chippendale, Messrs. Fritz and K. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Lewis, Mr. R. Sweetland, Miss Frances Rodgers, Mr. Y T. Riley, Mrs. A. F. Shea, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Cook, Mrs. C. M. Savage, Mr. L. H. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Olsen, Master A. S. Olsen, Miss Lavinia Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Kracht, Mrs. M. St. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Regal, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Kahn, Mrs. Alma Y. Anstoy, Messrs. C. A. Olsen, F. A. Olsen, T. Baden Powell, J. A. McCouney, Otto Siegel and J. O. Foyle.

Per str. Linan, May 16.—For Amoy.—Mr. George L. Lerrigo.

Per str. Taming, May 16.—For Tongku.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Messrs. T. Winbigler and J. Henderson, Mrs. A. Obodosky.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Lieut. H. L. Wilson, Mrs. Eccler, 25 British Soldiers.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, May 16.—For Japan.—Messrs. T. Stig-Nielsen and F. Kulka, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. H. Reynolds, Messrs. A. Verleysen and R. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brand, Mrs. M. Scott, Mr. Paul Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Go Teek Soon, Messrs. J. H. Billingly, A. Hemrich, P. H. McKay and F. E. Shening.

Per str. Suiwo, May 16.—For River Ports.—Bishop Huntington, Mr. Ekdahn, Miss Dawson and 2 children, Mr. J. A. Shroff.

Per str. Poyang, May 17.—For Hankow.—Mrs. H. R. Dixon.—**For Ichang.**—Mrs. Torrible, Mr. Stephenson.

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month		Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
May	10	30 09	66.6	S S E	2	70.6	65.1	83.0	53.2	B.
„	11	30.05	67.8	S E	2	67.0	61.9	76 8	60.8	O.
„	12	29.98	67.0	E S E	3	60.5	59.7	62 8	56.7	O. D. R.
„	13	30.06	67.3	E S E	2	70.9	62.6	76.5	59.4	B. C.
„	14	30.08	67.0	E S E	1	67.0	62.2	79.2	55.0	B. C.
„	15	29.95	68.0	S E	1	69.8	67.0	82.6	62.8	O.
„	16	29.98	69.3	S E	2	67.3	64.8	Nil	64.9	O. D.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1929	Minimum 1928	Maximum 1929	Maximum 1928	Rainfall Inches 1929	Inches 1928
May	10	55.0	57.5	81.0	66.5	Nil	Nil
„	11	63 0	58.0	73.0	68.5	0 08	0.05
„	12	58.0	57.0	67.0	77.3	0.32	trace
„	13	60.0	79 0	72.0	92.5	0.02	Nil
„	14	58 0	62.0	77.0	80.5	Nil	0.28
„	15	64.5	55.0	81.0	75.0	0.01	Nil
„	16	63.0	62.0	75.0	75.5	0 23	„

BIRTHS

CHOLLOT.—On May 5, 1929, at Ti Sa Tau Hospital, Canton, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. X. CHOLLOT, a daughter, THERESE CONSTANCE.

DICKSON.—On May 11, 1929, at the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. DICKSON, a daughter, JEAN MACKENZIE.

TURNER.—On Monday, May 13, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. L. TURNER, a daughter.

MARRIAGE

SCHWENDER—FUCHS-VOS.—On April 26, 1929, at Hongkong, Mr. CARL SCHWENDER to Dr. MAY FUCHS-VOS. (Hankow papers please copy).

DEATH

LOUREIRO.—On Tuesday, May 14, 1929, at his residence, 559 Avenue Foch, Shanghai, JOSE WILDE LOUREIRO, aged 60. (Hongkong London and Lisbon papers please copy).

IN MEMORIAM

IN loving memory of HANS BECK, who died in Shanghai, on May 14, 1927.

FRANK JONES.—Passed away at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, May 14, 1926. Sadly missed.

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